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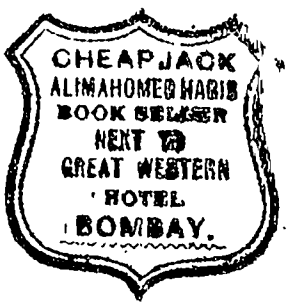

THE NIZAM

VOL. I.

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HIS EXCELLENCY

THE NUWAB SALAR JUNG

THE NIZAM'S DEWAN.

THE NIZAM

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HIS HISTORY

AND

RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

HENRY GEORGE BRIGGS

SECRETARY, BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. I.

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THESE VOLUMES ARE DEDICATED

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., M.P.

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

IN ADMIRATION OF HIS NOBLE ENDEAVOURS

TO IMPROVE THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF THAT COUNTRY

SPECIALLY ENTRUSTED TO HIS CHARGE BY

THE BRITISH NATION

PREFACE.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

THE *Quarterly Review* of July 1858 made the European world familiar with the fact that THE NIZAM is "the greatest Mahommedan power in India." Yet any information of this power is not only fragmentary, but is scattered through works many of which are questionable for accuracy in various respects, if not utterly unreliable from the prejudiced channel of communication. Mount Stuart Elphinstone's *India*, and Grant Duff's *History of the Mahrattas*, are about the most liberal, certainly the very best authorities; but these largely repeat, or represent accurately, what had previously been published, with, of course, not a little additional information.

I submit this work only as a compilation. Of the three continuous accounts that I have seen of THE NIZAM, the first, by Sir Henry Russell, has appeared, in portions, in different publications, and principally in Hamilton's *Gazetteer*; the second is a précis, prepared for some case before the Government of India, in the Bengal Secretariat, which was almost bodily reproduced, in Calcutta, by Rushton's *Gazetteer*, in 1841; and the third is a resumé, got up by the late Colonel Duncan A. Malcolm, while Assistant-

Resident at Hyderabad. This last manuscript was purchased at Baroda by a Parsee, at the sale of the Colonel's effects, on his death as Resident at the Gaikwar's Court. The first portion of this manuscript proved to be Grant Duff's narrative in another form, with some uncomplimentary observations upon the great Nizam-ool-Moolk, in which the Mahratta historian does not indulge; but the second portion, as comprising the subsequent history reaching to Colonel Malcolm's own times, is invaluable, not only for the ability with which the work has been performed, but the patience and care that must have been necessarily bestowed in obtaining and arranging the materials. Colonel Malcolm also wrote, in 1844, an account of the "Hyderabad Contingent," which was largely absorbed in an article on the subject that appeared in the *Calcutta Review* of March 1849. I need scarcely do more than notice a trifling memoir of Nizam Alee which appeared in Calcutta about the year 1803, under the joint auspices of Colonels William Kirkpatrick and John Malcolm, from the pen of one Hollingbery, who was probably some time previously in the Resident's office at Hyderabad.

I think it merely necessary to mention the foregoing, since my own collection of works on India and upon Oriental subjects, is second only to that of the Asiatic Society in Western India. For much of the matters relating to individuals I have to thank friends, in different parts of India, familiar with them.

I would now entreat of those interested in the welfare of India to notice specially, that when the British Government was in debt to the Nizam, we took not only our time

to repay him, but when we did repay him we allowed him no interest upon that debt. All this time his alliance was our salvation. He went in with us against common enemies — Mysoreans and Mahrattas. Half a century afterwards, when the relations were altered, we not only charged the Nizam interest upon the money that we advanced on his account, but we insulted his dignity with unbecoming words; and when there was some hesitation on his part to execute the treaty assigning the revenues of certain districts for the liquidation of this debt, an English officer was seen, for days together, moving about the outworks of the city with telescope in hand, as if ascertaining the defences to some dangerous intent.

I may be considered to deal hardly with the British Government in respect of the furniture at the Residency; but, happily for me, the late Professor H. H. Wilson, in his continuation of Mill's *History of British India*, says, in a note (i. 527. Lib. ed.): "A fourth of the second share of the prize-money of Seringapatam was to be paid to the Nizam, and, with a prudent regard for the interests of British trade, the Government of Madras thought it expedient to convert the amount into broadcloth, plate, china, glass, and the like, in order to initiate his Highness and his court into a taste for the elegant superfluities of European living."

It were well now to inquire, as Sir Henry Russell did in his evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the 19th April, 1832, — "In what character, and for what purpose, do we appear in India?" Sir Henry himself gives the reply: —"If we are to act as mere phi-

lanthropists, and to consider only how we can best improve the moral and political condition of the Indian population, we may govern them as we would govern one another, and the sooner we can make them wise enough and strong enough to expel us from the country, the greater will have been our success. If we go as subjects of England, for the extension of English power and the improvement of English interests, a different course must be pursued. We may govern them as kindly as we can, —it is our interest as well as our duty to do so; but we must retain all substantial power in our own hands, and must remember that, be our objects what they may, the natives of India can never stand upon the same level with ourselves,— they must be either above us or below us." This evidence was only recently quoted by the late lamented Major-General Sir Mark Cubbon, in the papers that he furnished upon the re-organisation of the army in India, and appears in the Supplementary Blue-book upon the subject.

CONTENTS

OF

THE FIRST VOLUME.

CHAPTER I.

Situation and Size of Country. — Original Hindoo Occupation. — Early Mahommedan Conquerors of Hindoosthan. — Their Conquests in the Deccan. — Mahommedan Dynasties of the Deccan. — Proceedings of the Emperor Akbar and of the Emperor Shah Jehan. — Sack of Hyderabad by the Moguls under the latter Emperor . PAGE 1

CHAP. II.

Mogul Sovereignty of the Deccan by Viceroys. — Independency of Nizam-ool-Moolk and his Policy towards the Mahrattas . 16

CHAP. III.

Origin of the Family of the Nizam, and general Designation by Natives in India. — Azeem Khan, afterwards Killick Khan, arrives at Delhi, and is noticed by Shah Jehan. — Elevated by the Emperor Aurungzebe. — Dies from the Effects of a Wound at Beejapoor. — His Son Ghazee-ood-Deen's Employment under the Mogul Government. — Saves the Army before Beejapoor under Command of the Emperor's Son. — Subsequent Services and Death. — His Son Nizam-ool-Moolk's Career and Death 33

CHAP. IV.

Naseer Jung assumes the Government and is killed. — Succeeded by Moozuffir Jung, who is also killed. — Salabut Jung chosen as Successor. — Ghazee-ood-Deen the Second is poisoned. — Salabut Jung subsidises Troops of the French. — Is thrown into Prison by Nizam Alee, who usurps the Throne and murders him . . PAGE 55

CHAP. V.

Nizam Alee seizes the Government. — Advances upon Poona and allows the Plunder of the City. — Hyderabad unsuccessfully besieged by the Mahrattas. — Janojee Bhonslay deserts Nizam Alee and kills his Prime Minister. — Nizam Alee enters into a Compact with the Peishwa against Janojee. — Treaty with General Calliaud. — Further Treaty with the Madras Government. — Difficulty about the Guntoor Circar, Death of its Jagheerdar, and final Settlement of that Circar. — Governor-General explains Part of the Treaty of 1768. — Nizam Alee's military Force joins the British at Seringapatam, 1790. — Mahrattas besiege Nizam Alee in the Fort of Kurdlah; and thus conclude a favourable Treaty. — English Subsidiary Force dismissed and Circumstances attending its Recall. — Treaty of 1798. — French Corps dismissed. — The Nizam's Army again accompanies the British against Seringapatam, 1799. — New subsidiary Treaty of 1800. — Commercial Treaty of 1802. — Death of Nizam Alee . . 65

CHAP. VI.

Secunder Jah. — Naseer-ood-Dowlah. — Ufzool-ood-Dowlah, the reigning Nizam, and his Resources 85

CHAP. VII.

The Mahommedan Schismatics at Court. — Titles of Mahommedan and Hindoo Nobles. — Raja Ragonath Dass, the first Prime Minister. — Syud Lushkur Khan. — Shah Nuwaz Khan. — Bazalut Jung. — Nizam Alee. — Raja Purtab Wunt. — Rokun-ood-Dowlah. — Aristo Jah. — Meer Allum. — Mooneer-ool-Moolk. — Shums-ool-Oomrah. — Raja Chundoo Lall. — Suraj-ool-Moolk. — Salar Jung, Mookthecar-ool-Moolk, the present Premier 118

CHAP. VIII.

The Nizam's Connection with the French and English, and Termination of that Connection with the French . . . . . PAGE 159

CHAP. IX.

The Nizam's Connection with the French and English, and Termination of that Connection with the French — (*continued*) . . 192

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

THE COMPLETE SERIES OF TREATIES AND PAPERS RELATING THERETO, CONCLUDED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WITH THE NIZAM.

Treaty entered into by the Honourable East India Company and his Highness the Nizam, under date the 14th May, 1759 . . 225

Treaty with the Nizam, under date the 12th November, 1766 . 226

Translation of a Sunnud under the seal of Nizam Alee Khan for the five Circars 230

Translation of a Discharge under the seal of Nizam Alee Khan to Oomdut-ool-Moolk, Suraj-ood-Dowlah, Mooneer-ood-Deen Khan Bahadoor, Munsoor Jung, Foujdar of the Carnatic Payeen Ghaut, from the borders of the Palnand country to the further extremity of those of the Malabar country, and to the sons and heirs of the said Oomdut-ool-Moolk Bahadoor 231

Translation of the Petition supposed to be presented by Oomdut-ool-Moolk Bahadoor's Wukeel 231

Translation of an Obligation given to his Highness Nizam Alee, by General Calliaud, on the part of the Nuwab Suraj-ood-Dowlah PAGE 232

Translation of an Obligation given to his Highness Nizam Alee, by General Calliaud, on the part of the Nuwab Suraj-ood-Dowlah 232

Treaty of Perpetual Friendship and Alliance concluded, in February 1768, by the Honourable East India Company with the Nuwab of the Carnatic and the Soobah of the Deccan 233

Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 22nd of the moon Shavul, 1181, equal to the 12th of March, 1768 . . 243

Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 22nd of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 12th of March, 1768 244

Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March, 1768 245

Translation of a Sunnud under the seal of the Soobah, dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March, 1768 245

Translation of the Zimir, containing a petition, which is supposed to be presented by the Mutesuddees, and to have been signed by the Soobah, signifying his consent thereto 246

Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March, 1768 246

Translation of a Discharge, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 2nd of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March, 1768 247

Translation of a Sunnud, under the Soobah's seal, dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181, equal to the 11th of March, 1768 247

Treaty of Alliance with Bazalut Jung, 1779 248

Circular addressed to all Deshmookees, Zumeendars, Deshpandias, and Tenants of the Circar of Murtezanuggur, commonly called Guntoor 251

Translation of the Nizam's Order to Seyf Jung for the Surrender of the Guntoor Circar to the Company, delivered to Captain Kennaway, the Resident at the Nizam's Durbar, the 18th September, 1788 . . . . . PAGE 251

Copy of a Letter from Earl Cornwallis to the Nizam, deemed equal to a Treaty, written 7th July, 1789 252

Extract from the Journals of the House of Commons, 15° Martii, 1792 257

Tripartite Treaty of 1790 257

Treaty with the Nizam, with two separate articles, 1798 . . 260

Separate Articles appertaining to the Treaty with the Nizam . 265

Separate Article appertaining to the Perpetual Subsidiary Treaty, concluded between the Honourable English East India Company and his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah Bahadoor, on the 1st September, Anno Domini 1798 266

Partition Treaty of Mysore, 1799 267

Separate Articles of the Treaty with the Nizam . . . 278

Treaty with the Nizam, dated the 12th October, 1800 . . 279

Separate and Secret Articles 287

Commercial Treaty with the Nizam, dated the 12th April, 1802 . 292

Instrument under the signature of the Governor-General in Council, delivered to the Nizam (Secunder Jah) on his accession to the musnud, recognising all the former treaties and engagements with Nizam Alee deceased 295

Engagement between Secunder Jah and the Company, dated the 7th August, 1803 296

Additional Article of Treaty between the Honourable East India Company on the one part, and his Highness Nuwab Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Meer Ukbur Alee Khan Bahadoor, Soobah of the Deccan, his children, heirs, and successors on the other; to be considered as appertaining to the treaty of perpetual and general defensive alliance concluded at Hyderabad on the 12th of October, Anno Domini 1800, or 22nd of Jemmadee-ool-Awul, Anno Hegiræ 1215 297

Partition Treaty of Hyderabad, with his Highness the Soobehdar of the Deccan, 1804 . . . . . PAGE 297

Treaty between the Honourable East India Company and his Highness the Soobehdar of the Deccan, and his children, heirs, and successors, for the further confirmation of friendship and unity of interests, concluded through the agency of Charles Theophilus Metealfe, Esquire, Resident at the court of his said Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by his Excellency the most Noble Francis Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces, dated the 12th December, 1822 . . . 300

Treaty confirmatory of former Treaties, dated the 17th October, 1831 306

Treaty between the Honourable the English East India Company and his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor, settled by Colonel J. Low, C.B., Resident at the court of his Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Most Noble James Andrew Marquis of Dalhousie, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor-General, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, dated the 21st May, 1853 . 308

Supplemental Treaty between her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain on the one part, and his Highness the Nuwab (Ufzool-ood-Dowlah Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor) on the other part, settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, C.B., Resident at the court of his Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by his Excellency the Right Honourable Charles John Earl Canning, G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 7th December, 1860 316

APPENDIX B.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO TERRITORY CEDED BY THE NIZAM IN LIQUIDATION OF DEBTS.

Minute by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India PAGE 319

From the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Hyderabad 322

From Major-General J. S. Fraser, Resident at Hyderabad, to Sir H. M. Elliot, K.C.B., Secretary to the Government of India with the Most Noble the Governor-General 326

Minute by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India . 334

Letter to his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad . . . 352

From the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Hyderabad 359

From Major-General J. S. Fraser, Resident at Hyderabad, to Sir H. M. Elliot, K.C.B., Secretary to the Government of India with the Most Noble the Governor-General, Simla 364

Translation of Khureeta addressed by his Highness the Nizam to the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India, 26th Zeecadah, 1267 H. (23rd Sept., 1851) . . . 366

From Major-General J. S. Fraser, Resident at Hyderabad, to Sir H. M. Elliot, K.C.B., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, Simla. 369

Translation of Suraj-ool-Moolk's Observations, made on 4th July, 1851 380

From Colonel J. Low, C.B., Resident, Hyderabad, to C. Allen, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, Fort William 381

Minute of a Private Conference held by Colonel J. Low, C.B., with his Highness the Nizam, in the forenoon of the 12th of March, 1853. no third person being present till towards the end of the visit, when the Nuwab Suraj-ool-Moolk was called in 384

From Colonel J. Low, C.B., Resident at Hyderabad, to C. Allen, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Fort William . . . . . PAGE 390

From Colonel J. Low, C.B., Resident at Hyderabad, to C. Allen, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Fort William 393

Translation of a Memorandum delivered the 2nd of May, 1853, by Colonel Low, Resident at Hyderabad, to the Nuwab Suraj-ool-Moolk 403

From Colonel J. Low, C.B., Resident at Hyderabad, to C. Allen, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William 405

From Colonel J. Low, C.B., Resident at Hyderabad, to C. Allen, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William 414

Translation of a Note from the Resident to Shums-ool-Oomrah, dated 12th May, 1853 418

Translation of a Note from Shums-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor to the Resident, dated 13th May, 1853 420

From Colonel J. Low, C.B., Resident, Hyderabad, to C. Allen, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William 421

THE NIZAM:

HIS HISTORY

AND

RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

CHAPTER I.

SITUATION AND SIZE OF COUNTRY. — ORIGINAL HINDOO OCCUPATION. — EARLY MAHOMMEDAN CONQUERORS OF HINDOOSTHAN. — THEIR CONQUESTS IN THE DECCAN. — MAHOMMEDAN DYNASTIES OF THE DECCAN. — PROCEEDINGS OF THE EMPEROR AKBAR AND OF THE EMPEROR SHAH JEHAN. — SACK OF HYDERABAD BY THE MOGULS UNDER THE LATTER EMPEROR.

CHAP. I. General.

If the curious reader can lay out before him the Map of India which accompanies the first two volumes of *The Wellington Despatches*, published in 1852, he will at once see the distribution of the pleasant lands of India in the last year of the last century. Within what is properly called the Peninsula he will observe nearly its half, and that in the centre with a tendency to eastward, coloured blue. That blue portion is the country of THE NIZAM. Yet it is not all that he had only a half-century earlier — for, by the Treaty with the British Government of 1759, he ceded Masulipatam and other districts; by the Treaty of 1766, the Northern Circars; and by the death of its

CHAP. I. General.

Jagheerdar in 1788, the Guntoor Circar. The authority of the founder of the State of Hyderabad is said to have extended from the Nerbudda to Trichinopoly, and from Masulipatam to Beejapoor. ORME makes it still larger—"in a line nearly north and south from Burhanpoor to Cape Comorin, and eastward from that line to the sea." *

The area of the country THE NIZAM now holds is computed to be 95,337 square miles. It lies between the 15th and 21st degrees of north latitude, and the 75th and 82nd degrees of longitude, forming a lateral square of more than 450 miles each way. This tract is washed by the Krishna with its feeders, the Beema and Tumboodra, the Wurda and its tributaries, and the great Godavery with its contributary streams of the Doodna, Manjera, and Pranheeta.

This country of THE NIZAM, called Hyderabad after the capital, is three times larger than either Mysore or Gwalior—the next two large powers with whom we have subsidiary treaties; ten times larger than Holkar's country—Indore; and almost as large as both Nepaul and Cashmere together—the two independent powers in alliance with the British. Deccan, from the Sanskrit *Duxun*, signifies south, and was originally applied to the country lying south of the Nerbudda and Mahanuddee rivers, consisting of the five principal divisions called Drawed, Carnatic, Telingana, Gondwana, and Maharashtra. "Europeans," writes GRANT DUFF, "have adopted the Mahommedan definition, and the modern Deccan comprises most of Telingana, part of Gondwana, and that large portion of Maharashtra which is above the western range of Ghauts, and which extends from the Nerbudda to the Krishna." †

* Orme's *Hindoosthan*, i. 158. † Grant Duff's *Mahrattas*, i. 73.

Hyderabad in the Deccan is commonly used in contradistinction to Hyderabad in Scinde, which latter, to prevent mistake, is usually spelt Hydrabad.

This country of THE NIZAM consists of elevated tableland, never less than 1800 feet above the level of the sea, and has always been populated. Tradition has it, that for long it formed a large part of Telingana — the kingdom of those Telingas whose descendants are now the blackest of the people of India, with the most delicate facial lines. Hindoo history is at best fable when treating of past ages, and for any correct knowledge of the country we are indebted to Mahommedan travellers or scholars entertained by the royal bounty of the Emperors of Delhi. The *Institutes of Akbar* refer to this territory as a district of Berar, in the Hindoo sovereignty of Telingana, of which Warangole, or Wurungul properly, was the capital — that Wurungul being now one of the subdivisions of THE NIZAM'S country.

Among the entertaining stories furnished by Oriental history—and in this instance I am guided by the light cast by the illustrious MOUNT STUART ELPHINSTONE — nothing can surpass for marvel the origin of the founders of the empire terminating in the Mahommedan sovereignty of the Deccan.

One of the dynasties formed after the breaking up of the empire of the Khaleefs was that of Samanee, which terminated after a lapse of 120 years. Abdool-melek, the fifth prince of his race, had a Toorkee slave, by name Alptegin, whose "original duty is said to have been to amuse his master by tumbling and tricks of legerdemain. It was the fashion of the time to confer offices of trust on slaves, and Alptegin being a man of good sense and courage, as well as integrity, rose to be governor of Khorasan."

CHAP. I. General.

This Alptegin afterwards assumed the independent government of the country about the mountains of Sooleeman to the Indus, making Ghuznee his citadel. This he held for fourteen years, up to the time of his death, and thence founded the house of Ghuznee. His death occurred in the year 976. Alptegin had "a slave named Sebektegin, whom he purchased from a merchant who brought him from Toorkistan, and whom by degrees he had raised to so much power and trust that, at his death, he was the effective head of his government, and in the end became his successor." He also married a daughter of his benefactor. In the action that Sebektegin had with Jeipal, Raja of Lahore, at Laghman, at the mouth of the valley which extends from Peshawur to Cabool, he conquered, and made great slaughter among the enemy, as well as took possession of the country up to the Indus, leaving an officer, with 10,000 horse, as his governor of Peshawur. On this occasion the Affghans and Khiljees of Laghman not only tendered their allegiance but furnished useful recruits to the country.

These Khiljees, who are said to be of Tartar origin and to have come from a larger settlement about the source of the Jaxartes, had settled even then, during the tenth century, in that portion of the Affghan country between Sistan and India for some time, and had been closely connected with the Affghans. I enter into this detail merely to show that in 1288, when Kaikobad, the last of the Mahommedan slave-kings of Delhi, was assassinated, in the competition for the throne between the Tartar chiefs and those of the old kingdom of Ghuznee, "the Khiljees seem, from the ability of their chief or some advantage of their own, to have been at the head of the latter class; they prevailed over the Tartars, and Jelal-ood-Deen Khiljee

was raised to the throne." Jelal-ood-Deen opened his government by successful warfare upon Malwa, leaving the further attack upon that country to his nephew Alla-ood-Deen, who, after proved valour in some engagements, was allowed by his uncle to assemble an army, with which, in the year 1294, in the expressive language of ELPHINSTONE, he "opened a new era in the history of India. He resolved to attempt the hitherto untried adventure of an invasion of the Deccan; and setting out, with 8000 chosen horse, from Karrah" (of which he was the governor), "made his way through the extensive forests that still fill the space between that place and Berar; threw the princes, whose country he was approaching, off their guard, by pretending to have left his uncle in disgust; and having thus reached Ellichpoor, he turned to the west, and proceeded by rapid marches to Deogiree, the main object of his expedition. Deogiree (now Dowlutabad) was the capital of Ramdeo, a prince of so great power that the Mahommedans look on him as King of the Deccan." Alla-ood-Deen attacked and took Deogiree as well as obtained an immense payment in money and jewels, besides the cession of Ellichpoor and its dependencies; the raja was further to pay tribute annually. Alla-ood-Deen, on his return to Hindoosthan, had his uncle Jelal-ood-Deen assassinated, and mounted the throne of Delhi. In 1305 he sent an expedition, under Maleek Cafur, a eunuch who had been the slave of a merchant at Cambay in Goozerat, to attack Wurungal, the capital of Telingana, and to reduce the Raja of Deogiree, who had of late withheld his tribute. The force failed in its object, from various causes; but a second, sent in 1312, again under Cafur, accomplished all the objects of the expedition, together with the death of the Raja of Deogiree, the son of the previous prince.

CHAP. I. General.

With the extirpation of the Khiljee family, the house of Toghlak, the son of a Toorkee slave by an Indian mother, gained the ascendancy; and during their government, it is said, that in 1322 the monarch's son, Juna Khan, failed in an expedition against Wurungul; but the year following reduced that fortress and took Beder, a place of strength and importance. This Juna Khan, upon the death of his father, mounted the throne under the name of Sultan Mahommed, but he is known in history as Mahommed Toghlak. He is said to have been the most elegant and most accomplished prince of his age, but full of wild schemes of aggrandisement. Besides the conquest of Persia and the invasion of China, he projected also the transfer of his capital from Delhi to Deogiree, to which he gave the name of Dowlutabad—*the gift of fortune*. "So soon as the fancy struck Mahommed, he ordered the whole of the inhabitants of Delhi to remove to Deogiree. . . . After this, the people were twice permitted to return to Delhi, and twice compelled, on pain of death, to leave it. One of these movements took place during a famine, and caused a prodigious loss of life; and all were attended with ruin and distress to thousands. The plan entirely failed in the end." In 1347, four years before the death of Mahommed Toghlak, Husan Ganga, an officer of high station in the Deccan, headed a successful revolt against his liege lord, and established what is known as the Bahmanee dynasty of the Deccan*, fixing his capital at Goolburga. This

* Husan Ganga, the first king of the Deccan, was an Affghan of the lowest rank, and a native of Delhi. He farmed a small spot of land belonging to a Brahmin astrologer, named Ganga, who was in favour with the king; and having accidentally found a treasure in his field, he had the honesty to give notice of it to his landlord. The astrologer was so much struck with his integrity that he exerted all his influence at court to advance his fortunes. Husan thus rose to a great station in

dynasty extended through 171 years, and thirteen generations; and from this period it is admitted that foreign mercenaries were largely received into the service of the Hindoo monarchs around, by FERISHTA'S account comprising Persians, Turks, Calmucs, *et hoc genus omne*, as well as Abyssinians from the neighbouring seaboard on the west.

With the extinction of the Bahmanee family in 1512 sprang the separate Mahommedan governments in the Deccan respectively of Beejapoor, Ahmednugger, Beder, Ellichpoor, and Golconda. To employ the language of MILL, "after plotting and struggling for several years, four of the great Oomrahs declared themselves independent in their several governments; and a fifth, who remained at the court, reduced the power of the sovereign to a shadow and ruled in his name. Mahmood's nominal sovereignty lasted for thirty-seven years, during which the Deccanee empire was divided into five several kingdoms—(that of Beejapoor, or Viziapoor, founded by Eusof Adeel Khan;) (that of Ahmednugger, founded by Ahmed Nizam Beheree;) (that of Berar, founded by Ahmed-ool-Moolk;) (that of Golconda, founded by Kootub-ool-Moolk, their respective governors;) and (that of Ahmedabad Beder, founded by Ameer Bereed, who rendered himself master of the person and throne of his master, and retained the provinces which had not been grasped by the other usurpers.) This revolution, after being several years in progress, was consummated about the year 1526. . . . A temporary union

the Deccan, where his merit marked him out among his equals to be their leader in their revolt. He had before assumed the name of Ganga, in gratitude to his benefactor; and now, from a similar motive, added that of Bahmanee (Brahmin), by which his dynasty was afterwards distinguished. — ELPHINSTONE'S *India*, ii. App.

CHAP. I. General.

of the Shahs of Beejapoor, Golconda, and Ahmednugger in 1564, enabled them to subvert the empire of Beejanugger and reduce the power of its chief to that of a petty raja. The kingdom of Beder, which had fallen to the share of Ameer Bereed, was, during the reign of his grandson, destroyed, and its territories, which were not large, divided among the other usurpers of the Bahmanee dominions. A similar fate awaited the portion of Ahmed, which consisted of the southern part of Berar; it subsisted as a kingdom only four generations, and was annexed to his dominions by the King of Ahmednugger in the year 1574. Deccan was therefore, at the time when its invasion was projected by the Moguls, divided among the sovereigns of Beejapoor, Ahmednugger, and Golconda."

In the year 1593, when Akbar, the Emperor of Delhi, found "himself master from the mountains of Persia and Tartary to the confines of the Deccan, he cast his eyes on the contiguous land. He gave directions to his governors in the provinces nearest the Deccan to prepare as numerous armies as possible, and to omit no opportunity of extending the empire. He despatched ambassadors to the kingdoms of Deccan more with a design to collect information than to settle disputes. And at last a great army under Meerza, the son of Behram who had reduced Goozerat, marched in execution of this project of unprovoked aggression and unprincipled ambition. . . . In addition to this army Akbar sent orders to his son Morad, to whom he had committed the government of Goozerat, to join him with all his forces: Meerza had already been reinforced with the troops of Malwa, governed by another son of the emperor, and by 6000 horse belonging to the King of Khandeish, who had endeavoured, by submission, to avert the ruin which resistance would insure. The

combined army marched upon Ahmednugger, to which they laid siege. The place was defended with great bravery till provisions began to fail in the Mogul army, when the generals opened a negotiation, and agreed, upon condition of receiving Berar, to raise the siege of Ahmednugger and evacuate the kingdom. The pain felt by the king at the loss of Berar soon prompted him to an effort for its recovery. His army fought a drawn battle with the Moguls. The resolution and ardour of Meerza led him to renew the engagement on the following day, when he defeated indeed the enemy, but was so weakened by his loss as to be unable to pursue the fugitives or to improve his victory. Meerza was soon after recalled. In his absence the Ahmednugger arms gained some advantages, and the Mogul interests declined. But in 1598 Mirza was restored to the army in the Deccan, to which the emperor proceeded in person. Ahmednugger was again besieged and at last compelled to open its gates. The territory of Ahmednugger was formed into a province of the Mogul empire, and its government conferred upon Daniel, one of the sons of Akbar. The emperor did not long survive these new acquisitions."

Between the fall of Ahmednugger at the close of the reign of Akbar and the year 1632, when the Emperor Shah Jehan took the field, the following are the principal events which had taken place in the Deccan: — The territories of the Nizam Shah or Ahmednugger sovereignty were divided between Maleek Umber, who possessed from the Telingana frontier to within eight miles of Ahmednugger and four of Dowlutabad, and Rajoo Minnan, who ruled from Dowlutabad northward to the borders of Guzerat, and southward to within twelve of Ahmednugger; while Mortiza the Second, a prince of the royal house of

CHAP. I. General.

Ahmednugger with the empty name of sovereign, was allowed to hold the fortress of Ousch, with a few villages to yield him subsistence. Perpetual contests subsisted between the usurpers, and Umber succeeded at last in taking Rajoo prisoner and seizing his dominions. Umber was now a sovereign of high rank among the princes of the Deccan, governed his dominions with wisdom, and exacting something more than respect from the kings of Beejapoor and Golconda, held in check the arms of Jehangeer himself. He built the city of Gurkeh, now called Aurungabad, five kos from Dowlutabad, and died two years before the present expedition of Shah Jehan, at eighty years of age, leaving his dominions the best cultivated and the happiest region in India. Futteh Khan, the son of Umber, succeeded him. Mortiza the Second, still alive, got him by treachery into his power, and recovered once more to the house of Nizam Beheree, the remaining part of the Ahmednugger territories. He did not retain them long. Futteh Khan regained his liberty and ascendancy, and with the concurrence of Shah Jehan, whom he consulted, put Mortiza to death, and placed his son, only ten years of age, upon a nominal throne. The Beejapoor and Golconda sovereignties remained nearly in the same situation in which they had been found and left by Akbar. Mahommed Adeel Shah was now on the throne of the former, Abdoolla Kootub Shah on that of the latter kingdom.

The emperor duly arrived at Burhanpoor, the capital of Khandeish, and sent his mandates to the princes of the Deccan to disband their forces, deliver up Lodee, and make their submission in person on pain of destruction. The celerity of the emperor had allowed to Lodee too little time to make the preparations which resistance to so formidable an enemy required. But he had already engaged

the three sovereigns of the Deccan in a confederacy for his support, and had influence to make them reject or evade the commands of the emperor. He was entrusted with a body of troops, and seizing the passes of the mountains, opposed the entrance of the Mogul army into Golconda. The emperor, impatient of delay, removed his general, and commanded the vuzeer to take upon himself the charge of destroying Lodee and chastising the insolence of the princes of the Deccan. The princes were already tired of the war and alarmed by its dangers. The reputation and power of the vuzeer augmented their apprehensions. Lodee was deserted by all on the day of battle, except by a few chiefs, his friends, who adhered to him with their retinues. With these he posted himself on an advantageous ground, and long arrested victory against the whole might of the imperial arms. A party of those who were sent in all directions to secure the country at last came upon him in a place from which there was no retreat, and he fell defending himself to the last extremity. Shah Jehan exhibited the most indecent joy when assured of his destruction — the measure of his terrors when this brave man was alive. After the conquest of Lodee, the war in the Deccan was little else than a series of ravages. The princes were able to make little resistance. A dreadful famine, from several years of excessive drought which prevailed throughout India and a great part of Asia, added its horrid evils to the calamities which overwhelmed the inhabitants of the Deccan. The princes sued for peace and the emperor agreed to withdraw his army, which he now found it difficult to subsist, on condition of retaining, as a security for good behaviour, the forts which had fallen into his hands.

Turning now to the more explicit narrative of ELPHIN-

CHAP. I. General.

STONE. "The Deccan, therefore, was as far as ever from being subdued; and Shah Jehan perceived the necessity of returning in person to that country to make another effort to reduce it. He marched from Agra towards the end of 1635, and on arriving in the Deccan, he adopted his former plan of breaking his army into divisions, and sent them, in the first instance, to recover the kingdom of Ahmednugger. When they had driven Shahjee from the open country, and reduced many of his principal forts, Shah Jehan turned his whole force on Beejapoor, took several strong places, and constrained Mahommed Adeel Shah once more to shut himself up in his capital. The talents which had delivered him during the former siege did not desert him on this occasion. He laid waste the country for twenty miles round Beejapoor, destroying every particle of food or forage; filled up the wells, and rendered it impossible for any army to support itself during an attack on the city. The Moguls were therefore reduced to the plunder of his territories, and met with frequent losses from the spirit and activity of his detachments. Both parties ere long were wearied with this sort of warfare; and Adeel Shah making the first overture, peace was concluded on terms much more favourable than he could have expected. He consented to an annual payment of 200,000*l.* a year to Shah Jehan; but he was to receive in return a share of the Nizam Shahee dominions, which much extended his territory on the north and east.

At an early period of this invasion Shah Jehan had overawed the King of Golconda and had forced him to desist from reciting the name of the King of Persia in the public prayers, and to agree to pay a regular tribute. These transactions being concluded, Shah Jehan returned

to his capital, and the kingdom of Ahmednugger was at length extinguished for ever.

Since the last pacification, Abdoolla Kootub, Shah of Golconda, had paid his tribute regularly, and had shown a desire to secure the favour of Shah Jehan, who, but for a particular concurrence of circumstances, would probably never have wished to molest him. The Prime Minister of Abdoolla was a person named Meer Jumla. He had formerly been a diamond merchant, and had been known and respected throughout the Deccan for his wealth and abilities long before he attained his present high station. His son, Mahommed Ameer, a dissolute and violent young man, had drawn on himself the resentment of Abdoolla Kootub Shah, and had involved his father in a dispute with the court. Meer Jumla was absent in command of an army in the eastern part of the kingdom of Golconda; and finding himself unable to obtain such concessions as he desired from his own sovereign, determined to throw himself on the protection of the Mogul. He applied to Aurungzebe, to whom, as well as to the emperor, he was already known. Such an opportunity of interference afforded an irresistible temptation to a man of Aurungzebe's intriguing disposition, and he strongly recommended the case of Meer Jumla to his father's favour. Shah Jehan, influenced by this advice, despatched a haughty mandate to Abdoolla Shah to redress the complaints of his minister; but Abdoolla was further irritated by this encroachment on his independence, and committed Ameen to prison, while he sequestrated the property of Meer Jumla. Shah Jehan, now provoked in his turn, sent orders to his son to carry his demands into effect by force of arms; and Aurungzebe, who had been waiting impatiently for this result, entered with alacrity

CHAP. I. General.

on the duty, and executed it in a manner suitable to his wily nature.

Without any further manifestation of hostility, he sent out a chosen force, under pretence of escorting his son, Sooltan Mahommed, to Bengal, for the purpose of celebrating his nuptials with the daughter of his own brother, prince Soojah, who was viceroy of that province. The road from Aurungabad to Bengal made a circuit by Masulipatam, so as to avoid the forests of Gondwana, and thus naturally brought the prince within a short distance of Hyderabad, the capital of Golconda. Abdoolla Shah was preparing an entertainment for his reception, when he suddenly advanced as an enemy, and took the king so completely by surprise, that he had only time to fly to the hill fort of Golconda, six or eight miles from the city; while Hyderabad fell into the hands of the Moguls, and was plundered and half burned before the troops could be brought into order.

Aurungzebe had, before this, found a pretence for assembling an army on the nearest point of his province, and being joined by fresh troops from Malwa, he had ample means of sending on reinforcements to Golconda. Meer Jumla also in time drew near, and was ready to turn his master's arms against himself. Abdoolla Shah, on his first flight to the hill fort, had released Mahommed Ameen, and given up the sequestrated property; and he did all in his power to negotiate a reasonable accommodation; while at the same time he spared no effort to procure aid from Becjapoor: no aid came, and the Moguls were inexorable; and after several attempts to raise the siege by force, he was at last under the necessity of accepting the severe terms imposed on him. Those terms were:—To agree to give his daughter

in marriage to Sooltan Mahommed, with a dowry in territory and money; to pay a crore of rupees (1,000,000*l.* sterling) as the first instalment of a yearly tribute, and to make up the arrears of past payments within two years. Shah Jehan would have been content with easier terms, and did in fact make a great remission in the pecuniary part of those agreed on, but the rest were executed, and the Mogul prince returned to Aurungabad.

CHAP. II.

MOGUL SOVEREIGNTY OF THE DECCAN BY VICEROYS. — INDEPENDENCY OF NIZAM-OOL-MOOLK AND HIS POLICY TOWARDS THE MAHRATTAS.

CHAP. II.

Mogul Viceroys.

In the year 1683 Aurungzebe, now the occupier of his father's throne, advanced to Burhanpoor with a vast army for the purpose of subjugating the Deccan, which had almost wholly got under the control of Sumbhajee, the Mahratta monarch. During the halt Aurungzebe made at Burhanpoor, to regulate certain plans that he contemplated, he directed his son, Sultan Mauzum afterwards known as Shah Allum, to proceed from Ahmednuggur with his whole army and reduce Sumbhajee's southern territory, whilst another son prince of the blood royal, variously called Sooltan Azeem or Azeem Shah, dealt with the northern forts. Sultan Azeem accordingly marched towards Salheir, where much resistance was expected, inasmuch as it was an important fortress, and its acquisition by the Mahrattas had afforded them facility for their inroads through Khandeish; but Neknam Khan, the Mogul killidar of Molheir, who joined the prince on his advance, had obtained a previous promise from his neighbour, the Mahratta havildar, to surrender Salheir as soon as the army came before it. Such negotiations being always doubtful in their issue, Neknam Khan had prudently communicated the agreement to the emperor only. The place, however, was evacuated, and

the prince, with the feeling of a very young commander, disappointed in the expected fame of the conquest, expressed great displeasure at being sent on such a service. He was shortly after recalled, and Shahaboodeen Khan ordered to reduce the remainder of the forts; but having met with unexpected resistance from the havildar of Ramseje, by whom his troops were repeatedly repulsed, Khan Jehan Bahadoor was sent to repair the failure, but with like success.

Meantime, Shahaboodeen Khan was directed to march to the relief of Shah Allum, in the Concan, whose supplies had been cut off by the Mahrattas, though otherwise successful in his campaign. Shahaboodeen advanced in this object as far as Nizampoor, near Raigurh, when he was opposed by Sumbhajee, whom he defeated, probably in a very partial action; but small advantages are always over-estimated in unsuccessful campaigns — Shahaboodeen, being a personal favourite with the emperor, and at the head of a body of Tooranee Moguls, whom it was the emperor's desire to conciliate, was honoured with the title of Ghazee-ood-Deen, and the recollection of his failure at Ramseje purposely obliterated. "Such is the earliest account," remarks GRANT DUFF, in his work on the Mahrattas, "in the history of the Deccan, of the ancestor of the family of Nizam-ool-Moolk, afterwards so conspicuous in the annals of that country."

Ghazee-ood-Deen's next service was to move on under the orders of the emperor, with a body of troops from Jooneer to Ahmednuggur, to counteract the movements of the Mahrattas in that direction. Having accomplished this purpose, and while operations were going on against Beejapoor by the emperor, Sooltan Azeem, who commanded the royal troops on the occasion, found that, as he ap-

CHAP. II.

Mogul Viceroys.

proached that once opulent city, the enemy cut off the communication between him and the camp at Sholapoor, interrupted his supplies, destroyed foragers, harassed the army by false attacks and skirmishes, and in a very short time the prince was in great distress. The scarcity in his own camp prevented the emperor from forwarding supplies from Sholapoor, where he had taken position. Ghazee-ood-Deen Khan was, therefore, ordered to bring twenty thousand bullock-loads of grain from Ahmednuggur, and carry it on to Azeem Shah's force, reinforced by a strong detachment under Dulput Rao, from the grand army. This service was well performed by Ghazee-ood-Deen. The Beejapoor troops saw the necessity of cutting off his convoy, and made a desperate attempt to effect their purpose, but they were defeated; and after a well-contested action, the prince's troops were rescued from the disgrace and destruction which the loss or delay of the convoy had rendered unavoidable. Aurungzebe expressed himself more gratefully to Ghazee-ood-Deen for thus relieving his son, than for any service ever performed by his officers.

The emperor himself shortly moved to Beejapoor. The walls of the city were of immense extent, and the fort which communicates with it is six miles in circumference. To invest the latter closely, therefore, required the presence of the grand army. There were different breaching batteries erected, but the principal one was on the south face. Shirzee Khan and three other nobles were the officers who defended the fort. The garrison was not numerous; but although ill-paid and short of provisions, they still showed some remains of Patan valour, and fought with obstinacy. The emperor, as he saw they must surrender, and as the occasion was not

pressing, deferred the assault after the breach was practicable, choosing rather to trust a little to the effects likely to be produced in them by reflection on their hopeless situation, embittered by privation, than to assault men who, under such circumstances, would have fought with desperation and exulted in an opportunity of dying with their swords in their hands.

Aurungzebe was not disappointed; for although they had an inner fort much stronger than the outer works, the garrison were so much in want of provisions that they were compelled to surrender on or about October 15th, 1686. Shirzee Khan concluded the terms through Ghazee-ood-Deen, to whom the emperor, agreeably to custom, when he received such proposals through any of his officers, was pleased to assign the nominal honour of the conquest. Beejapoor henceforth ceased to be a capital, and was soon after deserted. Viewed as mere ruins, the remains of that city as they at present exist are exceedingly grand, and, as a vast whole, surpass anything of the kind in Europe.

Early the next year, whilst the emperor advanced towards Goolburga, on pretence of paying his devotions at the tomb of a celebrated saint, Ghazee-ood-Deen was required to move in a direction east and somewhat south of Beejapoor, to intercept any reinforcements likely to be sent from Sugger, Adonee, or any part of the Carnatic, to the assistance of Golconda; for Aurungzebe was now determined effectually to gain that fort. The fort of Golconda, after a siege of seven months, fell by treachery in the end of September 1687. Adonee was surrendered by its possessor, Musaood Khan, formerly regent of Beejapoor, considering resistance as altogether hope-

CHAP. II.

Mogul Viceroys.

less, to Ghazee-ood-Deen, with whom was the Sooltan Azeem.

In 1705 the Mahrattas once again rose in those formidable masses in which they were wont to appear and to devastate the country. Aurungzebe received accounts that they had crossed the river Nerbudda in great force, and extended their ravages to the heart of Malwa; that the whole of Khandeish and Berar were overrun, and that 15,000 Mahrattas had broken into Goozerat and defeated the troops of the assembled royal officers.

Ghazee-ood-Deen was successfully employed against the Mahrattas, and for his distinguished services was appointed Soobehdar of Berar.

Aurungzebe died in 1707, and his son Sooltan Mauzum, or Shah Allum the First, who succeeded him, died five years afterwards. The distractions which then prevailed by the usual contentions of the emperor's sons, the consequent revolution effected for his grandson Ferokshere, and the barbarous execution of Zoolfikur Khan were followed by important changes in the government of the Deccan. Of these changes, the first to be mentioned was of much importance, both as it removed Daood Khan, then in charge, from the government, and as it brought a person to the temporary charge of the viceroyalty who subsequently bore a leading part in Deccan affairs. This was the appointment of Cheen Killick Khan, the son of Ghazee-ood-Deen, of whom I shall have occasion to make larger mention in a subsequent chapter. The title of Cheen Killick Khan, with a munsub of 5000 horse, was conferred on him when a very young man by Aurungzebe, under whom, in the latter years of that emperor's reign, he held the important post of Soobehdar in the province of Beejapoor. Cheen Killick Khan had materially contri-

buted to the success of the two Syuds, to whose bravery, skill, and exertions Feroksheré owed his throne. Cheen Killick Khan, who was known to be the enemy of Zoolfikur Khan, was immediately appointed to succeed to the viceroyalty of the deceased minister, and dignified with the title of Nizam-ool-Moolk, whilst Daood Khan was removed to the government of Guzerat. Nizam-ool-Moolk, in taking charge of his viceroyalty, adopted the wise policy of making cause with Sumbhajee's party among the Mahrattas, and in this object he lent aid in certain military operations, which resulted in nothing very important; but GRANT DUFF especially mentions that "as Nizam-ool-Moolk favoured the Kolapoor party, Sumbhajee's influence was increased as that of Shao was diminished."* The intrigues, however, at the imperial court, owing to the influence of the two Syuds, who held in their hands the entire administration, affected the distant provinces in respect of those who governed them. On the death of the Emperor Feroksheré in 1718, two princes succeeded each other on the throne, who died within seven months. Roshun Ikhtiar, the son of Jehandur Shah, and grandson of Sooltan Mauzum, was then raised to the imperial dignity, by the title of Mahommed Shah; but the two Syuds, by whom all these changes were effected, conducted the affairs of the empire with absolute sway and with the usual watchful jealousy of usurpers. They held the reins with a strong hand; but they were naturally desirous of retaining the services of such nobles of experience and ability as were not supposed hostile to their party. Of this number was Nizam-ool-Moolk, but that officer was secretly inimical to their power. He had been removed from his

* Grant Duff's *Mahrattas*, i. 432.

CHAP. II.

Mogul Viceroys.

government in the Deccan to make room for Hoosain Alee Khan, and appointed to Mooradabad, where he had distinguished himself by his activity in reducing to order some rebellious zumeendars of the province, who had sheltered themselves in the Sewaleek mountains. He was recalled to court by the emperor, and remained at Delhi for some time unemployed, but was at last despatched as governor of the province of Malwa, at the recommendation of the elder Syud. Although daring and ambitious, Nizam-ool-Moolk inherited the temporising policy of his father, and he was induced, on the confinement of Ferokshere, to profess his allegiance to the pageant emperor whom the Syuds had set up. He continued in his government of Malwa; but observing the troubles and disorders likely to arise, he waited in expectation of some favourable opportunity to aggrandise himself during the revolutionary period, of which he foresaw the approach.

It was now the year 1720, and the measures which the Syuds adopted were the reverse of conciliatory; they were respected by the people, but they neither gained the good will of the nobility nor of the emperor whom they had raised. Nizam-ool-Moolk, encouraged by these appearances of discontent, and secretly incited by persons in the confidence of Mahommed Shah, formed the resolution of throwing off his dependence on the Syuds, and of resisting their authority, by possessing himself of the resources of the Deccan. He was aided in his projected scheme by Murhummut Khan, a disaffected officer of considerable talent, whom he had gained; and the awakened suspicions of the Syuds determined his purpose.

Assuming the title of Asoph Jah, Nizam-ool-Moolk crossed the Nerbudda at the head of 12,000 men. The fort of Asseerghur was given up to him by Jalib Khan

for a sum of money. Burhanpoor was surrendered by another Mahommedan officer. The whole of Khandeish submitted in a very short time. Several of the Mahratta chiefs, who were discontented with their leader Shao, as well as some troops, belonging to Sumbhajee, from Kolapoor, attached themselves to his standard.

At this juncture there were two armies in the interests of the Syuds at no great distance from each other; the one under Deelawur Alee Khan was on the frontiers of Malwa, and the other, called the army of the Deccan, was stationed at Aurungabad with the deputy-viceroy, Alum Alee Khan, a nephew of the Syuds, left in charge of the government when his uncle Hoosain Alee Khan departed for Delhi to depose Ferokshere. As the rains were at hand, Nizam-ool-Moolk probably contemplated that the advance of the former might be obstructed by the swelling of the Nerbudda and Taptee, and that he should be able to decide the fate of the Deccan and become master of its resources before the deputy viceroy could be reinforced from Hindoosthan. Deelawur Alee Khan, however, marched with such rapidity that he crossed the rivers whilst still fordable, but either incapable of perceiving or disdaining the advantage which would have been insured by forming a junction with the troops at Aurungabad and intent only on attacking his enemy, he marched straight for Burhanpoor. Nizam-ool-Moolk prepared to receive him, and being aware of the impetuous character of his adversary, adopted an order of battle suggested by his experience of Deccan warfare. Nizam-ool-Moolk sent forward and displayed a part of his army to stimulate the ardour of Deelawur Alee Khan, who rushed upon them, pushed forward in imagined victory, was drawn into an ambuscade, defeated, and slain.

CHAP. II.

Mogul Viceroys.

Allum Alee Khan, the deputy-viceroy, had not assembled the whole of his army when news of this disaster reached Aurungabad. He was speedily joined by the Mahratta troops of Shao's force, and advanced towards Burhanpoor, pushing the Mahrattas to harass his opponent. Nizam-ool-Moolk, who had been busily employed in preparing his own troops and sowing sedition among those of his adversary, likewise advanced; but the Poorna river being greatly swollen, his march was for a time interrupted until a ford was discovered. The Mahratta horse on each side had frequent skirmishes as the Mogul armies approached each other; but Nizam-ool-Moolk, previous to engaging, stationed his Mahrattas at a village some distance in the rear. Choosing an arrangement nearly similar to that by which his late success had been achieved, Nizam-ool-Moolk attacked his adversary at Balapoor, in Berar Payeen Ghaut, drew him into an ambuscade, where, after great efforts of personal valour, and after many of his troops had fled or deserted to his enemy, Allum Alee Khan at length fell, surrounded by Mahrattas slain in his defence.

The news of this second victory, which was gained by Nizam-ool-Moolk about the end of July, was received at Delhi with consternation by the Syuds, but with secret satisfaction by the emperor. Various were the plans proposed by the two brothers; but it was at last determined, instead of yielding the government of the Deccan to Nizam-ool-Moolk — a measure strongly advised by their Hindoo agent, Ruttun Chund — that the younger Syud, Hoosain Alee Khan, should march for the Deccan, taking with him the emperor and a well-appointed army sufficient to crush this formidable rebel.

Accordingly, Hoosain Alee Khan, accompanied by the emperor, having made every preparation, took leave of his

brother, and commenced his march southward. The Toorance Moguls — friends and countrymen of Nizam-ool-Moolk — dreaded the event of a war in the Deccan; but stimulated by the success of Nizam-ool-Moolk, whom they considered a chief of their tribe, and encouraged by the connivance of the emperor, a conspiracy was formed against the life of Hoosain Alee Khan by three daring individuals, on one of whom fell the lot of striking the blow. The assassin effected his deadly purpose at the expence of his life. The surviving conspirators, Mahommed Ameen Khan and Sadut Khan, joined by Hyder Koolee Khan, immediately placed the emperor at the head of such troops as they could command, proclaimed their resolution of freeing him from the tyranny of the Syuds, and after considerable bloodshed obtained the ascendancy in camp, and the imperial standards were advanced towards the capital. Syud Abdoolla Khan, on hearing of this revolution, by means of the treasure at his command, assembled a large army in a few days, and placing on the throne a rival to Mahommed Shah, marched forth to punish the murderers of his brother. The armies met at Shahpoor, where a bloody contest, long dubious, at length ended in the defeat of Abdoolla Khan, who was wounded and made prisoner.

Mahommed Shah, on thus becoming entire master of the empire, in gratitude for the services he had experienced, appointed Mahommed Ameen Khan his vuzeer; Khan Dowran received the title of Umeer-ool-Omrah; Kummur-ood-Deen Khan, the son of Mahommed Ameen, was raised to high dignity; Hyder Koolee Khan and Sadut Khan were also promoted, and all those who had distinguished themselves in the battle of Shahpoor were rewarded and honoured.

CHAP. II.

Mogul Viceroys.

The emperor entered his capital in splendid procession, and for many days nothing was heard but rejoicing and festivity. Letters of submission and professions of loyalty poured in from every quarter. Nizam-ool-Moolk offered his congratulations. The envoy of the Mahratta monarch was equally prompt in paying homage. The chiefs of the European factories, through the different soobehdars and fouzdars, sent humble offers of congratulation and best wishes for his Majesty's long and happy reign.

Suitable answers and returns were made to all the messages, letters, and presents which crowded in upon the young emperor. Nizam-ool-Moolk, whose successful revolt had been the primary cause of the present happy revolution, was particularly honoured, and shortly afterwards, in consequence of the sudden death of Mahommed Ameen Khan, he was not only permitted to retain his viceroyalty, in addition to his government of Malwa, but raised to the office of Vuzeer of the Empire. Arrangements, however, in the Deccan and Carnatic prevented his appearing at court until the month of January 1722.

These arrangements affected the existing establishment of officers of the Mahratta Government for the collection of the revenues of the country under old guarantees from the temporising policy and character of Nizam-ool-Moolk. Whilst he apprehended an attack from Hoosain Alee Khan he cemented his friendship with Sumbhajee of Kolapoor and conciliated Shao, the Mahratta king as he called himself, by promising to give up all that the royal grants conceded. No sooner was he apprised of the ascendancy acquired by his party at Delhi, and of the loss the Mahrattas had sustained in the death of one of their chiefs, by name Ballajee Wishwanath, than he began to

start objections to the establishment of Shao's collectors, founded on some pretensions set up by rival claimants. But the wise precautions of Ballajee Wishwanath, and the communion of interest which the distribution of the ceded revenues had produced, placed the Raja of the Mahrattas in a far more commanding situation than that in which he had stood during the first period of the government of Nizam-ool-Moolk in the Deccan. The vukeel remained at Aurungabad, where his arguments would probably have been of little avail; but a vast army of Mahrattas was assembling in Gungthuree, under the Sur Lushkur, and their appearance, no doubt, had considerable effect in expediting the delivery of orders to permit the Raja Shao to establish his collectors. A fresh firman, obtained by the Mahratta envoy at Delhi from the emperor, opportunely arrived to remove from Nizam-ool-Moolk the appearance of having yielded to menace, and afforded an opportunity of evincing the promptitude with which he obeyed the imperial commands.

Nizam-ool-Moolk, in raising objections, had not contemplated the train which had been laid under the administration of Ballajee Wishwanath; he wished to procrastinate and to involve the Mahrattas in war with each other, but for various reasons he was desirous not to precipitate hostilities between the Mahrattas and himself. He dreaded the increase of their power only as far as it affected his own views; the prospect of aggrandisement at the imperial court, which opened to him upon the death of the vuzeer, Mahommed Ameen Khan, seemed incompatible with his plan of independent sovereignty; but he was unwilling to relinquish the one or the other.

His prompt obedience to the royal commands may have been favourably viewed by a young monarch just

CHAP. II.

Mogul Viceroys.

emancipated, although it confirmed the alienation of half the revenues of the Deccan; but Nizam-ool-Moolk, in whatever light his conduct might have been regarded at court on this occasion, had the address to gain the good opinion of Shao, to flatter and conciliate the Pritee Needhee, and to gain the Somunt by bribery.

On a general view his plans were calculated to preserve his rank at court and his power in the Deccan—to keep alive the old and to create new dissensions among the Mahrattas—to preserve a connection with that nation in case it should ultimately be useful to direct their attacks from his own to the imperial territories, and, however inconsistent some of those designs may seem in this system of political artifice, through the remainder of a long life, Nizam-ool-Moolk not only persevered but generally prospered.

His first object was to ascertain by personal observation the character of the new Mogul Government, and what he might expect or apprehend from the emperor's present friendship or future enmity. He was on his way to court when he was recalled for a short time in consequence of disturbances in the Beejapoor Carnatic, to which, after concluding some arrangements, he appointed a new soobehdar, and resumed his march for the capital, where, as already stated, he arrived in January 1722.

Nizam-ool-Moolk, on assuming the post of Vuzeer, endeavoured to effect some reform at court; but the emperor was not only fond of that mirth and festivity natural to his years, but weak in mind, and, as is generally the case with persons of that disposition, dissolute in his behaviour. The manners of Nizam-ool-Moolk were austere and disagreeable both to the emperor and his courtiers. Prompt at every base intrigue, they soon

devised a scheme of freeing themselves from the society of Nizam-ool-Moolk. Hyder Koolee Khan had departed for his government of Ahmedabad before the return of Nizam-ool-Moolk from the Deccan, and having committed some irregularities, the courtiers, by threatening him with punishment from the vuzeer, Nizam-ool-Moolk, and working on the passions of both parties, soon inflamed them to the utmost, and drove Hyder Koolee Khan to further acts of disrespect and disobedience. Nizam-ool-Moolk had censured the manner in which the rebellion of Ajeet Sing had been passed over, and being now offered the post of Soobehdar of Goozerat, with the commission of reducing Hyder Koolee Khan, he readily accepted it. On this service it was hoped the Nizam might be long employed or fall a victim to the chances of war.

Hyder Koolee Khan had a well-appointed army, and his qualities as a soldier were unquestionable. Nizam-ool-Moolk, however, having sent emissaries amongst his troops, the greater part of those on whom Hyder Koolee Khan had reliance deserted, which made such an impression upon him, that he feigned insanity, and fled in dismay to court, leaving his adversary in the undisturbed occupation of the province. Nizam-ool-Moolk, on obtaining this intelligence, halted at Oojein, whither most of the principal officers in Goozerat repaired to pay their respects to him. All his appointments and arrangements were made without proceeding to Ahmedabad; and as he took every opportunity of increasing his own resources, and of informing himself of what was passing in the country, he set aside five of the most productive districts in different parts of the province as his personal jagheer: these were Dholka, Broach, Jumbooseer, Mukboolabad, and Bulsar. The usual establishment of civil and military

CHAP. II.

Mogul Viceroys.

officers were confirmed or appointed to the imperial districts. The jagheerdars in that province were on a different footing from those appointed by Aurungzebe in his late conquest of the Deccan, and agents, generally of their own nomination, superintended the revenue and police within their respective boundaries.

The year 1723 had now set in. Nizam-ool-Moolk sent his uncle, Hamed Khan, as his deputy to Ahmedabad, and leaving his cousin, Azeemoolla Khan, Deputy-Governor of Malwa, he returned to Delhi. But his presence was so disagreeable to the emperor, and mutual disgust was with so much difficulty suppressed, that Nizam-ool-Moolk gladly entered into a compromise, accepted the honour of *Vukeel-ee-Mootluk*, or supreme deputy in the empire, and resigned his post of vuzeer. Soon after, in the month of October 1723, he took an opportunity, on pretence of going on a hunting excursion, to depart for his viceroyalty in the Deccan; and from that time, although he always professed obedience to the emperor, even when waging war against him, Nizam-ool-Moolk became wholly independent; and the countries south of the Nerbudda, the conquest of which had engaged the Mogul princes in much more than a century of wars, were torn for ever from the throne of Delhi.

The departure of Nizam-ool-Moolk for his government in the Deccan in a manner which bespoke distrust, aggravated by contempt, excited anger and revenge in the mind of the emperor. Secret orders were sent to Moobariz Khan, Soobehdar of Hyderabad, to raise an army, and oppose Nizam-ool-Moolk. The viceroyalty of the Deccan, for which he received a firman, was to be the reward of his success.

Nizam-ool-Moolk endeavoured, by his usual artifice of

creating sedition, to break the power of his rival, and remained some months negotiating before he advanced against him. He at last arrived at Aurungabad in July 1724, and after protracted discussion, when his plans had partly succeeded, he took the field, and a decisive battle was fought at Shukurkhara about the 1st October, in which Moobariz Khan, after great efforts of personal valour, was surrounded and slain. He was gallantly supported by four of his sons, two of whom fell with him and two were desperately wounded. Nizam-ool-Moolk sent the Khan's head to court, with a congratulatory letter on the victory attained by the emperor's arms.

The declining empire of the Moguls having been thrown into a state of great anarchy by Nizam-ool-Moolk and his countrymen, the Tooranee Moguls, the Nizam, relieved from immediate apprehensions from Mahommed Shah, the emperor, became alarmed at the spreading power of the Mahrattas, and beheld in their systematic and persevering encroachments on the divided revenue of the Deccan and Carnatic, the extinction of his own resources as well as those of the empire. To avert these evils by endeavouring to consolidate his own power and to create divisions among the Mahrattas, the measures which he adopted seem to have been planned with considerable skill; but in forming designs, founded on the character of the people, he overlooked the abilities of his opponent, nor contemplated that he should, in pursuit of his own schemes, only strengthen the power of the Peishwa. 1727.

Since the battle of Shukurkhara, Nizam-ool-Moolk had fixed his eye on Hyderabad—the ancient capital of the Kootub Shahee kings—as fittest for the seat of government of the independent sovereignty which he himself

CHAP. II.

Mogul Viceroys.

had founded; and it was very desirable for this purpose to remove the Mahratta collectors from that quarter on any terms. Although Nizam-ool-Moolk had confirmed the imperial grants in Shao's favour, a great deal of what was yielded was not actually given up. Numerous points remained unadjusted. Shao's part of the agreement to prevent plundering was not fulfilled, and constant discussions were the consequence. A new authority for a part of the old Mahratta territory was granted by Nizam-ool-Moolk, which particularly specified the fixed personal jagheers that Shao agreed to exempt from sequestration. Nizam-ool-Moolk had thus effected his first object by negotiation, but the negotiation met with the decided disapprobation of Bajee Rao, who was ever an enemy to consolidation of the nature in question.

Disputes led to warlike proceedings, and it were long to tell, and would scarcely serve the purpose of the general reader to know, the tedious particulars of those events and intrigues which ended in a secret compact between Bajee Rao and Nizam-ool-Moolk, securing to the former supremacy as Peishwa, and to the latter a kingdom in the Deccan.

CHAP. III.

ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY OF THE NIZAM, AND GENERAL DESIGNATION BY NATIVES IN INDIA. — AZEEM KHAN, AFTERWARDS KILLICK KHAN, ARRIVES AT DELHI, AND IS NOTICED BY SHAH JEHAN. — ELEVATED BY THE EMPEROR AURUNGZEBE. — DIES FROM THE EFFECTS OF A WOUND AT BEEJAPOOR. — HIS SON GHAZEE-OOD-DEEN'S EMPLOYMENT UNDER THE MOGUL GOVERNMENT. — SAVES THE ARMY BEFORE BEEJAPOOR UNDER COMMAND OF THE EMPEROR'S SON. — SUBSEQUENT SERVICES AND DEATH. — HIS SON NIZAM-OOL-MOOLK'S CAREER AND DEATH.

Nizam's Ancestry.

I HAVE brought the history of the country known as Hyderabad to the time when it comes for me to treat of the personal history of its present rulers and of their ancestors, though I have already sketched portions of the career of some of the latter in their capacity as viceroys under the Mogul empire.

The Asopheea dynasty, familiar to European ears by the designation of its representative, THE NIZAM, though not so old as the House of Hapsburg, nor with a lineage which can be traced, like that of the Guelphs, into "the dim twilight of fable," might be proud did it date its origin only with that Cheen Killick Khan — better known as Asoph Jah — who, when the barons of the empire were suppressed by the mistress of Jehandar Shah and her relations, evinced all the spirit and dignity of our great Earl Warwick; "being rudely stopped in a narrow street to make way for a woman who had unbounded influence with the mistress, and through her with the

CHAP. III.

Nizam's Ancestry.

emperor, Cheen Killick Khan ordered his attendants to repel force with force, dispersed the favourite's retinue, and compelled her to quit her elephant and escape on foot to the palace."*

One tradition has it that THE NIZAM can trace his origin to Sheik Shah Aboodeen Soharwurdee, a lineal descendant of Aboobukkur Sadeek, the father-in-law of the Mooslim prophet. "Shah Aboodeen," continues the manuscript from which I quote, "resided in one of the southern provinces of Persia, about 500 years ago, and was a contemporary of the Persian poet Sadee, who alludes to him in his 'BOOSTHAN' as his *morshud*, or spiritual instructor. Some of the immediate offspring of the Sheik must have subsequently emigrated to Toorkisthan, and have located themselves in the vicinity of Samarcand, as they are spoken of as following the profession of *Oolumma*—learned men, or lawyers—in that city. The first of whom any particular mention is made is Khajeh Ismael, who is said to have attained much celebrity for his piety as well as knowledge of the law, and to have been honoured, in consequence, by his sovereign with the title of *Allum-ool-Ollumma* — wisest of the wise. Khajeh Ismael had, among other sons, one named Khajeh Abeed, who was born at the village of Allahabad near Samarcand. This son, after perfecting his education under the tuition of his father, together with that of other learned men, left his native country for Bokhara. Here the learning and piety of Khajeh Abeed appear to have obtained him great celebrity, as he is spoken of as having been raised successively to the dignities of *Kazee* and *Shaik-ool-Islam*. Neither the period of his residence in Bokhara nor the

* Elphinstone's *India*, ii. 549.

occasion of his leaving it can be ascertained, but about the latter end of the reign of Shah Jehan he is to be found at the Court of Delhi, where he seems to have been favourably received by the emperor.

The other tradition of THE NIZAM'S ancestry to which I refer is that the family is of Tartar origin, and claims descent from Baha-ood-Deen — a person much celebrated for his devotional zeal as well as for the austerity of his life. He took the appellation of *Khajeh Nukshbund*, and was the founder of the order of *Nukshbundee* Dervises which still prevails in Turkey and Tartary. His descendants to this day generally prefix the word *Khajeh* to their names, and distinguish themselves by the appellation of *Nukshbundee*. *Khajeh* is a term of honour usually applied to persons who are eminent either for their sanctity or learning. The literal meaning of *Nukshbund* is fixing an impression; and the term was figuratively adopted by Baha-ood-Deen to signify that the impression of the Deity was fixed on his mind. Baha-ood-Deen was contemporary with Timour, and died towards the close of the fourteenth century. Azeem Khan, otherwise Khajeh Abeed, was the first of the family who visited India; he went from Samarcand to Delhi in the reign of Shah Jehan.

Whatever doubt or difficulty about the remote ancestry of the Nizam, these two traditions now join issue as to the particular progenitor who paid homage to Shah Jehan. Before entering upon that progenitor's biography, it were desirable now to notice that the title acquired by his grandson from his sovereign, the Emperor of Delhi, of NIZAM-OOL-MOOLK — Regulator of the Country — has been continued in the person of his descendants who have held the government of Hyderabad, much in the same way as the

CHAP. III.

Nizam's Ancestry.

title taken by the founder of the kingdom of Ahmednuggur (in about 1490), Nizam-ool-Moolk, was perpetuated by his descendants and the dynasty called *Nizam Shahee*; or nearer home, so as to be better understood, on the same principle that the title of "Defender of the Faith," conferred upon Henry the Eighth by the Pope of Rome, is still adopted by our gracious Queen Victoria. THE NIZAM is a designation which was introduced at Hyderabad by Europeans, and is used only by them. Persons in India would either call him by one of his titles, or speak of him as *The Nuwab of Hyderabad.* His own subjects call him either generally *The Nuwab*, or *Bundagun-ee-Aleè*, Slaves of the Most High — slaves in the plural number, out of respect, and corresponding with the style assumed by European potentates. Several of the principal nobles at Hyderabad are by courtesy called *Nuwab Sahib*, but the Nizam alone is called plain *Nuwab.*

Another title of the reigning authority in Hyderabad is ASOPH JAH — of the rank of Asoph, supposed to have been one of the ministers of Solomon, the Hebrew monarch; and the government of Hyderabad is, in consequence, frequently called THE ASOPHEEA STATE. All the Nizam's sons have the word *Jah* appended to the names given them, and so peculiar is this distinction held to be, that a favourite *Dewan* — Prime Minister — Azeem-ool-Oomrah Aristo Jah, is the only person out of the family on whom it has ever been conferred at Hyderabad. Every title, however, bestowed upon previous Nizams is assumed by his successor, as will be seen in the instance where all these titles are duly recited.

Until the destruction of the phantom Court of Delhi in 1857, THE NIZAM was accustomed to admit that, in point of form, he administered his government as the delegate of

the emperor. Coins were struck in the emperor's name, which was also used in the *khootba* — the special form of public prayer for the sovereign. In the seal with which the Nizam authenticated all public acts, he called himself "Servant of the Emperor," and although he conferred titles on his subjects, he considered that he received his own from the emperor. During the existence of the Delhi dynasty, the Nizam's official designation was "Soobehdar of the Deccan." The term *soobehdar* implies governor of a province under the authority of a superior sovereign.

Nizam's Ancestry.

Returning from a digression, introduced *par parenthèse*, as it will be found useful in the course of this narrative. Khajeh Abeed, the founder of the fortunes of his family in Hindoosthan, was not only favourably received at Delhi by Shah Jehan, but was presented with a *khilaut* — dress of honour — as well as 5000 rupees, and attached to the personal staff of the emperor as a man of letters. On that emperor being deposed, in the year 1658, Khajeh Abeed accompanied his successor, Aurungzebe, who for the services rendered to him in his contests with his father and brothers, appointed Khajeh Abeed *Suddur-ool-Suddoor*. There is no synonymous English expression for this office, but under the Moglace government, the nobleman who held it was the minister through whom passed all the charitable grants of land conferred by the emperors. Khajeh Abeed was soon elevated to the appointment of Soobehdar of Mooltan, and his master bestowed upon him the titles of Azeem Khan and Killick Khan. The second of these titles must not be confounded with that borne by his grandson.

Killick Khan.

On the second invasion of the Deccan by the Emperor Aurungzebe, in 1683, Killick Khan, who then held the

CHAP. III.

Killick Khan.

military government of the province of Mooltan, was called on to join the emperor's army with the forces under his orders. At the siege of Beejapoor he acquired considerable reputation for military knowledge, and on the fall of that place accompanied Aurungzebe to the siege of Golconda, during which he received a severe wound from a *jeenjhal* ball, which carried away his right arm, and from the effects of which he died in the course of three days. His remains were deposited in a tomb situated in the vicinity of Uttapoor, a village in the neighbourhood of Golconda, and about six miles from the city of Hyderabad.

The fortitude with which Killick Khan met his death attracted much admiration at the time, and is thus described by the native historian: — "In the year 1686 Killick Khan, during the siege of Golconda, was struck by a ball from a zumbooruk, which carried away his right arm. His courage and fortitude, however, were so great that he returned on horseback to his tents. The vuzeer, Jumdut-ool-Moolk Asud Khan, was sent by the emperor to inquire after his condition; and when the surgeons were removing the broken bones, Killick Khan continued to sit up without support, and to converse with the vuzeer, praising the dexterity of the surgeons, and helping himself to coffee with his remaining arm. Every endeavour was made to save his life; but the hand of fate was too powerful, and at the expiration of three days he drank the sherbet of death from the hands of the messenger of the Almighty."

Killick Khan, it will be seen, was "a man of war" as well as a man of letters, and his military career would appear paradoxical, unless it were explained that Moosulman of that time — like abbots of yore — found it easy to ex-

Killick Khan.

change the quiet of the cloister for the bustle of the camp. A Christian monk, however, might not have known the use of a sword until he had arrived at manhood. Killick Khan, if actuated by the same feeling to improve his fortunes which prompted every Mahommedan adventurer who passed over from Central Asia to Hindoosthan, his antecedents, except on the score of learning—for *ulluma* strictly signifies one versed in the law—were precisely those of his fellow-adventurer. In youth he was trained to the use of the bow, the spear, and the sword. Riding on horseback was as familiar to him from the moment he could toddle alone from his mother's knee as it is to this day to every boy from the plains of Arabia to the hills of Affghanisthan, and he was specially taught to regard the cause of the Crescent and the Koran as the great purpose of his existence. Unquestionably this success of Killick Khan was largely due to his reception by the emperor, but to his great foresight — apparently peculiar to three generations after—must be attributed the way in which he advanced himself, as well as the respect which he commanded from his countrymen, the Tooranee Moguls, who seem to have attached themselves to the fortunes of the family. Of all his family, it may be said that he was the most intellectual as he was the most peaceably disposed.

When Killick Khan quitted Samarcand he left behind him a son named Meer Shahaboodeen, who joined him at Delhi in 1668. The emperor noticing the young man's ability, employed him in the first instance in a military expedition against the Ranee of Oodeepore, which he conducted so much to Aurungzebe's satisfaction, that he conferred upon him the title of Ghazee-ood-Deen. His services were afterwards transferred to the Concan, where his suc-

Ghazee-ood-Deen the First,

CHAP. III.

Ghazee-ood-Deen the First.

cess against Sumbhajee Mahratta and the capture of the fort of Rohairee induced the emperor to confer on him the further title of Feroze Jung.[1]

In a former chapter I have referred to Ghazee-ood-Deen's services in conducting a large convoy of grain to the force besieging Beejapoor.

On hearing of this success, which proved the salvation of his son and army, Aurungzebe, who was then at Aurungabad, is said to have publicly exclaimed, "As Feroze Jung has saved the honour of Timour, may God take his honour and that of his children under His protection till the day of judgment." Not content with this public declaration of his gratitude, Aurungzebe directed the records of the empire to be brought to him, and with his own hand inscribed the following entry:—"By the courageous conduct of the son, without guile or deceit, Ghazee-ood-Deen Bahadoor Feroze Jung, the fortress of Beejapoor has fallen." To his other titles Aurungzebe now bestowed that of *Ferzund Arjemund*, or "dear son."[2]

After the capture of Beejapoor, Ghazee-ood-Deen accompanied the emperor to Golconda, in the siege of which he received several severe wounds. In reward for his services on this occasion, and for the capture of the forts of Woodgeer and Adonee, he was rewarded by the emperor with the rank of Munsub of seven thousand.[4]

In the campaign against Suntoo Mahratta, whose head Ghazee-ood-Deen presented to the emperor, he suffered severely from the effects of the climate, and eventually lost the use of both his eyes. In consequence of this misfortune, the emperor excused his personal attendance at court, but still continued to employ him on all trying occasions. His last military exploit appears to have been the pursuit of Temeah Scindia in 1705 into Malwa, where

he overtook and defeated him, and in return for his services received the title of *Sipah Salar*. On the death of Aurungzebe in 1707, Ghazee-ood-Deen, who then held the office of Soobehdar of Berar and Ellichpoor, held aloof from all connection with the sons of the late emperor in their contentions for their father's throne. On the establishment of Bahadoor Shah he tendered his allegiance to that prince, and received from him the appointment of Soobehdar of Goozerat, where he shortly after died in 1711, in the opulent town of Ahmedabad. His remains were conveyed to Delhi, and now occupy a tomb near the Ajmere gate of that city.

Ghazee-ood-Deen, shortly after joining his father at Delhi, married the daughter of Saadoola Khan, a minister of the Emperor Shah Jehan, by whom he had a son born in 1671, by name Meer Kummur-ood-Deen, afterwards known as Asoph Jah, the great NIZAM-OOL-MOOLK. Ghazee-ood-Deen in character was not unlike his father, but his course through life had been smoother. He possessed great qualities, but most predominant was the desire to keep well with all parties, and hence he died as he had lived, respected and esteemed by all who knew his conciliating disposition.

Ghazee-ood-Deen the First.

The emperor Aurungzebe is said to have early predicted the future greatness of Nizam-ool-Moolk. When still a youth, a serious misunderstanding with his father induced him to claim the emperor's protection, who espoused his cause so far as to effect an apparent reconciliation between the parties. He was subsequently employed by the emperor in several independent commands against the various disaffected tributaries in the southern part of the Deccan.

Nizam-ool-Moolk.

In 1699 mention is again made of Asoph Jah as digni-

CHAP. III.

Nizam-ool-Moolk.

fied with the title of Cheen Killick Khan, and commanding the imperial troops in the vicinity of Bagul Kota. In this service he appears to have obtained great favour with the emperor for the manner in which he maintained the peace of that part of the country. In the years 1700 and 1702 he was successively elevated to the situation of Foujdar of the Carnatic, Beejapoor, and Soobehdar of Beejapoor. At the siege of Wagungurah, which was held by the Beder Naik of Shorapoor against the forces under the emperor, his gallantry attracted the notice of Aurungzebe, who presented him, on the field of battle, with one of his own horses, the animal on which Cheen Killick Khan himself rode having been killed in a charge which he had led against the enemy in the emperor's presence.

On the death of Aurungzebe at Ahmednugger, Cheen Killick Khan attended the remains of his master to the place of their interment at Aurungabad. He then tendered his allegiance to Prince Azeem, who conferred upon him the title of Soobehdar of Boorhanpoor, and prevailed upon him so far as to accompany him a few marches on his ill-fated expedition to Hindoosthan.

The conduct of Prince Azeem appears, at an early period of his march, to have alienated from him some of his most influential followers. Among others, Asoph Jah, resenting, it is said, some real or fancied insult, quitted the army in open daylight at the head of his troops, and retraced his steps to Aurungabad. The prince's advisers were urgent with him to adopt measures to put a stop to these symptoms of dissatisfaction, and to order the retreating troops to be immediately attacked by the whole of the imperial forces; but the formidable array before him, and the determined character of the chief at their head,

appears to have overawed the prince and to have rendered him irresolute, contenting himself with some sarcastic remarks to the purport that he was well rid of such a traitor, and that he preferred trying his fortune with a few faithful than a host of doubtful friends, he pursued his march, and allowed Asoph Jah to retire with drums beating and colours flying in triumph in the face of his whole army.

During the struggles which subsequently ensued between the sons of Aurungzebe, Asoph Jah remained at Aurungabad an inactive spectator of passing events. On the elevation of Bahadur Shah he was invited to court, where his influence and that of his family was secured by his elevation to the Soobehdaree of Oudh and Foujdaree of Lucknow, with title of *Khan-ee-Dowrur*, while his father was at the same time removed from Berar to the important government of Goozerat.

Disgusted with the frivolity and incapacity of the emperor and the manners of the court, where the most worthless favourites were promoted to the highest offices of the State to the prejudice of the old nobility, Asoph Jah appears to have taken an early opportunity of relinquishing all his appointments and retiring into private life. For a considerable period he abstained entirely from coming to court, lived in seclusion, and was seldom seen abroad, and then only for the purpose of paying a visit to some man renowned for his piety or his learning.

On the advance of Ferokshere from Bengal to assert his pretensions to the throne of his ancestors, Asoph Jah was induced, at the earnest entreaty of the Emperor Jehander Shah, and of his vuzeer, to quit the retirement in which he was living, and in which he appears to have been equally feared and respected, to take command of a

CHAP. III.

Nizam-ool-Moolk.

large body of troops forming part of the imperial army. At the battle of Agra, which was lost by the cowardice of the emperor, he commanded with credit the right wing of that army. He afterwards joined Ferokshere, and on the distribution of offices and rewards, conferred on that prince's succession to the throne in January 1713, was gratified with the title of Nizam-ool-Moolk and the appointment of Viceroy of the Imperial Dominions in the Deccan, together with the Foujdaree of the Carnatic.

On his arrival in the Deccan to take up his government, Asoph Jah found affairs in the greatest disorganisation from the excesses committed by the Mahratta chiefs, who had taken advantage of the weakness of the imperial armies to collect large bodies of horse, with which they ravaged the country and levied *choute* in every direction with impunity. (Feuds, however, existed among themselves to a great extent, and of these he availed himself with his usual foresight and dexterity to widen the breach, and, by favouring the weaker parties, to induce them to join the imperial standard.)

At the close of the first year of his residence in the Deccan he had made considerable progress in restoring his authority, and had projected an expedition to the Carnatic, when he was suddenly recalled to Delhi by a mandate from the emperor to make way for Hussun Alee Khan, a brother of the vuzeer, whom it was found convenient to remove for a time from the court.

The petty government of Moradabad was subsequently conferred on him, where he remained till 1717, when he was recalled to Delhi to join a coalition secretly formed by the emperor for the destruction of the Vuzeer Abdoolla. The intrigue, however, failed through the cowardice and imbecility of the emperor at the moment of execution,

and Asoph Jah, who expected to have succeeded to the vacant office, found himself on his arrival at court not only deprived of his government of Moradabad, but also of the whole of his rich estates in that province, which had been transferred to one of the emperor's favourites.

Irritated with this treatment, and distrusting the character of the emperor, he lost no time in making his peace with the vuzeer, who conferred on him the Soobehdaree of Malwa, a charge much inferior to his expectations, and which he is said to have accepted with much reluctance.

In the important events which followed each other in rapid succession at the imperial court on the return of the Syuds to power, terminating in the murder of Ferokshere and the elevation of Roushen Akhter to the throne under the title of Mahommed Shah, Asoph Jah does not appear to have taken any prominent part. Towards the Syuds themselves he entertained feelings of the deepest hatred, and although unable at first to offer any open opposition to their measures, he lost no opportunity which the situation he held afforded him of secretly accumulating the means for effecting their destruction.

The disturbed state of the country gave him a pretence for raising troops, and he became so formidable to the Syuds that they made a feeble attempt to remove him, offering him the choice of four other governments. This only showed him that the time for dissembling was passed, and, as he saw the difficulty of establishing any permanent control at the capital, he determined to lay the foundations of his power on a firmer basis, and turned his first attention to the government of the Deccan. Immediately on his revolt, which commenced at Seronge in Malwa in April 1720, he marched to the Nerbudda. By intrigue and money he obtained possession of the fort of

CHAP. III.

Nizam-ool-Moolk.

Asseerghur, and procured the junction of several officers of the province. He was pursued from Hindoosthan by a force under Deelawur Khan, and another under Allum Alee Khan was awaiting him at Aurungabad. He first attacked Deelawur, and totally defeated him in a battle fought near Burhanpoor, and subsequently engaging with Allum Alee, dispersed his forces, after a severe engagement, near Balapore in Berar. In these engagements both the imperial leaders lost their lives.

The office of Vuzeer of the Empire being now designed for Asoph Jah, that nobleman, though early apprised of the emperor's intentions, did not deem it prudent to repair to court till he had arranged the affairs of the Deccan and the Carnatic to his entire satisfaction. He then made over his government to his Dewan, Deanath Khan, and proceeded towards Delhi, which he reached in 1722. Shortly afterwards he entered upon the duties of vuzeer.

His attempt to effect a radical reform in the administration, and to check the abuses which had crept into every department of the State, exposed him to the displeasure of the emperor and his favourites, who had recourse to every species of intrigue to thwart the execution of his measures.

An attempt was subsequently made to get rid of him by investing him with the Soubehdaree of Goozerat, then in the hands of a turbulent character named Hyder Koolee Khan, who was secretly instigated to resist his assumption of the government. The result, however, disappointed the emperor's expectations, as the vuzeer speedily returned to court after having defeated his opponent, and strengthened himself with the addition of a rich province to his already exorbitant command.

The mutual aversion of the emperor and his vuzeer were not diminished after the return of the latter; and it was probably, at the moment, a relief to Mahommed when his minister, after securing his safety by removing on some pretence from the capital, sent in his resignation, and marched off for the Deccan. But this measure amounted, in reality, to a declaration of independence, and was received in that light by the emperor himself, who, although he graciously accepted Asoph Jah's resignation, and conferred on him the highest titles that could be held by a subject, did not on that account remit his active hostility. He sent orders to Moobariz Khan, the local governor of Hyderabad, to endeavour to dispossess the viceroy and assume the government of the whole Deccan in his stead. Moobariz entered zealously on the task imposed on him, and, collecting a large army in the emperor's name, attacked Asoph Jah at the village of Shuker Kerlah, twelve miles from Aurungabad. He here lost his life after sustaining a signal defeat; and as the emperor had not avowed the attack which he had instigated, Asoph Jah, not to be outdone in dissimulation, sent the head of Moobariz Khan to court, with his own congratulations on the extinction of the rebellion.

The advance of the Mahrattas upon Delhi brought about a reconciliation between the Emperor Mahommed Shah and Nizam-ool-Moolk, when the former prevailed on the latter to repair to court, restoring to him the government of both Malwa and Goozerat in the name of his son Ghazee-ood-Deen, conditionally that the Nizam should drive the Mahrattas out of Hindoosthan. The Nizam put out all his strength to assist in the object at heart with the emperor, but by a mistake, as surprising to his friends as to his foes, the Mahratta force sur-

CHAP. III.

Nizam-ool-Moolk.

rounded him, and compelled him to sign a convention at Doordee Suraee, near Scronge, on the 11th February, 1738, promising to grant to the Peishwa the whole of Malwa and the complete sovereignty of the territory between the Nerbudda and the Chumbul, to obtain a confirmation of it from the emperor, and to use every endeavour to procure the payment of a subsidy of fifty lakhs of rupees to defray the Peishwa's expenses. The terms of this compact, however, were not fulfilled by the Nizam. Meanwhile, Bajee Rao, the Mahratta, seizing the opportunity afforded by the absence of the Nizam at Delhi, commenced his operations for the conquest of the Deccan, by surrounding Naseer Jung, the second son of the Nizam, who was encamped in the neighbourhood of Aurungabad with 10,000 men; but a very large body of horse and foot, with a numerous artillery, advanced to his relief, and having effected a junction, Naseer Jung, thus reinforced, attacked Bajee Rao, crossed the Godavery in defiance of the Mahratta army, and moved in the direction of Ahmednuggur, plundering the villages in his route. The Peishwa being joined by a body of fresh troops, repeatedly attacked the Moguls, and Naseer Jung was at length compelled to retire towards the Godavery; but after several months the Mahrattas, tired of the unprofitable war, gladly entered on terms of accommodation, and a treaty was concluded at Moongee Pyetun, by which both parties pledged themselves to maintain peace, and mutually to refrain from plundering in the Deccan.

With the year 1740 Hindoosthan was undergoing one of those transition conditions which appear to occur some time or another in the course of every century. Nadir Shah of Persia had plundered Delhi of upwards of thirty millions

of pounds sterling, and cruelly massacred thousands of its inhabitants. Khan Dowran, who was killed in a precipitate attack on the Persian army, had been succeeded as vuzeer by Kummur-ood-Deen Khan, the friend of Nizam-ool-Moolk, so that the faction of the Tooranee Moguls remained in power, though contrary to the secret wishes of the emperor. Nizam-ool-Moolk, dignified with the title of Umeer-ool-Oomrah, remained for some time at Delhi, but hearing that his son Naseer Jung meditated rebellion, he obtained the emperor's sanction for transferring his title of Umeer-ool-Oomrah to his eldest son, Ghazee-ood-Deen, and commenced his march for the Deccan.

On returning to the Deccan, in the beginning of 1741, Nizam-ool-Moolk used every endeavour to induce his son to submit without coming to hostilities. At last, Naseer Jung sent messengers to treat, which so alarmed his partisans that most of them endeavoured to make the best terms they could. Nizam-ool-Moolk gradually drew them over, continued to use fair words towards his son, until, in an emotion of generosity, Naseer Jung hastily sent back the whole of the park of artillery. This concession might have obtained an unreserved pardon, but as soon as Nizam-ool-Moolk had him in his power he wished to humble him completely. Naseer Jung assumed the garb of a fakeer, and retired in penitence to Roza, near Dowlutabad; but his father manifested the same stern behaviour, till the young man was so much piqued that he listened to the suggestions of Futeh Yab Khan, one of his companions, by whom he was persuaded that he might still compel his father to submit to any terms.

Nizam-ool-Moolk, according to his custom, had cantoned his troops for the rains; a part at Aurungabad, and the rest at different towns in the neighbourhood.

CHAP. III.

Nizam-ool-Moolk.

Futeh Yab Khan suggested to Naseer Jung that they must first seize some strong fort; and undertook to surprise Molheir, of which Mutuwussil Khan — Naseer Jung's brother-in-law — was governor. Futeh Yab Khan succeeded in the enterprise, and Naseer Jung immediately joined him. Nizam-ool-Moolk did not expect this attempt, and made no preparation in consequence. Apprised of his supineness, Futeh Yab Khan proposed to surprise him in Aurungabad. Naseer Jung advanced from Molheir with 7000 horse, reached Dowlutabad before intelligence of his march had been received, and had he pushed on would probably have succeeded in taking his father prisoner. He seems, however, to have been seized with some compunction for the part he was acting, and passed the day in prayer at the shrine of a celebrated saint; whilst Nizam-ool-Moolk, apparently serene but much alarmed, was calling in his detachments. His gun bullocks were all at a distance grazing, and very few men were in readiness, but he immediately pitched his tents and moved out from the city. Before next morning, which was the 23rd July, he had a respectable force drawn up, with which he coolly awaited the approach of his son, who advanced at the head of his followers and was repulsed. Finding his troops giving way, Naseer Jung impetuously charged his father's standard, pushed on towards his elephant, and slew three of his bravest attendants one after the other. The driver of his own elephant being killed, Naseer Jung sprang into his place; when his brother-in-law, Mutuwussil Khan, approaching him, drew an arrow to the head which must have transfixed him, had not his son, Heedayut Moideen Khan, who sat on the same elephant, stayed his hand and saved his uncle's life. At that moment, Syud Lushkur

Khan, an officer of experience who knew Naseer Jung and the pride as well as the generosity of his disposition, pushed his elephant close by the side of his, saluted him, and respectfully made room on the seat of his elephant, when, overcome by this act of his courtesy, Naseer Jung took the place and was thus carried prisoner to Aurungabad. Nizam-ool-Moolk was exceedingly gratified by his son's preservation, but he threw many of his adherents into confinement, and, to mark his sense of Naseer Jung's rebellion, imprisoned him for a short time in the fort of Kandhar near Nandere, but relieved him before proceeding to an expedition to the southward for motives that will presently be shown.

Whilst the affairs of Bengal occupied the Mahrattas, the attention of Nizam-ool-Moolk was directed to the Carnatic, and in his protracted absence from the Deccan may be perceived the reason of his conciliatory conduct to Ballajee Rao in aiding his pretensions to the government of Malwa. The murder of Sufdur Alee, Nuwab of Arcot, by his brother-in-law Morteeza Khan in 1742, and the general confusion existing in the Mogul territories south of the Krishna, presented a favourable opportunity for Nizam-ool-Moolk's interference to establish his power and to restore tranquillity to the country. He accordingly marched from Hyderabad at the head of an immense army in January 1743, and upwards of a year was spent in concluding the arrangements he had contemplated. Moorar Rao was recognised as Chief of Gooty by Nizam-ool-Moolk, and evacuated the Carnatic with all his troops in August 1743.

The Mahratta armies which assembled at Saltara in the beginning of 1744 were probably contemplated with some anxiety by Nizam-ool-Moolk, whose march was,

CHAP. III.

Nizam-ool-Moolk.

soon directed towards Hyderabad, having left Anwar-ood-Deen Khan, at his own request, in charge of the government of the Carnatic Payeen Ghaut and appointed his own grandson, Heedayut Moideen Khan — better known by his title of Moozuffir Jung, as will be seen in the course of the narrative — to the Carnatic Bala Ghaut, or Carnatic Proper, conferring on him the district of Adonee in Jagheer and fixing his head station at Beejapoor, whilst that of Anwar-ood-Deen Khan continued, as in the time of Daood Khan, at the long-established capital of Arcot. Nizam-ool-Moolk, finding he had nothing to apprehend from the Mahrattas, directed his attention to affairs of internal government, and reduced several forts, the killeedars of which were in rebellion.

In 1747–48 Hindoosthan was invaded by the Affghans or Patans, as they are called, under their leader Ahmed Shah Abdoolla, who, after being conquered by Nadir Shah, the King of Persia, became a military follower of Nadir, and was gradually promoted to considerable rank. On the assassination of Nadir Shah, Ahmed left the Persian army with the whole of his tribe who were in camp, and retiring to Herat, which he occupied, was soon acknowledged as king by the whole Affghan nation, and at this time possessed the eastern half of the dominions of Nadir Shah. The Mogul army under Prince Ahmed, the emperor's son, successfully opposed the Affghan army, which retreated towards Cabool. On this service Kummur-ood-Deen Khan, the vuzeer, was killed, and shortly after followed the death of the emperor himself. On Prince Ahmed's accession to the throne he offered the vacant vuzeership to Nizam-ool-Moolk, but the Nizam excused himself on the plea of his great age. He

survived the emperor a very short time. He died at Burhanpoor, in his 104th year, on the 19th June, 1748. His remains were subsequently removed to Aurungabad and interred in the mausoleum of Sheik Burhan-ood-Deen near that place.

Nizam-ool-Moolk married at Aurungabad Syud-oon-Nissa Begum, the daughter of Nujeeb Oolla Khan Walla Shahee, a nobleman of the family of Saadoolla Khan, Prime Minister of Shah Jehan, his own maternal grandfather.*

By her he had two sons—Ghazee-ood-Deen and Naseer Jung; and two daughters—Padshah Begum and Mohseena Begum. He had also four illegitimate sons—Salabut Jung, Bazalut Jung, Nizam Alee, and Mogul Alee; and four illegitimate daughters—Budder-oon-Nissa Begum, Mah-Bano Begum, Khojeesta-Bano Begum, and Mokurreema Begum.

There is no more difficult task than to pourtray the character of the man who wins dominion by a series of feints and resolute acts—(now seeming to yield to circumstances and then forcing circumstances to yield to him.) If pliableness of will, unparalleled duplicity, and utter unscrupulousness constitute the necessary elements to greatness, Nizam-ool-Moolk possessed them in a degree passing belief. But it must not be overlooked that Nizam-ool-Moolk lived at a time and in a country where men gloried in excelling in these qualities, and that his only superior was his great rival, the celebrated Bajee Rao, of whom it is said, that "as a politician in quickly discerning and promptly counteracting the designs of

* According to ELPHINSTONE, these great families, from their Toork descent, were called Tooranee nobles.

CHAP. III.

Nizam-ool-Moolk.

Nizam-ool-Moolk, he evinced penetration, talent, and vigour." *

Taking all the actors together, from one end to the other of Hindoosthan during the period that NIZAM-OOL-MOOLK played his part, his stature takes colossal dimensions. He had won battles east, west, north, and south. The Syuds, who had set up and removed emperors like skittles, the Viceroys of Empire, who had seen and dealt with him, the Mahratta chieftains, who fought and treated with him, respected this man both as friend and foe. He was doubtless ambitious, but it is difficult to say whether the desire to establish independent authority was not provoked by circumstances, for to the last he endeavoured to assist the effete power of Delhi. He was not only a great soldier but a great diplomatist, and if Moosulman were accustomed to perpetuate the memory of their heroes by posthumous ovations, India might have seen a hundred statues of her greatest Mahommedan hero of the eighteenth century. Nurtured and trained at the court of Aurungzebe, it is not strange that Nizam-ool-Moolk should have been both wily and unscrupulous; nor yet that, like his royal master, he should have exercised his devotions to austerity; but, unlike Aurungzebe, he was an affectionate parent, and his attachment to his friends was both sincere and steady. He left a legacy to his posterity which the rebellion of 1857 has made "*the greatest Mahommedan power in India.*"

* Grant Duff's *Mahrattas*, i. 570.

CHAP. IV.

NASEER JUNG ASSUMES THE GOVERNMENT AND IS KILLED. — SUCCEEDED BY MOOZUFFIR JUNG, WHO IS ALSO KILLED. — SALABUT JUNG CHOSEN AS SUCCESSOR. — GHAZEE-OOD-DEEN THE SECOND IS POISONED. — SALABUT JUNG SUBSIDISES TROOPS OF THE FRENCH. — IS THROWN INTO PRISON BY NIZAM ALEE, WHO USURPS THE THRONE AND MURDERS HIM.

GHAZEE-OOD-DEEN, the eldest son of Nizam-ool-Moolk, and otherwise Ghazee-ood-Deen the Second, being at Delhi, where he held, as his father's substitute, the office of *Umeer-ool-Oomrah* at the time of his father's death, NASEER JUNG, the second son, assumed the government of Hyderabad. Naseer Jung's pretensions were, however, opposed by his nephew, Moozuffir Jung, a favourite grandson of Nizam-ool-Moolk, who then held the Soobehdaree of Beejapoor, and in support of his claims formed a coalition with Chunda Sahib and the French government of Pondicherry. To remove this competitor, Naseer Jung proceeded direct to the Carnatic, where he was joined by the Jagheerdar of Gootee, the Raja of Mysore, the Nuwabs of Kurpa, Kurnool, and Savanoor, as well as by a small body of English troops under Major, afterwards the celebrated Major-General Stringer Lawrence, the father of the Madras army, and the early friend of the great Lord Clive. On the near approach of the two armies, and on the eve of the battle which was to decide the fate of the two rivals, Moozuffir Jung was suddenly deserted by his French allies, who returned

CHAP. IV.

Naseer Jung.

with Chunda Sahib to Pondicherry. Moozuffir Jung, despairing of success, delivered himself up to his uncle, Naseer Jung, who had him immediately put in irons. The English Contingent were withdrawn after a short time, in consequence of Naseer Jung having failed to fulfil the terms on which their services were granted to him.

Soon, however, this expedition ended still more disastrously for the Nizam; for although the French had virtually withdrawn from any contest, his fall was mainly wrought by the intrigues of M. Dupleix. Dupleix gained a Brahmin, by name Ramdass, in the confidence of Naseer Jung, and through him raised seditions in the army, which Dupleix called into operation by an attack on the camp by a detachment commanded by M. de la Touche prepared for the nonce. Naseer Jung was treacherously shot on the 5th December, 1750, by Mahommed Khan, the Patan Nuwab of Kurpa, one of the conspirators. GRANT DUFF thus sums his character:—"Naseer Jung was totally destitute of his father's prudence, and if successful in his fortunes would probably have sunk into a Mahommedan sensualist. He was in some respects a superior person; and, with a better education in a European country, he had many of the qualities to form the gallant knight and accomplished gentleman. He possessed bravery and generosity, a taste for poetry and literature, and, as he came to an untimely end, his memory is cherished by the Deccan Moguls, to whom he is known partly by his own writings, but principally from the works of his friend, Meer Goolam Alee of Belgram."

Moozuffir Jung.

MOOZUFFIR JUNG was released from seven months' imprisonment to assume the viceroyalty of the Deccan, chiefly through the intervention of the French, for which

assistance, besides money and jewels that he lavishly distributed among them, he bestowed on their agent the title of Hyder Jung; made M. Dupleix, a munsubdar of 7000 horse, with rank second only to that of the Nizam; and gave the French East India Company large territory near Pondicherry, the province of Karikal in Tanjore, as well as the city of Masulipatam, with its dependencies. After which Moozuffir Jung proceeded on a visit to his French allies at Pondicherry, and having received into his service a body of French troops under M. Bussy, set out on his return to the Deccan. At Pondicherry he had endeavoured to reward the Patan Nuwabs, according to the means at his disposal; but those leaders, dissatisfied at not receiving all they had expected by the death of Nasser Jung, conspired on the way against Moozuffir Jung, who, although victorious, fell in action in the end of January 1751. The story told is that on the march back to the Deccan, these Nuwabs seized a narrow pass in the vicinity of Luckreedpilly, from which it was found necessary to dislodge them before the army could move on. Moozuffir Jung led the attack in person, without the aid of his French allies, who were somewhat slow in their movements, and in the hour of success he was felled by a javelin launched by the Nuwab of Kurnool, in a desperate personal encounter with that chieftain.

So fell a brave and gallant youth, with noble promise of making a great and good monarch. When the down had scarcely crossed his face, he had rescued the very uncle who had imprisoned him from death in the contest against Nizam-ool-Mook. He had been the petted child of that old man's favourite daughter, and courtiers, as they are wont, had pleased both grandsire and grandson

CHAP. IV.

Moozuffir Jung.

by the hope that the latter would worthily fill the throne of the former. The compliment repeated was soon assumed to be an expressed wish, and hence the opposition to his uncle; he had now won that throne, and died proudly asserting his dignity against recreant nobles.

Salabut Jung.

Moozuffir Jung's only son, then in camp, being a minor and incapable of supplying his father's place, M. Bussy prevailed upon the leaders of the army to raise SALABUT JUNG, the third son of the late Nizam-ool-Moolk, who was then in camp, to the vacant command. In gratitude for this favour, Salabut Jung confirmed to the French the concessions made by his predecessor, and treated their commander with every mark of esteem and distinction.

Ghazee-ood-Deen the Second poisoned.

Whilst these events of succession to the *musnud* of Hyderabad were so rapidly occurring, the distance that Ghazee-ood-Deen, Nizam-ool-Moolk's eldest son, happened to be in no way affected his claim to it or his intention to occupy it at no remote period. But imperial interests required him to remain at Delhi just about the time of the receipt of the intelligence of his father's death, and it is thought probable that bribes may have been employed by his brothers to insure his being kept there. At Delhi he certainly remained until the year 1752, when he was permitted to proceed, accompanied by Mahratta allies who had been in treaty with him, to the Deccan. There was for a short season a show of opposition on the part of Salabut Jung's party to the rule of Ghazee-ood-Deen, and there was an effort to get up a campaign, but the Peishwa was on the side of Ghazee-ood-Deen, and with all his dissembling it was notorious that the Prime Minister, Syud Lushkur Khan, only feigned his real wishes in going over to the camp of Ghazee-ood-Deen. The rains, at all events, subsided in the midst of these preparations for an imagi-

nary war, when Salabut Jung opened negotiations with his brother, and during these negotiations the Peishwa obtained large cessions of territory west of Berar, from the Taptee to the Godavery, from Ghazee-ood-Deen. "There seemed to be," to adopt the language of GRANT DUFF, "a prospect of settling the claims of all parties, when Ghazee-ood-Deen in an evil hour accepted an invitation to an entertainment provided in the city, partook of a poisoned dish prepared by the hands of the mother of Nizam Alee, and expired the same night." That 12th of September, 1752, closed the title of another aspirant, and gave some repose to Salabut Jung: the history of his nephew, the son of Ghazee-ood-Deen, belongs entirely to Delhi.

To return to Salabut Jung's own history. In a few years M. Bussy had improved his position at Hyderabad with so much ability that he ruled in a great measure the counsels of the Nisam, who with his aid was enabled to maintain himself in power amidst the intrigues into which he was assailed by the members of his family. His military force was also greatly strengthened by the introduction of a large body of troops under French officers, for the payment and equipment of which he assigned over to M. Bussy several districts in the Northern Circars.

The rapid rise of the French to power in the Deccan, and the possession of the Northern Circars, which gave them the command of such an extent of sea-coast, early excited the jealousy of the British Government, and made them anxious to avail themselves of the first pretext which offered for taking possession of those districts themselves. England and France were, however, at that time at peace, and it was not till 1756, when hostilities broke out between the two nations in Europe, that an opportunity was afforded to them of carrying their wishes into effect.

CHAP. IV.

Salabut Jung.

A force was accordingly equipped in Bengal and despatched to the Northern Circars in 1757, under Colonel Forde. After ejecting the French from the districts, and storming with considerable loss the fort of Masulipatam, Colonel Forde was preparing to push the war against Salabut Jung, who had advanced from Hyderabad to raise the siege of that place.

Deprived about this time of his French auxiliaries, Salabut Jung, on his near approach, did not consider himself equal to the task of coping with the English; apprehensive at the same time of his brother's intrigues while he was absent from the capital, he hastened to bring the war to a close by concluding a treaty with the commander of the English force, by which he ceded to the Company the fort of Masulipatam with a considerable tract of country around it, and bound himself not to permit in future any French settlement to exist within his dominions.

In 1760 Salabut Jung received intimation of the success of an intrigue for the surrender of Ahmednuggur, which was betrayed into the hands of a Brahmin agent of the Mahratta Government by Kuwee Jung, the Mogul Killcedar, for a sum of money. A war with Hyderabad immediately ensued. Salabut Jung and Nizam Alee were ill prepared for this event; their army was in arrears and mutinous, an insurrection caused by the Deshmookh of Necrmul had just been quelled, and the resources of the country during the late factious intrigues had been neglected or wasted. But the disgrace of relinquishing without a struggle the ancient capital of the Nizam Shahee kings—which Ahmednuggur happened to be — the reduction of which a century and a half before had cost so much Mogul blood, prevailed over the sober dictates of pru-

dence, and the main army, without preparation or equipment, but with a vast quantity of baggage and cumbersome artillery, moved towards Beder, and from thence to Dharoor. Salabut Jung and Nisam Alee, attended by a small force of seven or eight thousand men, were moving towards Oodgeer.

The Peishwa in person proceeded to Ahmednuggur with a large army intended as a reserve, whilst Sewdasheo Rao moved in an easterly direction, took the fort of Buhadurgoorh on the Beema, and was on the borders of the Mogul territory when he received intelligence of the enemy's motions and position as already described. He immediately detached a force in advance, when Salabut Jung and Nizam Alee, instead of quitting the artillery which accompanied them and pushing forward to their main body, took post at Oodgeer, and began to waste their ammunition in skirmishing with the Mahratta light troops. This injudicious conduct afforded Sewdasheo Rao leisure to bring up 40,000 horse, whilst the regular corps of infantry, 5000 strong, with a light artillery, under Ibrahim Khan Gurdee, was advancing to reinforce him.

The brothers saw their error when it was too late; but they moved from Oodgeer in hopes of being able to join their main body, or that troops from Dharoor would be sent to their support. In both these expectations they were disappointed. The troops at Dharoor, either entirely occupied in watching the motions of the Peishwa, or not apprised of their situation, made no effort to relieve them. The Mogul guns made little impression on the open, straggling horse of the Mahrattas; but the constant skirmishing impeded the march, and in a few days Ibrahim Khan Gurdee, with his infantry and guns, arrived. His artillery, which was served after the European manner, made great

CHAP. IV.

Salabut Jung.

havoc on the crowded bodies of Mogul cavalry, and those who ventured to extend their order were immediately charged by the Mahrattas, whilst their grain and forage were effectually cut off. Nizam Alee attempted to negotiate, but Sewdasheo Rao desired him to surrender—a disgrace to which neither of the brothers would submit. A desperate charge was made on Ibrahim Khan's corps, which was completely broken, eleven of his standards taken, and many of his men killed. But this success was of short duration; a body of Mahrattas attacked the right wing under Shonkut Jung, and cut nearly 3000 Moguls to pieces.

Nizam Alee renewed his negotiations, and sent his seal of state as Minister to Sewdasheo Rao, signifying that he left it to his generosity to make the terms. A treaty was accordingly concluded, by which the forts of Dowlutabad, Sewneree, Asseerghur, and Beejapoor were given up to the Mahrattas; the possession of Ahmednuggur was confirmed, and districts yielded which included the province of Beejapoor and a part of Beder, together with the province of Aurungabad, excepting the city and two of its pergunnas, Hursole and Sittara. The annual revenue of these cessions exceeded sixty-two lakhs of rupees: Sewdasheo Rao obtained them in four separate deeds:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. In his own name - - -	197,499	5	0
2. In the name of the Peishwa's second son - - - -	2,044,115	14	1
3. That of the third son - -	3,502,247	14	0
4. Not known to whom the deed was issued - - - -	492,294	8	2
Total	6,236,157	9	3

The Mogul possessions in Deccan were now confined to an insulated space, which seemingly was soon to be wholly overwhelmed by the increasing power of the Mahrattas. Moreover, Nizam Alee, the nominal Dewan, soon usurped the entire powers of the government, and, hearing of the death of the Peishwa so soon after the battle of Panniput, in which the flower of the Mahratta army was destroyed, and deeming the opportunity favourable for recovering the lost districts from the Mahrattas, he began, under various pretences, to concentrate a large army in the neighbourhood of Aurungabad. No period, indeed, for the last forty years had been more favourable for the restoration of the Mogul authority in the Deccan. The loss of the battle of Panniput was imputed by the Mahratta Sillidars solely to the misconduct of the Brahmins. Those of the Desh, or country above the Ghauts, acknowledged the fact, but declared that it was to be ascribed entirely to the mismanagement of their brethren of the Concan. The violent party feelings which arise under every government on occasions of reverses, were heightened in the loose confederacy of the Mahratta nation by the prejudices of ignorance and of caste. Under such circumstances, where so very few could distinguish between misfortune and misrule, dissension was a natural consequence. Nizam Alee was not sufficiently apprised of these dissensions to reap advantage from them; but even if he had possessed the requisite information, one of his first acts — the destruction of the Hindoo temples at Toka, a village upon the Godavery — would have prevented his being joined by any party. It was, nevertheless, celebrated by the Mahommedan soldiery as a triumph, and Nizam Alee was pushing on towards Poona, when Ramchunder Jadow and most of the Mahrattas in the Mogul service, disgusted by the in-

CHAP. IV.

Salabut Jung.

sult offered to their religion, deserted to the Peishwa, and carried with them Meer Mogul, the youngest son of Nizam-ool-Moolk.

The Moguls, although they continued to advance, were opposed with increasing spirit; and after they were within fourteen miles of Poona, Nizam Alee was induced to listen to overtures, and relaxed in an original demand for the restoration of the whole territory conquered by Ballajee Rao. An accommodation took place, by which cessions to the amount of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees, of annual revenue from Aurungabad and Beder, were relinquished by Ragonath Rao, as the price of peace.

After the conclusion of the treaty in 1762, Nizam Alee returned towards Beder, where he imprisoned Salabut Jung in the month of July — though some English authorities have it just a year previous, viz., 18th July, 1761; but the Mahommedan account is the 14th of Zeehije, A.H. 1175 — and about fifteen months after secured his usurpation by the murder of a brother whose natural imbecility would have prevented his ever becoming a formidable rival, whilst unsupported by a foreign power.)

CHAP. V.

NIZAM ALEE SEIZES THE GOVERNMENT. — ADVANCES UPON POONA AND ALLOWS THE PLUNDER OF THE CITY — HYDERABAD UNSUCCESSFULLY BESIEGED BY THE MAHRATTAS. — JANOJEE BHONSLAY DESERTS NIZAM ALEE AND KILLS HIS PRIME MINISTER; — NIZAM ALEE ENTERS INTO A COMPACT WITH THE PEISHWA AGAINST JANOJEE. — TREATY WITH GENERAL CALLIAUD. — FURTHER TREATY WITH THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT. — DIFFICULTY ABOUT THE GUNTOOR CIRCAR, DEATH OF ITS JAGHEERDAR, AND FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THAT CIRCAR. — GOVERNOR-GENERAL EXPLAINS PART OF THE TREATY OF 1768. — NIZAM ALEE'S MILITARY FORCE JOINS THE BRITISH AT SERINGAPATAM, 1790. — MAHRATTAS BESIEGE NIZAM ALEE IN THE FORT OF KURDLAH; AND THUS CONCLUDE A FAVOURABLE TREATY. — ENGLISH SUBSIDIARY FORCE DISMISSED AND CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING ITS RECALL. — TREATY OF 1798. — FRENCH CORPS DISMISSED. — THE NIZAM'S ARMY AGAIN ACCOMPANIES THE BRITISH AGAINST SERINGAPATAM, 1799. — NEW SUBSIDIARY TREATY OF 1800. — COMMERCIAL TREATY OF 1802. — DEATH OF NIZAM ALEE.

In little more than ten years' time, both of the two sons of Nizam-ool-Moolk, who had held the rule of Hyderabad, had come to an untimely end, and the third son, NIZAM ALEE had now seized the government. Within those ten years the name of Nizam Alee had become familiar in the Deccan for bravery in the affray in which his nephew Moozuffir Jung was killed and he himself had got wounded, and as the principal in the conspiracy that resulted in the murder of M. Bussy's agent, Hyder Jung. He was known to be clever, daring, restless, and ambitious. He had conducted the affairs of the State while

CHAP. V.

Salabut Jung was nominally sovereign; he was now ruler *de jure* as he had formerly been *de facto*.

Nizam Alee.

The first thought of Nizam Alee's administration was to punish the Mahrattas for their harassing raids in different parts of his country, and failing to seize any of their detachments, he marched in 1763 direct upon Poona, which he determined to plunder, while his foe, Ragonath Rao, for the sake of retaliation, proceeded straight towards Hyderabad. As soon as it was known at Poona that the Mogul army was approaching, most of the people removed as much of their property as they could carry away, and fled to the hill forts or into the Concan. The Peishwa's family and state papers were sent off towards Singurh, but some of the property belonging to the fugitives was taken, and the village below Singurh set on fire. In this way it is said many manuscripts illustrative of Mahratta history were totally destroyed.

Nizam Alee encamped at a short distance from the city of Poona, and allowed his army to plunder it; after which all houses not ransomed were torn down or burned. He next proceeded towards Poorundhur, and from thence ravaged the country as far east as the Beema; but the violence of the rains was such as to induce him to adopt the resolution of cantoning his army until the opening of the season. For this purpose he intended to have gone to Beder, but was persuaded by one of his Mahratta chieftains to alter the destination to Aurungabad.

In the meantime, Ragonath Rao had returned to watch Nizam Alee's motions. The wall which surrounds the city of Hyderabad had prevented Ragonath from making any impression on the Mogul capital, but he exacted a contribution of one lakh and eighty thousand rupees

(18,000*l.*) from the suburbs. He had opened a secret negotiation with the Mahratta chiefs in the army of Nizam Alee, and found Janojee Bhonslay, the only one whose defection would occasion serious alarm, willing to listen to an accommodation. Janojee's ambitious hopes, formed on joining the Moguls, had been damped from a suspicion of the duplicity of Nizam Alee's dewan, Raja Purtab Wunt. Upon the assurance, therefore, of receiving territory yielding a revenue of thirty-two lakhs of rupees, being a portion of that which was promised to Nizam Alee as the price of his assistance to Ragonath Rao, Janojee agreed to withdraw his support. He soon found the opportunity upon Nizam Alee crossing the Godavery, leaving his Minister on the other bank, when a conflict ensued in which the Minister lost his life, and of which particulars are given elsewhere.

Nizam Alee at first endeavoured to aid his dewan by a cannonade from the opposite side of the river, but without effect. He thus became a spectator of the destruction of his troops without the possibility of succouring them, and was afterwards obliged to retire within the walls of Aurungabad, lest the Mahrattas should be able to ford the river. This object they accomplished in a few days and arrived at the city, which they again attacked without success, and a number of them were killed. Immediately afterwards Nizam Alee visited Ragonath Rao, and with that apparent contrition which he could so well affect, laid all his errors to the fault of his late dewan, and so worked on the weakness and good nature of Ragoba that he not only forgave all that had happened, but, in consideration of the aid with which he had been furnished in his distress, he wished to bestow upon Nizam Alee such part of the cession of fifty-one lakhs, made by the treaty

CHAP. V.

Nizam Alee.

at Pairgaom, as remained at his disposal after deducting the assignment of thirty-two lakhs promised to Janojee. Ragoba's ministers, however, dissuaded him from following his inclination to its full extent, and he was induced to confine the gift to ten lakhs, so that nine lakhs of the original cession was saved, and a new treaty was concluded with Nizam Alee in October 1763.

Whilst the Mahrattas had to maintain these struggles in the Deccan, a new power was rising on the ruins of the Hindoo dynasty of Mysore, under the celebrated adventurer Hyder Alee Khan, which to the southward promised to confine the Mahrattas to their native boundary. Bazalut Jung, of whom mention has already been made, still hopeful of forming an independent kingdom in the Carnatic, took advantage of the Mahrattas' difficulties to plan the conquest of their southern districts, and with this view obtained the alliance of Hyder, whom he appointed Nuwab of Sera precisely in the same way as the Mahratta Raja Shao used to confer unconquered territories, "the right to which could only be inferred from the act of granting."* Bazalut Jung and his new ally had reduced Ouscotta, Sera, and Bura-Balapoor by the end of 1761, and Bazalut Jung soon after being apprehensive of an attack from his brother, Nizam Alee, returned to his capital at Adonee, but Hyder prosecuted his conquests. I mention this particular as incidental to my narrative, inasmuch as two years afterwards Nizam Alee made a successful campaign south of the Krishna, and reduced his brother, Bazalut Jung, to submission and obedience.

The Peishwa finding it in his policy to stand well with Nizam Alee, and that the latter would readily enter on an

* Wilks' *Mysore*.

offensive alliance against his quondam and treacherous ally, Janojee Bhonslay, a secret compact was entered into about the beginning of the year 1765; the particulars of which, if ever committed to writing, have not been discovered, but the objects of it became tolerably obvious from a variety of facts. The united armies of the Peishwa and Nizam Alee invaded Berar, compelled Janojee Bhonslay to sue for peace and to restore three-fourths of the districts (in money equivalent to 2,450,269 rupees 10 annas and 1 pie) he had gained by his double treachery during the former war, — a politic moderation which, though it left Janojee something to lose, still made it appear that the Moguls rather than the Mahrattas were the gainers. Of the districts which were thus restored on the 4th February, 1766, nearly two-thirds — or a tract of territory equivalent to fifteen lakhs of rupees of annual revenue — was given up to the Nizam on the 16th of the same month, and stated in the accounts of the Poona Government as ceded "for the firm establishment of peace and friendship." It is more than probable the agreement pointed to conjoint operations in the Carnatic.

Some time in 1765 Nizam Alee Khan invaded the Carnatic, at the head of a large force, laying waste the country with unparalleled ferocity, but was obliged to fall back upon his territories before a British division, commanded by Colonel Campbell. At the same time an expedition, under General Calliaud, took possession of the Northern Circars, to the sovereignty of which the British Government laid claim, in virtue of a firman which it had obtained from the Emperor of Delhi. The loss of such an important portion of his dominion was not to be relinquished without a struggle, and every exertion appears to have been made by the Nizam for its defence and

CHAP. V.

Nizam Alee.

a renewed attack on the Carnatic. Alarmed at these preparations, the presidency of Fort St. George deputed General Calliaud to Hyderabad with full power to negotiate for peace. On the 12th November, 1766, a treaty was concluded by that officer, by which the East India Company agreed to pay the Nizam an annual tribute of five lakhs of rupees for the Circars of Rajahmundry, Ellore or Yalore, and Moostaph nugger; and for those of Chicacole and Murtezanugger two lakhs each, as soon as definitely placed in their hands. As the latter district, commonly called Guntoor, had been assigned by the Nizam as a personal jagheer to his brother, Bazalut Jung, it was agreed that it should be held by that prince during his lifetime, or as long as the Nizam was satisfied with his conduct. On Bazalut Jung's interest expiring, the Company were to be placed in possession of the district. A further stipulation of the treaty was that the two powers should mutually assist each other with troops when required to do so.

Under this treaty, a British force of two battalions of infantry and six pieces of cannon joined the army of Nizam Alee, and were employed by him to reduce the fort of Bangalore, and to collect tribute from the refractory Poleegars of the Carnatic. This corps was soon after obliged to be withdrawn for the defence of its own territories, as the Nizam had in the interim receded from his connection with the British; and, in conjunction with Hyder Naik (as he was then called, and Hyder Alee not long after), had in August 1767 commenced hostilities against his late allies. The subsequent successes of the East India Company's troops soon reduced the Nizam to the necessity of separating from Hyder and suing for peace. On the 23rd February, 1768, a treaty was con-

cluded at Madras, by which the Nizam, after revoking all sunnuds and distinctions which had ever been conferred by Hyder, either by himself or any of his family, bound himself to aid the Company to gain possession of the Carnatic Balla Ghaut, on condition of their paying him an annual tribute of seven lakhs of rupees. The Northern Circars were by an article of this treaty confirmed to the East India Company, who, on their part, were to pay to the Nizam the sum of two lakhs of rupees per annum for a period of six years, commencing from the 1st January, 1768. On the cession of the Circar of Guntoor this sum was to be increased to four lakhs per annum. If on the expiration of the period above fixed the East India Company had not been molested in the possession of these districts, they agreed to pay for the whole an annual peshcush of seven lakhs of rupees.

For several years subsequent to the conclusion of this treaty no events of importance occurred at Hyderabad, nor do any changes of moment appear to have taken place in the political relations of the British with that court. In 1774 the Government of Fort St. George ascertained that Bazalut Jung was collecting a body of French troops in the Guntoor district, and reported the circumstance to the Supreme Government. In reply, they were directed to call upon that prince for the immediate dismissal of those troops, and in the event of this demand not being complied with, they were authorised to march a body of troops to the frontier, and to threaten that "they would take possession of his country and negotiate with the Nizam, even by an entire renunciation of its revenues, for its cession to the East India Company." On the receipt of these instructions, application was made to

CHAP. V.

Nizam Alee.

the Nizam for his assistance to compel his brother either first to dismiss the French from his service, and to trust to the English the defence of Guntoor, which was their own property; or, secondly, to let that Circar to them on a rent to be determined by amicable arbitration. The Nizam, in reply, stated that as it was his determination to abide strictly by the Treaty of 1768, he had deputed a person of distinction to his brother to induce him to dismiss the French from his service. No attention, however, seems to have been paid by Bazalut Jung either to the advice of the Nizam or the threats of the English, as the French troops were retained in his service till the beginning of 1779, when, alarmed at the hostile designs of Hyder, and anxious to secure the assistance of the English in the event of his being attacked by that chief, he agreed to rent the district of Guntoor to the British, who were to maintain a force adequate to its defence.

On the conclusion of this agreement with Bazalut Jung, the presidency of Fort St. George deputed Mr. Hollond as their agent to Hyderabad, which he reached in April 1779. On his communicating to the Nizam the nature of the engagement which his Government had entered into with Bazalut Jung, his Highness replied that, in treating with his brother, who was his subject, the English had violated the Treaty of 1768; that, if it were their wish to abide by that treaty, they should withdraw their troops from the district, but that if this request were not complied with, he would be under the necessity of expelling them by force. The irritation of the Nizam was still further increased by a proposition made, through the Resident, for the remission of the peshcush payable by the Company for the Northern Circars; this proposal, he observed, convinced him that the Company meant no

longer to abide by the terms of the treaty,—for which reason he must prepare for war.

The proceedings of the Madras Government, in negotiating direct with Bazalut Jung without the interposition of his immediate sovereign, and in withholding the payment as well as proposing the abolition of the peshcush, were severely condemned by the Supreme Government. To remove any misunderstanding which these transactions might have given rise to in the mind of the Nizam, a letter was addressed to that prince by the Supreme Government, assuring him of their pacific intentions, and regretting that the unauthorised conduct of the Madras Government should have given his Highness cause to doubt the sincerity of their friendship towards him. An order was at the same time despatched to Madras directing the immediate restitution of the Circars, which appears to have been carried into effect about the end of the year 1780. In November 1782 Bazalut Jung died, and the Circar which on that event ought to have lapsed to the East India Company was taken possession of by the Nizam's officers, but was eventually delivered to the Company in 1788. In the settlement, however, of the arrears of peshcush due by the Company, and the amount claimed by them on account of the revenues collected by the Nizam's officers from the Circar of Guntoor subsequent to the death of Bazalut Jung, no arrangement could be effected at Hyderabad, and the subject of dispute was, by mutual consent, referred to the decision of the Governor-General. On this occasion Meer Abdool Cassim, subsequently better known by his title of Meer Allum, was sent on the part of the Nizam to Calcutta. After a few conferences with the Governor-General, the balance payable by the East India Company, deducting the revenue collected from the Circar

CHAP. V.

Nizam Alee.

of Guntoor subsequent to the death of Bazalut Jung, was finally fixed at 916,665 rupees, 11 annas.

Independent of bringing to an amicable issue the pecuniary disputes which had been so long pending between the two states, Meer Allum obtained from the Governor-General an engagement explanatory of part of the Treaty of 1768. In this document, which was conveyed to the Nizam in the form of a letter, the Governor-General, after stating the orders of his superiors which prevented him from forming any new alliances with the native powers, proceeds to explain the sixth article of the treaty, which he states shall in future be agreed to mean "that the force stipulated for in this article shall be furnished whenever the Nizam shall apply for it, provided it is not employed against certain powers in alliance with the (East India) Company," &c., &c. By this engagement the right held by the Company of withholding or withdrawing the subsidiary force was abrogated, and the right of the Nizam to keep and employ that force in any way he pleased, so long as it was not employed against certain states specified in the treaty, was fully recognised and established.

On the conclusion of the tripartite treaty, in 1790, a subsidiary force of two battalions of infantry with three guns took the field, in company with a strong detachment of the Nizam's army. In October 1791, the Nizam's second son, Secunder Jah, accompanied by the Prime Minister, Azeem-ool-Oomrah, were despatched with a large reinforcement from Hyderabad to the siege of Seringapatam, where if its services were of little use in a military point of view, the arrangements made by Azeem-ool-Oomrah with the Bunjaras for the supply of forage during his advance, contributed essentially to facili-

tate the operations of the British army. On the termination of the war, one third of the territories ceded by Tippoo Sooltan to the allies, yielding an annual revenue of 1,316,000 pagodas, was made over to the Nizam as his share of the conquest.

In the beginning of 1795, the Nizam proceeded to Beder, and from thence to Kurdlah, in the vicinity of which he encountered the Mahratta troops under Dowlut Rao Scindia. The contest which ensued was of short duration, as a sudden panic appears to have seized the Mogul army, which retreated in great confusion to the fort of Kurdlah, in which the Nizam took refuge with his family.

The Mahrattas immediately invested the place, and after a strict blockade of some weeks, compelled their opponent to sue for mercy, and to conclude a treaty, the terms of which they themselves dictated. By this deed the Nizam agreed to relinquish to the Mahrattas territory, including the fort of Dowlutabad, yielding thirty-five lakhs of rupees per annum, to pay three crores of rupees, and to give as a hostage, for the fulfilment of his promises, his Prime Minister, Azeem-ool-Oomrah. The Mahrattas then returned to their own provinces, and allowed the Nizam to return to his capital.

When proceeding on this unfortunate expedition, the Nizam had earnestly requested the Resident that the two battalions then forming the Hyderabad subsidiary force should be allowed to accompany him to the field. As this request could not be complied with, the services of the force were restricted during the war to the maintenance of tranquillity in the capital. On his return to Hyderabad, the Nizam intimated to the Resident that as he found he was restricted from employing the British

CHAP. V.

Nizam Alee.

troops against the only enemies he had to fear, it was his wish that it should be withdrawn, and thus relieve the State from the heavy and unnecessary expence incurred for its support.

To supply its place, and to form a body of troops which might enable him, with some probability of success, to risk another conflict with the Mahrattas, he turned his views towards organising a regular army from the battalions which still existed in his service, under the command of French officers. Fresh levies were ordered to be made, districts were assigned for their pay and equipment, and every means taken to give strength and efficiency to a corps whose leaders openly avowed the utmost hostility towards the English nation.

These measures, together with the despatch of a large portion of the newly raised French corps towards the frontier of the English territories, appears to have excited doubts in the mind of the Governor-General as to the ultimate intentions of the Nizam. The Resident was accordingly directed to call upon the Durbar to withdraw the corps under M. Raymond from the threatening position which it occupied, and, in the event of this demand not being complied with, to intimate that it was the intention of the Governor-General also to advance a body of troops to the English frontier.

Affairs were in this state when the Nizam's eldest son, Alee Jah, quitted the capital, and placed himself in open rebellion against his father's authority. Alarmed for his personal safety, the Nizam earnestly solicited the immediate recall of the subsidiary force, and in compliance with the wishes of the Governor-General, directed the prompt withdrawal of M. Raymond's corps from the advanced position it occupied in the district of Kummun.

The subsidiary force was in consequence directed to retrace its steps with all expedition to Hyderabad, which it reached in August 1795, too late to take any active part in quelling the rebellion of Alee Jah, which had already been put down by the exertions of M. Raymond.

The return of Azeem-ool-Oomrah to Hyderabad in 1797 restored to the British the influence which, during his absence at Poona, they had lost at that court. It had long been the earnest wish of this Minister to prevail on the English Government to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Nizam, which, by interposing that government as a shield over the State of Hyderabad, might protect it from the encroachments of the Mahrattas, with whom, experience had shown, they were, when unsupported, unable to compete. Overtures to this effect had been made by the Minister, both before and after the convention of Kurdlah; but as a compliance with them, as already remarked, was supposed to interfere with the engagements existing with the Mahrattas, they had in consequence been rejected. The reasons which actuated his predecessor in declining these proposals of Azeem-ool-Oomrah on this subject do not appear to have had equal weight with the Marquis of Wellesley, as shortly after the arrival of that nobleman in India, the Resident was directed to open a negotiation for a new treaty with the Nizam on the basis of the protection of the British Government being afforded to that prince, provided he in return dismissed the French officers from his service, and consented to receive an increase to the subsidiary force. The Governor-General's overtures were eagerly accepted, and a treaty concluded on the 1st September, 1798, by which it was stipulated that the subsidiary force should be made permanent and increased to six battalions of

CHAP. V.

Nizam Alee.

infantry with a proportion of artillery, on an annual charge to the Nizam of rupees 24,17,000. The French corps in the service of the Nizam were immediately to be disbanded, and their officers made over to the English, not as prisoners of war, but to be restored to their own country without waiting for exchange or cartel. The English Government, on its part, undertook to arbitrate in the disputes then pending between the Nizam and the Mahrattas; in the event of the latter declining such arbitration, it bound itself to protect the Nizam from any unjust or unreasonable demands which might be brought forward against him. However gratified Azeem-ool-Oomrah might have felt in gaining by this treaty the object he had so long and so eagerly sought for, still, when called on to effect the dismissal of the French, he appears to have been alarmed at the magnitude of the undertaking. He evaded, as long as possible, a compliance with the demand, and tried by every artifice and evasion in his power to avoid a coalition with a body alike formidable from its numerical strength and the influence which its supporters exercised over the weak and vacillating mind of the Nizam. On the 9th of October the four battalions, which were to be added to the subsidiary force, arrived in the vicinity of Hyderabad, and a formal demand was made by the Resident for the execution of that part of the treaty which referred to the dismissal of the French. For several days after the receipt of this requisition, no steps were taken by the Nizam to fulfil his promise, intrigues were set on foot in favour of the French, and everything indicated the intention of the Nizam to swerve from his engagements. In this emergency a communication was addressed to him by the Resident, informing him that if he hesitated any

longer in executing the wishes of the British Government, he, the Resident, would take upon himself to order an attack to be make upon the French lines by the subsidiary force. This spirited remonstrance, accompanied as it was by a movement on the part of the British troops, had the desired effect of bringing the Nizam to a sense of the position in which he was placed. An order was immediately issued, dismissing the French officers from the service and releasing the troops from their control. The mutiny which broke out in the French lines, on the promulgation of this order, afforded a good opportunity of disarming and disorganising the whole body at once, which would otherwise have been a work of time and some difficulty. Two detachments under Colonel Roberts and Hyndruen were moved into positions in front and rear of the French cantonments, and so alarmed the mutineers that they immediately released their officers whom they had placed in confinement, and on the terms of surrender being explained to them, moved out in a body leaving their cannon and arms behind in their lines, which were taken possession of by the British troops. This matter is circumstantially detailed in another chapter.

In 1799, when the war broke out with Tippoo Sooltan of Mysore, the alliance with the Nizam proved of great advantage to the British Government in a military point of view; as the whole British detachment serving at Hyderabad, amounting to 6500 men, were placed at the disposal of the Governor-General, and being joined with an equal number of the Nizam's infantry, together with a large body of irregular horse, formed a junction with General Harris's army at Nellore, and subsequently assisted in the siege and capture of Seringapatam.

CHAP. V.

Nizam Alee.

On the death of Tippoo, a partition treaty was concluded between the English, the Nizam and the Raja of Mysore, by which the districts of Ghootee, Goorun Koouda, &c., were made over to the Nizam, and to these, at a subsequent period, were added two-thirds of that portion of the territories of the late Sultan which had been offered to, but rejected by, the Peishwa.

In the course of the following year, Lord Wellesley was induced to negotiate with the Nizam a new subsidiary treaty, bearing date the 12th October, 1800; the considerations which led him to adopt this step are described by a late historian in the following words: —

"The jealous and almost hostile spirit with which the Mahrattas regarded our operations against Tippoo, and the conflicts with which the southern part of the Peninsula was threatened from the weak and distracted condition of the Peishwa's government, pointed out the urgent necessity of adding by every practicable means to the efficiency of the alliance with the Nizam, as that became the chief means of preserving the British possessions and those of its allies in a state of peace and tranquillity.

"For the attainment of this object it was necessary to add to the strength of the subsidiary force with the Nizam, and to adopt measures for securing the English Government against those risks to which it was probable this connection would be early exposed from the weak and fluctuating councils of that prince.

"To effect this important point, nothing seemed so desirable as to commute the monthly pecuniary payment of subsidy for a cession of territory. The advantages of such an arrangement were manifold and obvious. By its adoption an end would be put to that recurrence of

irritation, which must always be expected to attend pecuniary payments from sordid or extravagant courts. The resources upon which the support of a large English force must depend would be placed in the hands of the British Government, instead of being in those of another state, whose imprudence, distress, or treachery, might, at any critical moment, endanger the general safety; and no future Prince of the Deccan was likely to desire the dissolution of the connection, when, by a cession of territory, he had paid in perpetuity and by advance for the service of the troops by which his dominions were protected.

"By this treaty the British Government engaged to permit no power nor state whatever to commit with impunity any act of unprovoked aggression or hostility upon the territories of the Nizam; and to enable the (East India) Company to fulfil this engagement in an efficient manner, two battalions of native soldiers and a regiment of native cavalry were permanently added to the subsidiary force to be maintained by the State of Hyderabad. To secure the constant and regular payment of this augmented force, the Nizam ceded in perpetuity to the Company all the territories which he had acquired by the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792 and the Treaty of Mysore in 1799. With a view of preserving a well-defined boundary, some changes were made in this cession; the Nizam retaining Roopal Goojundarghur, &c., and giving Adonee, &c., in their lieu; being countries situated to the south of the river Toombuddra, which, by this settlement, formed the boundary between the two states.

"In the event of war taking place between the contracting parties and a third state, the Nizam agreed that the

CHAP. V.

Nizam Alee.

whole of the subsidiary force, except two battalions which were to be kept near his person, should be employed against the enemy; and that the force should, in such event, be immediately joined by 6000 infantry and 9000 horse of his own troops.

"The Nizam also agreed to enter into no negotiation with other states without informing and consulting the British Government; and the latter agreed that it would in no instance interfere with the Nizam's children, relations, or subjects, with respect to whom it would always consider him absolute.

"The Nizam engaged not to commit hostilities against any other state; and in the event of differences arising between him and another power, it was stipulated that in the event of either the Peishwa, Raghojee Bhouselah, or Dowlut Rao Scindia, desiring to be a party in this treaty, they should be admitted to all its advantages."

The attention of the Governor-General was about this time drawn to the necessity of adjusting on a proper basis the commercial relations between the two states which had hitherto been left undefined. A treaty was accordingly concluded in 1802 with a view to improve and secure the commerce carried on between the dominions of the Nizam and those of the British. By its articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of one state were allowed to be imported into the territories of the other on the payment of a duty of five per cent. on the prime cost. The duties on British imports, it was agreed, were to be levied at the capital, and they were henceforward declared exempt from all Rudharee duties levied by the zumeendars through whose districts they might have to pass.

On the 7th August, 1803, Nizam Alee died at Hyderabad at the advanced age of seventy, during forty of

which he had held the government of the Deccan. He had married Zeib-oou-Nissa Begum, generally called the Burhanpoor Begum, daughter of Khajun Koolee Khan, a resident of Burhanpoor, of noble extraction, and an imperial Munsubdar. She did not bear any children. Nizam Alee, however, had by other ladies of his seraglio eight sons and thirteen daughters, who lived to grow up, and several others who died at an early age.

Nizam Alee made six separate treaties with the East India Company:—

1. Treaty settled by General Calliaud at Hyderabad on the 12th November, 1766, by which the Nizam ceded the Northern Circars to the Company, and they mutually engaged to assist each other with troops.
2. Treaty of Peace settled by Rokun-ood-Dowlah at Madras on the 23rd February, 1768, confirming the stipulations of the Treaty of 1766, and providing that the Company should supply the Nizam with two battalions of sepoys whenever he should require them.
3. Treaty of Paungal, settled by Captain Kennaway on the 4th July, 1790, preparatory to Lord Cornwallis's war with Tippoo Sooltan.
4. Treaty of Hyderabad, settled by Captain J. A. Kirkpatrick on the 1st September, 1798, preparatory to Lord Mornington's war with Tippoo, providing for the disbanding of the French troops in the service of the Nizam, increasing the force subsidised by him from the British Government, and making it permanent.
5. Treaty of General Offensive and Defensive Alliance, settled by Captain J. A. Kirkpatrick at Hyderabad,

CHAP. V.

Nizam Alee.

on the 12th October, 1800, by which the subsidiary force was further increased and territory ceded by the Nizam to the British Government in commutation of the money subsidy.

6. Treaty of Commerce, settled by Major J. A. Kirkpatrick, at Hyderabad, on the 12th April, 1802.

Nizam Alee was also a party to the Treaty of Seringapatam, concluded by Lord Cornwallis on the 18th March, 1792; and to the partition Treaty of Mysore, concluded on the 22nd June, 1799, after the fall of Seringapatam.

So passed an eastern monarch, evincing great promise in early years for usefulness from his energetic character, but who, with increasing years, relapsed into that apathetic life which seems peculiar to an Oriental climate. His career would have been one of uninterrupted success but for the disaster at Kurdlah; and that no other great calamity overtook him must be attributed to his alliance with the British Government. He was the first of his family who sought the English; and that he did not make more out of his connection was—whatever may be asserted to the contrary—in consequence of his unbounded faith in his ally. He is said to have excelled in duplicity, and that he should more than once have been caught breaking faith with the Mahrattas is not so surprising as the assertion of his minister, Rokun-ood-Dowlah, that his master had been thrice duped by the Mahrattas.

CHAP. VI.

SECUNDER JAH. — NASEER-OOD-DOWLAH. — UFZOOL-OOD-DOWLAH, THE REIGNING NIZAM, AND HIS RESOURCES.

SECUNDER JAH, the second and surviving son of Nizam Alee, succeeded to the musnud very peaceably; though, so far back as 1798, the Governor-General had made this undisturbed possession of the throne subject of special consideration for the British Resident at his father's court. Secunder Jah has been called illegitimate, but the expression is wrongly applied in respect of the Asopheea family; for the reigning prince, while he has unrestricted commerce with any female on the premises of his palace, the moment she becomes pregnant he undergoes with her the legal obligation of *nikkah*, which gives legitimacy to the issue. This, I may mention, is a common custom in all Mahommedan countries; and the intervention of the Cazee is not even required; two witnesses, also to be Mahommedans, being sufficient to verify and make valid the *nikkah*.

Secunder Jah was born on the 19th October, 1771, and was originally named Akbar Alee. During his father's lifetime he was called Secunder Jah, as well as Folad Jung; but he preferred the former name upon assuming sovereignty. The assent of the Emperor of Delhi was ceremoniously obtained to his accession; and this was

CHAP. VI.

Secunder Jah.

granted along with the confirmation of all his father's titles.

For the first time, too, in the history of this government, an instrument from the Governor-General of British India was presented to Secunder Jah upon his accession, confirming all engagements and treaties of the British Government with his father, the late Nizam, and declaring that "the said engagements and treaties shall be duly observed until the end of time." Secunder Jah reciprocated the compliment within a week's time, by a like written engagement, as will be seen upon reference to the series of treaties in the Appendix; only that he prefaced the declaratory assurance with the profound sentiment, "*By the blessing of God.*"

Some months previous to the death of Nizam Alee, the subsidiary force had left Hyderabad, and had taken up a position on the frontier of the Peishwa's dominions, where the state of affairs indicated the approach of hostilities with the principal Mahratta chiefs who were opposed to British influence at the Peishwa's court. The force was here, after many vexatious delays, joined by the contingent of 6000 infantry and 9000 cavalry, which the Nizam had bound himself by treaty to furnish. During the ensuing campaign the co-operation of these ill-disciplined and worse paid troops seems to have been productive of little or no advantage, while the operations of the war were greatly retarded by the negligent and, in some instances, hostile proceedings of the local authorities of the Nizam's government. The treacherous conduct of the killeedars of Dowlutabad and Daroor, in particular, in refusing an asylum to the wounded after the battle of Assaye, and in firing upon a detachment of British troops, formed the subject of repeated though unavailing remon-

strances from the Resident to THE NIZAM. The general bearing, indeed, of this prince at this juncture appears to have been so extraordinary as to have excited the suspicion of the British Government as to his ultimate designs. A spirited remonstrance was in consequence addressed to him by the Governor-General, pointing out the consequences of his adhering to the equivocal line of conduct he was then pursuing, and calling on him to sign an additional article to the Treaty of 1800, by which the contracting powers agreed to admit, whenever called upon to do so, the troops of either party into their respective fortresses. This was done under date the 9th January, 1840.

Soon after, THE NIZAM'S dominions received a very considerable augmentation; for a partition treaty having been concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindia and the Nagpore Raja, the latter ceded to the Nizam all the country of which he collected the revenue in conjunction with the Nizam, and fixed the Nagpore frontier towards the west at the Wurda river, from where it issues out of the Injardy hills to its junction with the Godavery. The hills on which Nurnullah and Gawulghur stand, with a district contiguous, to the amount of four lakhs of rupees revenue, were to remain with the Nagpore Raja; but every other tract south of the Injardy hills and west of the Wurda to be transferred to the Nizam. From Scindia he received all the territories that chief possessed prior to 1803, situated to the south of the Ajunta hills, including the fort and fertile district of Jalnapoor, the town of Gundapoor, and all the other districts between that range of hills and the Godavery. These were, in fact, first ceded by Scindia to the British Government, but immediately afterwards transferred in perpetuity to the Nizam. In consequence of these arrangements, the Hyderabad

CHAP. VI.

Secunder Jah.

sovereignty received a great increase of territory, and obtained a compact and well-defined boundary.

In this year of 1804, too, occurred the death of Azeem-ool-Oomrah, the Prime Minister, when the Nizam was strongly urged by the Resident to nominate Meer Allum to the vacant appointment. The Meer had long been known to be favourably affected towards the British; and as THE NIZAM'S disposition was sullen and discontented, and too fickle to be relied on, it was rightly judged that any advantage to be derived by the British from an alliance with the Hyderabad State depended on placing its resources under the control of a minister who should owe his elevation exclusively to their influence. To the Resident's proposal the Nizam yielded a reluctant consent, and Meer Allum was accordingly appointed to the office of Dewan, though without possessing the unlimited power enjoyed by his predecessor. He subsequently appears to have gained the confidence of the Nizam for activity, and, by administering to his master's avarice, secured his assistance and support in carrying into effect those extensive measures of reform which it was found necessary to introduce into every department of the State.

Towards the close of the following year, Raja Mohiput Ram, then Governor of Berar, returned to Hyderabad, and early succeeded in establishing an influence with the Nizam, who is said to have always entertained towards this individual a grateful recollection of the pecuniary assistance and other acts of kindness received from him previously to that prince's accession to the throne. Always distrustful of the close connection which existed between Meer Allum and the Resident, the weak and timid mind of the Nizam was easily worked upon by the creatures about him to lend his sanction to the intrigues

set on foot to effect the expulsion of the Minister and Raja Mohiput Ram's elevation to the office. At this crisis, the prompt and decided interference of the Resident alone saved Meer Allum from ruin. The Nizam was reluctantly induced to receive him once more into favour, and to promise to refrain hereafter from holding any intercourse with Mohiput Ram, who was directed to return to his charge in Berar. These promises were, however, insincere, as it was early discovered that Raja Mohiput Ram still continued, through the agency of Ismail-ee-yar Jung and other profligate companions of the Nizam, to maintain his influence at court, and, if not with the avowed consent of his master, at least with his tacit connivance, to be engaged in maturing, in concert with Scindia and Holkar, a plan to secure his return to power by the destruction of the Minister and the subversion of the British alliance.

No direct evidence was ever adduced in proof of the Nizam's having authorised negotiations to be opened by Raja Mohiput Ram with these Mahratta chiefs, who then stood in the light of enemies to the British Government, but the whole tenor of his conduct during these transactions warrants the belief that, to free himself of the thraldom in which he considered himself held, he would gladly have availed himself of any assistance which Mohiput Ram could have brought to his aid.

The state of affairs at Hyderabad proved a source of considerable embarrassment to the Governor-General, as he felt that Government were placed in a very extraordinary and delicate position by the obligations of the defensive and subsidiary treaty with a prince whose profligate advisers had led him to manifest a disposition so decidedly hostile to the alliance. In this predicament, two alternatives were open for adoption: either to aban-

CHAP. VI.

Secunder Jah.

don the alliance altogether, or by direct and authoritative interference to replace it on its proper basis. The adoption of the first must, in justice, have been followed by a renunciation of the territories acquired by the East India Company under the Treaty of 1800, and would in all probability have endangered the political ascendancy of the British over other powers in India. It was therefore abandoned; the Governor-General having, on due deliberation, determined to enforce with the full right and influence of Government a settlement of the affairs of Hyderabad favourable to the interests of the Company.

Instructions were accordingly conveyed to the Resident to insist on the immediate dismissal of Raja Mohiput Ram and Ismail-ee-yar Jung from his Highness's councils; and in carrying this order into effect, to exercise the utmost circumspection to prevent the Minister, Meer Allum, being exposed to any personal danger.

To secure the latter object, Meer Allum, on the pretence of paying a visit of condolence to the Resident, left the city and took up his quarters in the *Rung-Mahal*—a garden-house within the Residency compound, where he remained protected by a guard of the subsidiary force till the negotiations with the Nizam had been brought to a close, and Mohiput Ram and his followers dismissed from his Highness's service. Meer Allum then returned to the city and resumed the functions of his office, but, conscious of the strong feeling of dislike which his successful struggle with the Nizam had created in the mind of his sovereign and the principal chiefs at his court, he considered it essential for its safety that a detachment of the subsidiary force should be stationed at his palace. To crown the Minister's triumph, the Nizam paid the first visit of ceremony to his Minister on his return to the

city, and as a mark of favour bestowed on his followers the several offices vacant by the dismissal of Mohiput Ram.

Among other arrangements the government of Berar was conferred on Govind Buksh, a brother of Raja Chundoo Lall, who then held the situation of Meer Allum's peishcar, and a body of British troops were detached to place him in possession of his new government. On the approach of the force, Mohiput Ram moved off with his followers to Shorapore, and very shortly afterwards placed himself ostensibly in rebellion, though it was currently believed at the time that in so doing he was acting under the secret instructions of his sovereign. A body of the Nizam's troops, sent to oppose him, were defeated with considerable loss, and it was eventually found necessary to move the subsidiary force against him, before which he retired without a show of opposition, and being pursued from one extremity of the Nizam's dominions to the other, fled for protection to the Mahratta chief Holkar, by whom he was eventually treacherously murdered.

The death of the *Dewan* Meer Allum, in December 1808, gave rise to a protracted and an angry discussion between the British Government and the Nizam in regard to the appointment of a successor. It was the wish of the Governor-General that Shums-ool-Oomrah should be appointed to the situation of Minister, leaving to Raja Chundoo Lall the conduct, as before, of the executive duties of the administration in his capacity of Peishwa. The Nizam, on the other hand, while he expressed his willingness to continue to Chundoo Lall the authority which he was permitted to exercise during the former administration, expressed so many objections to the appointment of Shums-ool-Oomrah, and an anxiety to confer

CHAP. VI.

Secunder Jah.

the office of Dewan on Mooneer-ool-Moolk, that the Resident did not deem himself authorised to oppose his Highness's wishes.

With the fickleness, however, which characterised his disposition, the Nizam no sooner found all obstacles to the fulfilment of his wishes removed, than he began to waver in his resolution, and at one time supporting, at another opposing, the views of Mooneer-ool-Moolk, allowed six months to elapse without having come to any definite determination on the subject.

Matters remained in this unsatisfactory state till June, 1809, when the Resident waited upon the Nizam, and after a long and stormy interview, at which Mooneer-ool-Moolk and Chundoo Lall were present, prevailed upon him to assent to the nomination of Mooneer-ool-Moolk to the office of Dewan and Rajah Chundoo Lall to that of Peishcar.

The real, though not avowed, object of the British Resident throughout these negotiations was to effect an arrangement which, while it gave to the Nizam the appearance of having exercised his prerogative of appointing his own dewan, left the executive in the hands of a minister who should be indebted to the Resident alone for his elevation to power, and feel that his maintenance in office depended solely on his subserviency to his wishes.

This had in a great measure been accomplished by the nomination of Chundoo Lall to the office of Peishcar to the Dewan; but as long as Mooneer-ool-Moolk, as Dewan, had it in his power to interfere with his subordinate in the details of government, it was rightly judged that much embarrassment would thereby ensue, and perhaps eventually lead to the British Government being obliged to

abandon the projects they had formed at the Court of Hyderabad.

The Nizam had offered no opposition to the appointment of Chundoo Lall as Peishcar with the same authority as he exercised during the lifetime of Meer Allum; and though he refused to nominate any one but Mooneer-ool-Moolk to the office of Dewan, he appears, with singular inconsistency, to have regarded that individual with so much suspicion, that he was easily induced by the Resident to curtail his power to such an extent that nothing but the name of Dewan should be left him. An agreement was accordingly prepared which Mooneer-ool-Moolk was called on to sign, and by which he pledged himself to refrain from any interference whatever in the State.

Supported by the direct influence of the British Resident, Raja Chundoo Lall entered upon office, ostensibly as Peishcar, but in reality as Dewan of the State, and as the Nizam had about the same time withdrawn himself, in a great measure, from any connection with public affairs, he may, from this period, be said to have ruled supreme at Hyderabad. Of the Nizam's sanity, doubts had for some time been entertained; and to this infirmity may perhaps be attributed the habits of seclusion and the state of sullen discontent in which he passed the remainder of his life. Other reasons have been assigned for his conduct, and it has been supposed that, anxious to avoid a renewal of the rough collisions with the Resident which he had already on several occasions experienced, he was content to leave the Minister in an uncontrolled possession of power, and, at that sacrifice, secure in retirement his personal dignity and the semblance of authority still conceded to him.

The control the British now possessed over the resources

CHAP. VI.

Secunder Jah.

of the State enabled the Resident to set about those measures for reorganising the Nizam's irregular army which had been long contemplated by the Home authorities. A reform was rapidly effected among a considerable portion of these troops, and, in the course of a few years, a respectable force was organised and equipped under the command of British officers, fully equal to any duty for which they might be required.

The Mahratta war of 1817 afforded the first opportunity for their employment, and during the campaigns in Malwa and the Deccan they early established their character for efficiency, and their vast superiority over the raw and ill-paid levies which the Nizam would otherwise have sent into the field as the contingent he was bound by treaty to supply.

At the close of the war the Nizam was placed in possession of several districts which, in the course of operations, had fallen into the hands of the allies. Delays, however, connected with a survey of the intended line of frontier between the East India Company's and Nizam's dominions, prevented any definite cession of territory being made till 1822, when a treaty was concluded at Hyderabad with the Nizam by Sir Charles Metcalfe.

By this treaty, the terms of which were most advantageous to the Nizam, the British Government agreed to remit to him all the heavy accumulation of arrears of *choute* to which they had become entitled as successors to the sovereignty of the Peishwa, and likewise released him in perpetuity from all further demands of this nature. A mutual exchange of territory was at the same time effected, with a view to obtain a well-defined frontier. In receiving the districts which fell to his share by this arrangement, the Nizam bound himself to respect all the *enams*

and *wurshasuns* held by private individuals in the districts in question, provided the holders had performed the conditions prescribed in the Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone's proclamation of the 11th February, 1818. The guarantee of these grants to the owners on the part of the British Government which was incurred by this treaty has, for the last forty years, involved the Resident in constant and unpleasant discussions with the Nizam's government, whose subordinate officers have lost no opportunity, on the most frivolous pretences, to interfere with the rights of these individuals, and on some occasions even to attack them, under the pretext that they had not fulfilled the terms of Mr. Elphinstone's proclamation. It is to be regretted that when the treaty was formed the rights in question had not been secured by a money payment on the part of the Nizam's government, instead of the system now in force, as some measure partaking of this nature can alone fulfil the object with which our guarantee was given, and enable the unfortunate holders of these grants to recover the amount to which they are justly entitled.

Several years had now elapsed since the Minister *de facto*, Chundoo Lall, had been placed at the head of the Government, during which, while he implicitly acquiesced in the wishes of the Resident and adhered steadily to the engagement of the defensive alliance, he was upheld with the full influence of our power. At one time the Nizam showed some inclination to interfere, and called upon the Minister to furnish certain accounts connected with his administration. This the then Resident, Mr. Russell, appears to have considered as an act of undue interference on the part of the Nizam, who seems, in consequence, to have lost no time, by withdrawing his demand, to recover the false step he had made.

CHAP. VI.

Secunder Jah.

"The prosperity of the country began early to decline," says Sir John Malcolm, in speaking of these events, "under a system which had no object but revenue, and under which, neither a regard for rank nor desire for popularity existing, the nobles were degraded, and the people oppressed. The prince (of whose sanity doubts have often been entertained) lapsed into a state of gloomy discontent; and while the dewan, his relations, a few favourites and money-brokers flourished, the good name of the British nation suffered, for it was said, and with justice, that our support of the actual administration freed the Minister and his executive officers from those salutary fears which act as a restraint upon the most despotic rulers."

Such was the state of affairs in December 1820, when, on Sir Henry Russell's resignation, Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed to be Resident at Hyderabad. In the course of a few months after his arrival at Hyderabad the new Resident became fully aware of the true position of affairs, and the total disorganisation into which every department of the State, but more particularly the revenue, had fallen. A prompt and efficient remedy was required, and this he proposed to effect by placing European officers as superintendents in the different districts, with the general supervision over the subordinate officers employed by the Minister.

"The Nizam's government," writes Sir Charles Metcalfe on the 18th March, 1820, "has entered into the scheme with the greatest readiness and seeming conviction of its expediency. There is a facility of assent on the part of the Minister to whatever is proposed, and a practical counteraction of whatever is right, arising out of the inveteracy of bad habits, which both together form a singular character. For the sake of the former quality

I believe him to be the best minister that we could have at this court; and even as to the latter, I do not see any one who would be better."

The great object in view was to effect a general settlement of the land revenue throughout the Nizam's territories, and to afford the cultivating classes, and others, protection against oppression or extortion on the part of the Government or its agents. For this purpose the country was divided into several districts, to each of which was assigned a European officer charged with the general supervision of the revenue assessments and police, the executive, however, being left with the subordinate officers of the native government.

"Our object," says Sir Charles Metcalfe in his instructions to his assistants, "will be most effectually accomplished if we can save the people from oppression, maintain good order, promote prosperity, and at the same time uphold the Nizam's government which it is our duty to support, and not to supersede or set aside, though it may frequently be necessary to check its oppression and oppose the extortion of its servants."

In the fulfilment of these wishes, Sir Charles Metcalfe appears to have been ably assisted by the European superintendents whom he selected for that purpose; and though it has been the practice of the Minister and his supporters to decry the benefits derived from its introduction, there is occasion to believe that the system during an experiment of eight years produced the happiest results. The cultivating classes found the greatest advantage from an equitable settlement of the land revenue on leases granted for fixed terms, and the country in general enjoyed an immunity from oppression and a state of repose to which for centuries past it had been a stranger.

CHAP. VI.

Secunder Jah.

Coincident with these reforms in the revenue department of the Nizam's government, the attention of Sir Charles Metcalfe was directed to effecting some arrangements by which the embarrassments under which it was labouring from the weight of its pecuniary obligations might be relieved. The most pressing of these demands arose out of its transactions with the house of Messrs. William Palmer and Co., of which it had long been in the habit of borrowing money, at first on its own responsibility, but latterly under the guarantee of the British Government, the particulars of which are made the subject of a separate chapter.

In addition to the claims of Messrs. Palmer and Co., which in November 1823 amounted to rupees 78,70,670, the Nizam was also indebted to the British Government in the amount of twenty lakhs of rupees, being the excess in the collections of the districts ceded by the Honourable East India Company to his Highness the Nizam above those of the districts ceded by the Nizam to the Company under the Treaty of 1822. The credit of the Nizam's government at that time was very low indeed, and as it would have been impossible for it to have extricated itself from the state of bankruptcy into which it had fallen, a proposition was made by the British Government to redeem the peshcush of seven lakhs of rupees per annum, due on the Northern Circars, for an equivalent in ready money. After considerable discussion on this subject, an arrangement was effected by which the Nizam agreed to relinquish the peshcush in perpetuity in exchange for the sum of rupees 1,16,66,666, with which he was enabled to extricate himself from the embarrassments in which he had been involved.

I had almost forgotten to notice that in 1815 the

Nizam's sons residing at Hyderabad collected around them all the dissolute vagabonds and Patan bravoes with which the city swarmed, and committed the most flagitious excesses. The most profligate of these were the two youngest, Shums-ood-Dowlah and Moobariz-ood-Dowlah, who were supported by the Nizam's wife and mother. In the August of that year, they proceeded to the extremity of seizing an attendant on the British Embassy for the purpose of extorting money, and were in consequence apprehended and removed to Golconda, but not without considerable bloodshed and the death of Captain Darby, a British officer belonging to the Resident's escort. When at last despatched to the fortress, the two ladies resolved to accompany them, in hopes of influencing the Nizam to relent, but on this occasion he evinced unexpected firmness, declaring that he believed the Begums wished to get rid of himself instead of the English. The principal subordinate instigators of the tumult were subsequently seized and executed.

In 1818, after an interval of four years, during which he never passed the gate of his palace, the Nizam, accompanied by some ladies of his family, and attended by Mooneer-ool-Moolk, Raja Chundoo Lall, and other ministers, went to a garden a little way to the southward of the city, and in the opposite direction to the Residency. The troops assembled to escort him on this occasion were estimated at about 8000, but probably did not exceed two-thirds of that number. While on this excursion he hunted sometimes, but in general he secluded himself with his usual privacy, and in three weeks returned to the palace in the city. The effort of making the excursion and the time selected were so much at variance with his accustomed habits that they excited no small surprise, and

CHAP. VI.

Secunder Jah.

many extraordinary motives were assigned to account for such a display of unseasonable activity. But although the Nizam's aversion to the control of the British was sufficiently notorious, and his wishes for the success of the Peishwa equally so, yet if on this occasion he had been stimulated by his servants to the adoption of active measures, they certainly had greatly overrated both his boldness and perseverance.

Nizam Secunder Jah died at the age of fifty-nine, on the 21st May, 1829. He made three separate engagements with the East India Company :—

1. Treaty settled by Major J. A. Kirkpatrick at Hyderabad on the 7th August, 1803, recognising and confirming all the engagements between the Company and the former Nizam.
2. An additional article of the treaty of general defensive alliance, settled by Major J. A. Kirkpatrick on the 9th January, 1804, providing mutually for the free passage of the officers and troops of either government into the territories and forts of the other.
3. Treaty settled by Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, and executed at Hyderabad on the 12th December, 1822, on the settlement of territories arising out of certain forts coming into the possession of the East India Company from the States of Nagpore and Holkar, and in consequence of the reduction and occupation of the dominions of the Peishwa.

Secunder Jah was also a party to the treaties of peace concluded with the Raja of Berar at Deogaum on the 17th December, 1803, and with Dowlut Rao Scindia at Surje Arjengaum on the 30th December, 1803, and to the Partition Treaty concluded at Hyderabad on the 28th April, 1804.

He was married to the Juhan Purwar Begum, the daughter of Azeem-ool-Oomrah's son, Syfe-ool-Moolk; the *nikkah*, or legal obligation of marriage, was concluded at Beder in May 1794, but the *shadee*, or ceremonial, was not performed nor the marriage consummated until November 1799. By her the Nizam had one son, Meer Tufzool Alee, who died before him, and two daughters, Ghuffor-oon-Nissa Begum and Namdar-oon-Nissa Begum. The Nizam had also eight sons by *nikkah* wives:—1. Naseer-ood-Dowlah; 2. Sumsaum-ood-Dowlah; 3. Moobariz-ood-Dowlah; 4. Meer Mounwur Alee; 5. Meer Fyaz Alee; 6. Meer Mahommed Alee; 7. Meer Dawur Alee; and 8. Meer Futteh Alee.

Writing of Secunder Jah only a few years before his death, one who had the best opportunities of knowing him thus depicts his Highness's personal appearance and character:—"The Nizam is of a tall, bulky, athletic form. The expression of his countenance is dull, melancholy, and careworn, but mild and good-natured. His colour is dark for a Mahommedan of birth, and he looks much older than he is. For several years he indulged in both women and wine to great excess, but he now lives temperately. His disposition is naturally humane and benevolent. He has sometimes been guilty of violence to his servants, but it has been in sudden anger, and he has always appeared to lament it afterwards. His government has never been marked by any public act of violence or oppression. He has been supposed to be in some degree insane, and certainly the occasional strangeness of his conduct and language has countenanced the suspicion, but his extravagance proceeded partly from the consequences of excess, and partly from a habit which he has of affecting ignorance and absurdity whenever a subject

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CHAP. VI.

Secunder Jah.

is presented to him which he wishes to evade. His natural understanding is good; at least, it has always appeared so whenever he has chosen to exert it. But his talents are slow, and his education was totally neglected. Until he succeeded to the musnud, at the age of thirty-two, all respectable and intelligent society had been denied to him; and having no firmness of character, he is subject both to the delusion of his own fears and jealousies and to the pernicious influence of the low, senseless creatures that are about him. He is very impracticable in argument, and tenacious of his own opinion. A notion that he has once taken up, he hardly ever abandons. His fears may deter him from acting upon it, but he never surrenders it to reason. In his manners he is perfectly plain and unaffected, of few words, and sparing of compliments or professions. He is cautious in business and scrupulous in pledging himself to anything. He has no scholastic acquirements; he can neither speak nor write Persian well, but he is fond of having it read to him, especially works on history and medicine. The leading feature of his character is avarice. Next to that may be classed his dissatisfaction at his alliance with the British Government, but even that he seems desirous rather of changing than dissolving. He knows his authority could not stand alone, but he has indulged in a visionary scheme of retaining the benefit of our protection without the right of our control. It is from his uneasiness under that control, and from his anger at not being allowed to act exclusively for himself, that he has retired from public business. This habit was confirmed by his strong dislike of his two former Ministers, Azeem-ool-Oomrah and Meer Allum. He never forgot the severe restraint in which he was kept by Azeem-ool-Oomrah during the lifetime of his

father, and Meer Allum irritated and estranged him by his haughtiness, pride, and overweening ambition. Meer Allum secretly incited him to measures adverse to the spirit of his engagements, and then adduced those very measures as arguments with us for the necessity of his (Meer Allum's) own powers being enlarged. Of his present Ministry, the Nizam likes Chundoo Lall personally, but is jealous of his connection with us. Mooneer-ool-Moolk he dislikes personally, but encourages as the rival Chundoo Lall. He listens to anybody who flatters him with the prospect of independence, and he always throws difficulties in the way of measures which are proposed or supported by us. But his timidity and weakness are so great that it would almost be impossible to betray him into violent resistance, and even were he to adopt such a course himself his total want of splendour, frankness, spirit, resolution, liberality, and all the popular qualities of a prince, would prevent his commanding the cordial services of any large body of his subjects. There does not appear to be any individual about him, either male or female, who can be said to be decidedly a favourite, or to enjoy any lasting or particular share of his confidence. The Nizam leads a life of almost total seclusion. He hardly ever appears in public, and seldom sees even his own ministers. What little intercourse he has with them is sometimes by notes, but generally by messages conveyed through the female servants. His time is passed either in his private apartments, where he sits quite alone, or with a few personal attendants of profligate character and low habits, who flatter his prejudices, fill him with delusions of visionary independence, and poison his mind with stories of the treachery of his ministers and the ambitious designs of the British Government. He has no

CHAP. VI.

Secunder Jah.

domestic intercourse even with his nearest male relations. Neither his brothers nor those of his sons, who live separately from him, ever visit him except on the great festivals, and even then they are admitted to him in public, and he generally receives their *nuzzurs*, gifts, and dismisses them without speaking to them."

Naseer-ood-Dowlah.

Secunder Jah was succeeded by his eldest son, NASEER-OOD-DOWLAH, originally known as Meer Furkoondah Alee Khan, who was born in the year 1792. He was the child of a favourite *nikkah* wife of his father, of the name of Chandnee Begum, by whom he had three sons. Naseer-ood-Dowlah assumed the following titles upon his accession to the musnud:—*Asoph Jah*, *Moozuffir-ool-Moomalik*, *Nizam-ool-Moolk*, *Nizam-ood-Dowlah*, *Meer Furkoondah Alee Khan*, *Bahadoor*, *Futteh Jung*, *Sipah Salar*, *Eyree-wuffadar*, *Roostom-ee-Dowran*, *Aristoo-ee-zuman*, *Fidnell-ee-Senliena*, *Iktidar-ee-Kesh-wuristhan*, *Mahommed Akbar Shah Badshah-ee-Ghazee*; which in plain English signifies, "Asoph Jah, equal to Asoph (the Minister of Solomon), in dignity, the Conqueror of Dominions, the Regulator of the Kingdom, the Administrator of the State; Meer Furkoondah Alee Khan, Bahadoor, the Victor in Battle, the Leader of Armies, the faithful Friend, the Roostum of the Age, the Aristotle of the Times, the Slave of that Solomon the Ruler of Realms; Mahommed Akbar Shah, the victorious King."

Advantage was taken of this opportunity by the Governor-General of India to revise the objectionable style in which the correspondence with the Court of Hyderabad had hitherto been carried on. In speaking of himself, the Nizam used the imperial phrase of *Ma bu Dowlut*, or royal self, while the Governor-General made use of terms such as *Niyaz mund*, &c., which admitted an inferiority of rank.

These were discontinued, and the correspondence of the parties conducted on a footing of perfect equality.

One of the first acts of the new prince on his accession to power was to prefer a request to the Governor-General to discontinue the civil interference introduced by Sir Charles Metcalfe. This step was probably taken at the instigation of Raja Chundoo Lall, who had long anxiously wished to recover the uncontrolled power he possessed before its establishment; and as the views of the Governor-General were favourable to the system of non-intervention in the internal affairs of native states in general, the request was favourably received, and instructions issued to the Resident to relieve the European superintendents from the duties on which they were employed.

In addressing his Highness on this occasion, the Governor-General explains his sentiments in the following words:—

"Nevertheless, as your Highness entertains the desire, worthy of a great prince, to take the government of your country into your own hands, I have most readily ordered the Resident to withdraw all interference on his part. Only it will be necessary that the *kowls* which have been issued with the cognizance of British officers and the confirmation of your Minister, be maintained inviolate. This is required by good faith.

"In every other respect your authority will be absolute, whether in the selection or removal of ministers or other servants of the State, or in the administration of justice, or in revenue affairs, or in any other branch of the government of your country; there shall be no interference on the part of this Government in your Highness's affairs."

The effects of our sudden withdrawal from all inter-

CHAP. VI.

Naseer-ood-Dowlah.

ference in the civil affairs of the Nizam's government began early to manifest themselves in the turbulent conduct of several of the influential zumeendars. These men had been taught by the English officers to expect protection against the oppressive acts of their superiors; and when, after the superintendents had been recalled, they found no attention paid to their complaints and themselves thus debarred from justice, they naturally proceeded to redress their own grievances with the means at their disposal.

The line of policy adopted by Lord William Bentinck in regard to the Court of Hyderabad subsequent to the accession of the present Nizam, was one of strict non-intervention: this system, it was supposed, would be acceptable to the Nizam's government; but so much was the Minister in the habit of looking up to the British Government, that he never ceased to apply on all trying occasions to the Resident for advice; and when told that it could not be given, he still persevered, apparently under the idea that he was performing a duty in making the Resident acquainted with every measure of importance.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company had, in the meanwhile, been placed in possession of the state into which affairs had fallen in the Nizam's country, and in a despatch dated 8th September, 1835, directed the Government of India to intimate to the Nizam, through the Resident, in distinct terms, that "they could not remain indifferent spectators of the disorder and misrule which had so long prevailed in its territories; and that if the present Minister would not provide for the proper and efficient administration of the country, it would be the duty of the British Government to urge upon his Highness the necessity of changing his Minister, as well as

of adopting such other arrangements as may appear to be advisable for the purpose of securing good government."

This communication to his Highness was totally unexpected by the Minister, and caused him the most lively alarm. He immediately professed the utmost readiness to accede to any proposition, short of surrendering his control over the revenue, which the Resident might propose as a remedy for the evils complained of, and spontaneously suggested that the British Government should either nominate European officers to superintend the judicial administration of the country, or appoint natives of rank and respectability to furnish the Resident direct with periodical reports of the conduct of the talookdars.

Neither of these propositions, however, met the approval of the Nizam, who was probably secretly instigated by the Minister to oppose the steps which he had himself, with his usual duplicity, ostensibly recommended to the Government; and it was finally determined to appoint *ameens*, or confidential servants of Government, to the different districts, to act as a check on the revenue officers, to administer justice, and to repress every species of oppression.

The men selected on this occasion were principally munsubdars of inferior rank, illiterate, in straitened circumstances, and generally possessed of no qualification to warrant their being entrusted with such onerous and highly responsible duties. The result, as might have been anticipated, was that, instead of being the administrators of justice and the protectors of the oppressed, the ameens early became the creatures of the talookdars, or the secret tools of the Minister and his agents in the extortions too often practised in the districts, under the

CHAP. VI.

Naseer-ood-Dowlah.

pretext of interfering in the family quarrels of private individuals. The whole system, in short, proved a complete failure, and benefited no one but the Minister, who, by his seeming anxiety to meet the wishes of the British Government, and the specious arrangement which he had induced the Nizam to adopt, evaded the storm which had been raised against him at Hyderabad by the open declaration of the sentiments avowed by the Court of Directors in regard to the character of his administration.

In carrying on the affairs of the Nizam's government, the Minister still continued, after the warning he had received, to be guided by no system or plan. Expedient after expedient, generally of a tendency to entail ruin on the resources of the country, was recklessly adopted for the purpose of supplying his immediate wants, and with a total disregard to the calls which were certain to be made upon him to meet the expenditure of the following year. "Yet," says Major Cameron, the Acting Resident, in writing on this subject, "accidents seem to happen as if they were foreseen, and, by some means or another, year passes after year, and matters are nearly in the same state as before."

In the year 1838 the state of the Nizam's country was again submitted by the Government of India for the consideration of the Court of Directors, who, on a review of all the documents before them, recorded their opinion "that while on the one hand the state of the Nizam's country and government is such that it would be discreditable to the British Government to tolerate it, and that it can only be reformed by our interference; on the other, that bad as the condition of affairs is already, and is likely to continue, there is no reason to expect any immediate and violent disturbance."

Under these circumstances, and taking into consideration the harmless and unobtrusive character of the Nizam, the Court of Directors proceed to state it as their opinion "that all that is required for giving us the power of effecting a reform in the administration is the permanent assurance of such an abstinence from interference in public affairs on the part of the Nizam himself, as he already for the most part practises — an assurance which would cause the Minister to look for support exclusively to the Resident. If the time has not come yet, it may soon arrive, when the increasing difficulties of carrying on the government may incline the Nizam to acquiesce in a proposition for making his abstinence from exercising any control over his Minister a matter of formal engagement, and the ends we have in view might perhaps be sufficiently secured by such an arrangement, particularly if under its provisions, the Nizam continuing to receive the entire surplus revenue, retained a pecuniary interest in the good management of his country stronger than any which he could have in thwarting the beneficial measures which the Minister might adopt, under the advice and control of the Resident."

In the course of the following year the sentiments of the Court of Directors in regard to the state of affairs at Hyderabad appear to have been considerably modified by a perusal of the reports forwarded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart and the officers who had been formerly appointed as Civil Superintendents. Considerable discrepancy was found to exist between the statements of these officers even in regard to the same districts, and the court appears in consequence to have experienced much difficulty in forming any definite opinion on the subject. They state, however, that they had arrived at the con-

CHAP. VI.

Naseer ood-Dowlah.

clusion that the Minister could effect improvement, and that if sufficiently urged by the Resident he might be induced to do so, "without requiring," says the Chairman of the Court, "impossibilities; the Resident must make the Minister clearly understand that whatever can, in his circumstances, be done to improve the administration he will be required to do, and to enable him to do this, the advice which he appears sufficiently ready to seek must be freely given."

In 1839 some important discoveries were made by Mr. (now Sir V.) Stonehouse, the magistrate of Nellore, in regard to a conspiracy hostile to the British Government, supposed to have been formed by a confederacy of chiefs throughout India. Among others, Moobariz-ood-Dowlah, a brother of the present Nizam, was said to be deeply implicated in the transaction, and as it was deemed desirable that the strictest inquiry should be instituted into his conduct, a mixed commission of European officers and natives of rank were assembled for that purpose at Hyderabad, under the authority of the Resident and the Nizam's government. The court was convened in June of that year, and, after a long and protracted investigation, closed its proceedings in April 1840, with the record of its opinion that Moobariz-ood-Dowlah and several of his personal adherents had been engaged in a treasonable correspondence with the Nuwab of Woodiagheery, and had likewise taken an active part in organising a confederacy among the fanatic Wahabees throughout India with views hostile to the British and Nizam's Governments. The opinion expressed by the court on this subject met with the approval of the authorities by whom it was convened, and in compliance with its suggestions it was decided that Moobariz-ood-Dowlah and

ten of his principal adherents, generally Wahabee Moollahs, should be retained in custody till such time as Government might think that their release would be attended with no inconvenience.

In the course of the years 1841–42 the peace of the country was on several occasions disturbed by the proceedings of armed bodies of men assembled with objects of aggression either on our own or the Nizam's territories. These, though trivial in themselves, and easily quelled by our regular troops, were such as to have been beyond the control of the local government authorities, whose means were found to be unequal on these occasions to even the smallest show of resistance. Into such a state of disorganisation had every department of Government fallen, that for their regular army, for the maintenance of which the Minister was in the habit of debiting the Nizam's government upwards of ninety lakhs per annum, scarcely a single efficient soldier was forthcoming when called for by the Resident, and the same was also found to be the case with the Sebundees, which the talookdars should have maintained for the protection of their respective districts. The origin and authors of these disturbances were never discovered; but from the circumstance of the agents employed at Hyderabad being Mahratta Brahmin leaders, the leaders of two of the parties having personated the character of the late Appa Sahib, the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, and a third seized in the fort of Budamee in the southern Mahratta country, there are grounds for conjecture that they emanated from some intrigue among the Mahratta chiefs in the Deccan. The disturbance in the vicinity of Moondurghee had for its object an attack upon the Raja of Shorapore, in whose disputes with the Nizam's government the Resident was then mediating;

CHAP. VI.

Naseer-ood-Dowlah.

and, strange though it may appear, there is little doubt that the parties implicated in it were under the orders of Raja Deh Raj, the Minister's son, if not under those of the Minister himself.

The events at Hyderabad in 1843–44 might be said to consist of little more than a detail of the Minister's negotiations for loans and his struggles with his rapidly increasing embarrassments. While his credit with his native banker remained unimpaired he generally had it in his power to satisfy his creditors for the time, and also to meet with sufficient regularity the periodical demands made upon him for the payment of the contingent under British control; but as the difficulties by which he was surrounded increased, he was led into the commission of acts arbitrary and injudicious in themselves towards some of the most influential *Soucars*, bankers, at Hyderabad, which alienated from him the confidence of the whole body and induced them eventually to close their books against him: no other source was then left him but to raise as much money as he could by fines, fees, and confiscations, and for some time he succeeded in thus obtaining sufficient funds to meet the most pressing demands of his creditors.

When this precarious source of supply, however, failed him, which it did at an early period, there was no other on which he could fall back, as the revenue had already been forestalled for two years, and there was no hope of the Soucars being again induced to rely on his promises. In this dilemma he proposed to borrow a crore of rupees from the British Government, to be paid by an assignment of seventeen lakhs of rupees per annum on the revenue of the country. On finding that before the Governor-General could entertain the proposition, the whole financial difficulties of the Nizam's government were required to be finally

laid open to him, the Minister withdrew his proposal, and applied to the Nizam direct for assistance. He failed, however, to prevail upon the Nizam to advance the funds requisite to extricate him from his embarrassments, which were stated much below the real amount, and finding it impossible to carry on the government any longer, he tendered his resignation to the Nizam, and withdrew from office on the 6th September, 1843, on a pension of 1000 rupees (about 100*l.*) per diem.

For two months after this time no steps were taken by the Nizam to nominate a Minister or to adopt any efficient measures to relieve his government from its pressing embarrassments. A Peishwa was appointed in the person of Ram Buksh, a nephew of the ex-Dewan, who possessed neither ability nor energy, and moreover was not allowed to assume any responsibility, so he was merely Peishwa in name. The Nizam, however, had assured the Resident previous to accepting Chundoo Lall's resignation that he would take an early opportunity of nominating a successor to the vacant office. After considerable vacillation he appointed Suraj-ool-Moolk, a son of the late Minister, Mooneer-ool-Moolk, though for a time he endeavoured to transact the business of the State himself, but eventually he was obliged to place affairs in the hands of Suraj-ool-Moolk. On the 31st December, 1850, the Nizam's debt to the British Government amounted to seventy lakhs of rupees (about 700,000*l.*), besides the demands of native bankers. Some instalments were shortly after paid to the British Government, but the pay of the contingent force began again to fall into arrears. By the summer of 1852 the officers and men of the force were reduced to the greatest straits. Six months of arrears were due, and money could not be obtained at less than twenty-four per

CHAP. VI.

Naseer-ood-Dowlah.

cent., and very grievous hardships were thus inflicted. Under these circumstances the British Government felt itself called upon to cause the pay of that force to be disbursed from its own treasury, and renewed its remonstrances to the Nizam. Appendix B. to this volume furnishes *in extenso* the minutes of the Governor-General and correspondence with the British Resident relative to territory ceded by the Nizam in liquidation of these debts. The blue-book from which this matter has been taken is said to contain only mutilated papers, or those that it suited the imperial ministry to supply, and it has been stated that a passage from the Persian letter addressed by Lord Dalhousie to the Nizam has been much more delicately translated than the original will admit. The Treaty of 1853 followed, and three days after died the Minister of the Nizam.

Naseer-ood-Dowlah died on the 11th March, 1857, after a reign of nearly twenty-eight years, and was buried within the precincts of the Mecca-Musjeed, the great mosque near the royal palace, where others of his kindred are also interred, the tombs being of that fine white marble obtained from the quarries worked at Jeypoor. Naseer-ood-Dowlah never underwent the religious ceremonial of *shadee*, but had a son each by two *nikkah* wives. Ufzool-ood-Dowlah, the present Nizam, born in October 1827, is the child of Deelawur-ool-Neeza Begum, the daughter of an officer at court of no high rank; and Roshun-ood-Dowlah, the second son, born in March 1828, is by a lady of still lower position, being the daughter of a furrash attached to the palace. Naseer-ood-Dowlah, though not quite so tall as the present sovereign of Hyderabad, was still a large, powerful man, and very corpulent; he had a clear, bright, blue Affghan eye, and his features were very pleas-

ing, especially when he smiled. He was illiterate, but from long habit and thorough knowledge of all his courtiers and servants, possessed the art of governing his own court better than his want of education would have led people to suppose. He hated bloodshed, and could hardly ever be induced to order a sentence of death even on a proved murderer to be carried out. He could, when occasion required, act with dignity, and had the feelings of a king, as his conversations with General Low, the Resident, will show.* He latterly had the old man's vice of avarice strongly on him, and was in the habit of paying off the debts of his improvident nobles by taking their estates into his own management till the advances he made were repaid. He always restored the estates, but invariably fully repaid himself the loan, and it did not do to dispute the accounts of a royal creditor. He was generally liked by his subjects, and was considered a good eastern sovereign. He amassed large private treasures, which are being rapidly squandered by his successor.

UFZOOL-OOD-DOWLAH, the present Nizam, has had the good fortune to receive back most of the territories ceded to the English by his predecessor "to mark the high esteem in which his Highness the Nizam is held by her Majesty the Queen." So says the treaty executed on the 7th December, 1860, for the quiet of his country during the rebellion of 1857 in India to overturn the British Government. The Nizam has not been so liberally treated in respect of gifts as more recent principalities and powers, but the public have yet to know the particulars of the presents about to be made by the Governor-General to his Highness, as well as his able Minister, Mooktheear-ool-

* Appendix B.

CHAP. VI.

Moolk, so favourably known under his older title of Salar Jung.

Naseer-ood-Dowlah.

The Nizam is of a generous disposition. A partiality for religious mendicants has led him to be lavish in his charity to that particular class. To the same temper may be imputed a credulousness the most absurd to anything said of his Prime Minister, who has occasion to complain of the want of all that support which a minister should have in the discharge of a grave and difficult duty. Recent circumstances have shown how much reason the Nizam has to trust to his Minister, which he himself, with very great spirit, has publicly admitted.

Ufzool-ood-Dowlah has two sons, both very young, the second an infant in arms.

The gross revenue of the Nizam's country, including jagheers, is estimated at two and a half crores of rupees, equivalent to two and a half millions sterling. The usual Hyderabad charge for management is calculated at two annas in the rupee, or twelve and a half per cent. The surplus will give the net revenue; but no one has an idea of the actual expenditure, which is said to exceed the income by twenty lakhs of rupees.

The Nizam's private treasures are considerable. In jewels he is probably the richest individual in the world. Almost all the finest jewels in India have been gradually collected at Hyderabad, and have fallen into the Nizam's possession, and are considered state property. One uncut diamond alone, of 375 carats, is valued at thirty lakhs of rupees, and has been mortgaged for half that money.

The Nizam is considered the universal heir of all his subjects. Whenever a person of any note dies, his property is secured by the officers of Government, and it is only in cases of special indulgence that the Nizam foregoes

his claim in favour of the family. In this respect, however, the ruling Nizam is more liberal than his father.

The tenure, too, of all jagheers which are granted for the payment of troops is voluntary, though both the command and the jagheers are generally conferred upon the son when the father dies.

CHAP. VII.

THE MAHOMMEDAN SCHISMATICS AT COURT.—TITLES OF MAHOMMEDAN AND HINDOO NOBLES.—RAJA RAGONATH DASS, THE FIRST PRIME MINISTER.—SYUD LUSHKUR KHAN.—SHAH NUWAZ KHAN.—BAZALUT JUNG.—NIZAM ALEE.—RAJA PURTAB WUNT.—ROKUN-OOD-DOWLAH.—ARISTO JAH.—MEER ALLUM.—MOONEER-OOL-MOOLK.—SHUMS-OOL-OOMRAH.—RAJA CHUNDOO LALL.—SURAJ-OOL-MOOLK.—SALAR JUNG, MOOKTHEEAR-OOL-MOOLK, THE PRESENT PREMIER.

CHAP. VII.

The Court.

THE NIZAM is of the Soonee sect. Among the nobles there are about an equal number of Sheeahs and Soonees. The kings of Golconda of the Kootub Shahee dynasty, which was overthrown by Aurungzebe, were Sheeahs, but none of the families of that time have survived to the present. The families which came from Delhi with Nizam-ool-Moolk, and which are now the oldest at Hyderabad, are of the Soonee sect. But many of them have fallen into decay, and the influx of Persian families during the administration of Azeem-ool-Oomrah and Meer Allum, several of whom have risen to consequence, has given both number and importance to the Sheeahs. One of the objections which the Nizam urged against appointing Shums-ool-Oomrah to succeed Meer Allum, was that he was a Soonee, and that it had been usual for the Soonee prince to have a Sheeah minister. A considerable degree of jealousy subsists between the two sects, and they seldom intermarry.

The government, though Mahommedan, has no jealousy of employing Hindoos among its officers. Raja Purtab Wunt was Prime Minister before Rokun-ood-Dowlah, and there are other exceptions. The principal man of business under the Mahommedan ministry has always been a Hindoo; the whole of the finance is in the hands of Hindoos; and of the farmers and managers of the revenue as many are Hindoos as Mahommedans. The proportion which the jagheers held by Hindoos bear to those held by Mahommedans is as one to seven. The proportion which the troops commanded by Hindoos bear to those commanded by Mahommedans is as one to three.

As applicable at the present day, Sir Henry Russell, writing so far back as 1819, says:—"Among the persons of rank at Hyderabad there are few if any men of talents or experience. Those of them who reflect at all appear to be sensible that the Nizam's government could not support itself without the British alliance. They all profess attachment to the English, and most of them court our favour and support. They certainly dread and respect us, but we have no hold upon them except through their interests or fears. They are actuated against us both by religious bigotry and by political jealousy; they hate us because we are Christians, and because we are powerful. This disposition is perhaps common to them with most of the natives of rank throughout India. Our virtues would avail little with them if our power were to fail. Much of our moderation they do not believe, and much of it they do not understand. They mistake for weakness what we practise as forbearance; and they cannot comprehend how a State can abstain from making a valuable acquisition merely because it would be dishonest in it to do so. Our moderation, to be safe and efficacious,

CHAP. VII. The Court.

ought to be regulated by our own notions, instead of being adapted to their apprehension. We may be as moderate as we please in counsel, but in action we should show nothing but vigour."

At Hyderabad, however, there is not much friendship or closeness of connection between the natives of rank. Besides the great distinction between Mahommedans and Hindoos, and that between the Sheeahs and Soonees, the habits of life which necessarily spring from the concealment of their women are of themselves fatal to everything like social or confidential intercourse. They never meet together but on occasions of ceremony or business, and every man passes his hours of relaxation and retirement in the secluded privacy of his female apartments. They are mutually jealous and suspicious, and many of them perhaps hate one another still more than they hate us. Among the lower orders, the Hindoos, who are the cultivators of the soil throughout the country, are generally favourable to us, and would be glad to be transferred to the British government; but the lower order of Mahommedans, the bulk of the population of the capital, are not so disposed.

The following is the gradation of titles granted to Mahommedans at Hyderabad, beginning with the lowest: — 1st, *Khan*, as Sooltan Khan; 2nd, *Bahadoor*, as Mahommed Salabut Khan Bahadoor; 3rd, *Jung*, as Syfe Jung; 4th, *Dowlah*, as Ushruf-ood-Dowlah; 5th, *Moolk*, as Mooneer-ool-Moolk; 6th, *Oomrah*, as Shums-ool-Oomrah; and 7th, *Jah*, as Aristo Jah. The titles granted to Hindoos are:—1st, *Rae*, as Rae Khoob Chund; 2nd, *Raja*, as Raja Chundoo Lall; and 3rd, *Wunt*, as Raja Neem Wunt. There is also a large body of *Munsubdars*, or titular commanders, both Mahommedans and

Hindoos. In the flourishing times of the Mahommedan power the higher titles were conferred on a few only of the principal nobility; and under a government where all distinctions are military, every other person derived his importance from the number of troops he commanded. Originally these commands were real, and constituted the gradation of military rank. They are now invariably nominal, and may be considered to form a sort of Legion of Honour. There are two distinct classes of munsubdars at Hyderabad,—those whose ancestors were appointed by the King of Delhi while the Deccan was subject to his authority, and they are called Royal Munsubdars, and those appointed by the Nizam and his predecessors, who are simply called Munsubdars. Those who desire to be choice in particularising the two call them respectively *padshahee* and *dewanee*. Raja Rao Rumbhar was a royal munsubdar of 7000, and Iftikhar-ool-Moolk one of 6000. The Raja of Shorapoor, and the Zumeendar of Paloonchah, on the Godavery, were both made royal munsubdars by Aurungzebe, whose policy it was, while he was employed against the Mahrattas, to conciliate by distinctions the persons holding strong positions in the countries he had already reduced. There are not above five or six royal munsubdars remaining in the Nizam's country. Those of the other class are very numerous. The Nizam himself was appointed by his father a munsubdar of 17,000. Shums-ool-Oomrah is a munsubdar of 7000. The lowest munsubdars there are at Hyderabad are of 400.

Next to the Nizam's immediate relations, Mooktheear-ool-Moolk, or Salar Jung — the name by which he is generally known to Europeans — the *Dewan*, or Prime Minister, from his office, has precedence before all the

CHAP. VII. The Court.

other nobles at Hyderabad, and Shums-ool-Oomrah takes rank next as Commander of the Paigah, or household troops. When the Nizam is on his elephant it is considered to be the privilege of the Minister and the commander of the Paigah troops to sit behind him, the Minister taking the right hand. When the Nizam is on his *musnud*, or throne, the Minister stands or sits in front or on one side of him, as he may desire. Shums-ool-Oomrah and his sons generally sit behind him, Shums-ool-Oomrah holding a bunch of peacock's feathers to beat away the flies. The *Auruzbegee* always stands in front. This last officer is the master of the court ceremonies. The name imports the receiver and recorder of petitions, which he reads in presence of the Nizam. *Auruzbegee* is compounded from the Persian word *urz*, petition, and the Turkish word *beg*, lord; in short, Lord of the Petitions.

Until the appointment of Mooneer-ool-Moolk, in 1809, who received a fixed salary of six lakhs of rupees (60,000*l.*) a year, the Minister was paid by a commission on the revenues, called Sennee, or three annas on the rupee—about fivepence in two shillings; that is, for every rupee on the revenues that was levied for the Government, an additional three annas were levied for the Minister. But the commission was levied only when the demands of the Government had been previously satisfied; so that in many places, where the public revenue fell short, nothing was levied for the Minister. This commission, during the time Meer Allum was in power produced, on an average, rupees 17,18,344 a year. Calculating on the rate of collections actually made, and on the probable produce of the jagheers, it ought, if fully realised, to have given an annual produce of rupees 52,34,753.

In the present day the Dewan has a fixed monthly

allowance of 15,000 rupees, and his *naib*, or deputy, the Peishcar, the financial officer, 10,000 rupees. Besides this allowance, the Dewan receives *nuzzur*, presentation-money, and the income by this means is considerable. Five and fifteen rupees respectively, according to rank, is the nuzzur merely upon introduction. Another source of income, in which he shares with the Nizam, is the regulated scale of fees upon employment or office being conferred, entered in the public accounts as *durbar khurch*, or court expenses: this is analogous to the fees taken by certain officers under European governments.

Before Nizam-ool-Moolk threw off supremacy to the Emperor of Delhi, which is generally accepted to have taken place in October 1723, he had on one occasion left one Raja Deanath as his minister or agent; but beyond this statement I have not been able to trace anything of this Hindoo. Raja Ragonath Dass, whose biography I will presently enter upon, is really the first *Dewan*, or Prime Minister, of the independent sovereignty of Hyderabad in the Deccan.

Sometime in the month of December, 1750, Ramdass, a Brahmin by caste, and a native of Chicacole, who was in the confidence of Naseer Jung, and brought about his master's death under the intrigues of M. Dupleix, was raised, for his treachery, by French intervention, to the post of Prime Minister to Moozuffir Jung, with the title of RAJA RAGONATH DASS. When M. Bussy influenced Salabut Jung to carry war into the Mahrattas' own country, as the most effectual method of terminating the incessant annoyances by plunder occasioned by the Mahrattas, Ragonath Dass placed himself in treaty with Tara Bhaee and with the Raja of Kolapoor. The result of these proceedings was that armistice already noticed elsewhere. But the

CHAP. VII.

Raja Ragonath Dass.

symptoms of disaffection in the troops did not cease. Ragonath Dass, the Dewan, was assassinated at Balkee, on the 7th April, 1652, in a tumult apparently created by the soldiery on account of their arrears.

Syud Lushkur Khan.

On the assassination of Raja Ragonath Dass, Salabut Jung, who was at Hyderabad, sent for Syud Lushkur Khan and Shah Nuwaz Khan, the ablest and most popular men under his government, who were then residing at Aurungabad. Both were inimical to the French party, the former secretly, and the latter openly; both, however, had of late endeavoured to obtain the good opinion of M. Bussy, whose influence over Salabut Jung was already paramount. By Bussy's advice, Syud Lushkur Khan was raised to the office of Dewan, and Shah Nuwaz Khan was made Soobehdar of the province of Hyderabad. Syud Lushkur Khan was intimately connected with the Mahrattas, and secretly favoured the cause of Ghazee-ood-Deen. When positive accounts reached Salabut Jung that Ghazee-ood-Deen was on his route to the Deccan, Syud Lushkur Khan had the address to persuade Salabut Jung and M. Bussy that by resigning his situation as Dewan and pretending to go over to the Mahrattas, he should be able, from his influence with many of their chiefs, to induce a great number of them either to join Salabut Jung as allies, or to remain neutral in the quarrel. Shah Nuwaz Khan was accordingly appointed to act as vuzeer, whilst Syud Lushkur Khan proceeded to the residence of a Mahratta chief at Kurmulla. On the approach of Ghazee-ood-Deen, the Peishwa moved towards Burhanpoor. Syud Lushkur Khan and his Mahratta friend had an interview with him, at which Syud Lushkur Khan, as if the envoy of Salabut Jung, began by stating that his master had received letters from the emperor, from which it appeared that Ghazee-

ood-Deen was merely to proceed to Aurungabad, settle the government in his own name, appoint his brother deputy, and return to Delhi. The Peishwa, however, perfectly understood that Syud Lushkur Khan intended to join Ghazee-ood-Deen, and wished to obtain his support; but, however desirable it might be to have a fit minister at Hyderabad in his own interest, he was sensible of the abilities of Syud Lushkur Khan, and doubtful of what might be his conduct when he obtained power. He nevertheless wrote to Ghazee-ood-Deen respecting these overtures. The letter was referred by Ghazee-ood-Deen to his ministers, Syud Ashkur Khan and Mahommed Anwar Khan, who, dreading Syud Lushkur Khan more as a rival than an enemy, desired the Peishwa to detain both him and Nimbalkur, and bring them on to camp. Ghazee-ood-Deen and the Peishwa met at Aurungabad, and there seemed to be a prospect of settling the claims of all parties, when Ghazee-ood-Deen, in an evil hour, accepted an invitation to an entertainment provided in the city, partook of a poisoned dish, prepared by the hands of Nizam Alee, and expired the same night, September 12th, 1752.

Salabut Jung was now without a rival in the government of the Deccan. Having confirmed the cessions made by his lately deceased brother, and the different forces having parted their various ways, he reinstated Syud Lushkur Khan as Prime Minister. During M. Bussy's absence at Masulipatam on account of ill health, Syud Lushkur Khan took the opportunity of weaning Salabut Jung from Bussy's influence, and in the course of a few months artfully detached the French corps, and contrived to carry Salabut Jung to Aurungabad preparatory to the entire removal of Europeans from his territory. Bussy's illness was long and severe; but as soon as he could travel, he col-

CHAP. VII.

lected his troops and repaired to Aurungabad, where he procured the dismissal of Syud Lushkur Khan, and the appointment of Shah Nuwaz Khan as Minister.

Shah Nuwaz Khan.

In 1755, when the Peishwa had taken active steps to reduce Savanoor for protection given to a native soldier who had left his service, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, Shah Nuwaz Khan, who was at this time, for a special purpose, in secret league with the Peishwa, observing this formidable assembly of troops on the part of the Mahrattas, with well-dissembled alarm, collected troops with the avowed purpose of forming an army of observation on the Krishna. Vukeels were in due form sent by the Peishwa to declare his pacific intentions, and to solicit aid against the Nuwab of Savanoor, the subject of Salabut Jung, whose conduct he represented as hostile to both states, and his power, if not instantly crushed, of a nature to threaten the subjugation of the Carnatic. Salabut Jung and M. Bussy having been brought to accede to an alliance, the Mogul army marched to assist the Mahrattas then besieging Savanoor. Bussy, than whom no Frenchman better knew the art of display, prepared his artillery, and in the face of the two armies, amounting to 100,000 men, opened a fire on Savanoor so heavy and efficacious as to intimidate the garrison and excite the lasting admiration of the besiegers. The Nuwab of Savanoor was admitted to terms, and on giving up a part of his territory and making due submission to Salabut Jung and the Peishwa, a reconciliation took place.

A considerable part of these arrangements was preparatory to the secret scheme contemplated by the Peishwa and Shah Nuwaz Khan of compelling the French to quit the Deccan. Shortly after the fall of Savanoor, it was intimated to M. Bussy that the services of his corps were no

Shah Nuwaz Khan.

longer required by the Soobehdar of the Deccan. This unexpected communication at once laid open to Bussy the extent of the machinations against him, and he took his measures for counteracting them with admirable prudence and decision: He accepted his dismissal from the service, demanded passports to Masulipatam, and marched straight to Hyderabad, where immediately on his arrival he occupied some strong buildings.

Shah Nuwaz Khan was with Naseer Jung when he lost his life in the Carnatic, and, although he had dissembled his enmity, he was never reconciled to the French. He had a better opinion of the English nation, and at his suggestion an application was made to Madras for a body of troops to assist in expelling Bussy. That presidency would have taken advantage of an offer which accorded so entirely with their views, but the disastrous account of the capture of Calcutta, on the 20th June, by Shoojah-ood-Dowlah, Nuwab of Bengal, arrived at Madras in July, and obliged the English to send every disposable man to recover their lost settlement and avenge the fate of their murdered countrymen. But Bussy maintained his post at Hyderabad against the army of Salabut Jung, and contrived to secure in his interests the principal Mahrattas in the Mogul service. A reconciliation with Salabut Jung soon took place, and Bussy for the time attained greater power than ever.

Salabut Jung, by the advice of Shah Nuwaz Khan, had appointed his brothers, Nizam Alee and Bazalut Jung, governors of provinces — the former to Berar and the latter to Beejapoor, whither they had proceeded in 1756. Bussy in the end of that year departed from Hyderabad, accompanied by his dewan, Hyder Jung, to regulate the French districts to the eastward, and was thus employed

CHAP. VII.

Shah Nuwaz Khan.

when an opportunity presented itself of reducing some of the English factories in that quarter. Salabut Jung, in the meantime, took the field, and his operations, at the suggestion of Shah Nuwaz Khan, were directed against Ramchunder Jadow, ostensibly to call him to account for not keeping up his established quota of horse, but in reality to punish him for not acting against the French reinforcements when marching from Masulipatam to join Bussy at Hyderabad. Jadow was deprived of most of his jagheer: the Minister spent the season in revenue arrangements; and Salabut Jung, attended by his brother, Bazalut Jung (from Adonee), cantoned for the rains at Aurungabad, after having taken the government of Dowlutabad from the killeedar, in whose family it had been from the time of Aurungzebe. It was now given in charge of a dependant of Shah Nuwaz Khan, and here began a scene of intrigue as eventful and complicated as might occur to the fancy of a dramatist. The sum of the plot seems to have been — to confine Salabut Jung in Dowlutabad — to place the government in the hands of Nizam Alee or Bazalut Jung. The Peishwa was either a party or the principal instigator of this conspiracy, but certain it is that his army marched to the Godavery to aid in this design. At all events, in the month of August a pretended sedition was raised by the Mogul soldiery at Aurungabad on account of their arrears of pay. Shah Nuwaz Khan was beset by their clamours — he neglected to satisfy their claims — the troops insisted on his being removed from the administration — demanded his dismissal from Salabut Jung and the appointment of Bazalut Jung as Minister in his stead. Although contrary to his own wishes, Salabut Jung yielded to their request; but the troops were not to be satisfied, and Shah Nuwaz Khan

Shah Nuwaz Khan.

was forced to seek safety in Dowlutabad, where he prepared to defend himself against their unjustifiable violence. It is conjectured that the conspirators may have expected Salabut Jung would pay the seemingly injured Minister a visit of condolence in the fortress, but some of his immediate dependants — perhaps the European officer at the head of the French guard — suspected a snare, and induced Salabut Jung to promise the Minister protection, but to demand his submission. The exercise of a little common sense in upholding right rules often disconcerts the deepest cunning, but the derangement of the plan only thickened the plot. Shah Nuwaz Khan, on being desired to surrender, fired on the troops. Nizam Alee was summoned from Berar by Bazalut Jung to assist in the siege; Shah Nuwaz Khan called in the assistance of the Mahrattas as allies, but some person about Salabut Jung, who had more penetration than himself, prevailed on him to countermand the advance of Nizam Alee. The latter, however, declared he could not hear of his brother being so treated by a rebel minister without hastening to his support. He advanced accordingly, and troops from all quarters were called in by Bazalut Jung. Still, however, the troops attached to Salabut Jung — of whom 200 were Europeans and 500 disciplined sepoys left by Bussy — were not to be overpowered with impunity, and the conspiracy was aimed rather at the liberty than the life of Salabut Jung. The Mahrattas began to plunder the country. The necessity of union was now much talked of, and Shah Nuwaz Khan suffered himself to be prevailed upon to submit. Great preparations were made to oppose the Mahrattas. Nizam Alee, to whom the office of Minister had been resigned by Bazalut Jung, made all the dispositions for the order of battle and of march. The humble

CHAP. VII.

Shah Nuwaz Khan.

post of protecting the baggage was assigned to Shah Nuwaz Khan. The friends of Salabut Jung remonstrated against his allowing his brother to have the entire management of his army; and his pride and resentment being aroused, he told Nizam Alee that he could not submit to it. The latter at first affected indignation, but afterwards so completely soothed his brother by assurances that his welfare and honour were his only care, that Salabut Jung forgave all — obliged him to take back the Seal of State he had resigned, and bestowed on him their father's titles of Nizam-ool-Moolk, Asoph Jah. Very shortly after this reconciliation, intelligence was received that Ramchunder Jadow, proceeding to pay his respects and join the army of Salabut Jung, was attacked, surrendered, and driven into the town of Sindhkeir, where he was besieged by the Peishwa's troops. Orders of march were instantly issued, but the same influence which hitherto had prevented Salabut Jung from falling into the power of his enemies once more frustrated their designs — he would not move. Nizam Alee, however, proceeded to Sindhkeir, went through the farce of rescuing Ramchunder Jadow, of beating the Mahrattas, and compelling them to make peace. Although the latter, with more show of reason, afterwards claimed the victory, the nominal defeat was a disgrace to which the Peishwa would have willingly submitted, in consequence of his having received a cession of territory, yielding an annual revenue of upwards of twenty-five lakhs of rupees. How Nizam Alee could reconcile this transaction to his brother cannot be ascertained, and can only be accounted for by supposing that the agreement was secret. Ballajee Rao returned with Nizam Alee to Aurungabad as a friend, but the arrival of Bussy with a well-appointed force, consisting of 200 European cavalry,

500 European infantry, 5000 sepoys, and ten field-pieces — besides his detachment with Salabut Jung — threw the whole cabal into confusion, and, except the audacious Nizam Alee, intimidated the rest of the conspirators. All were ready to pay their respects, and no one more prompt than the late Minister, Shah Nuwaz Khan. He had been led farther into the mazes of intrigue than he had contemplated, he had seen enough of Nizam Alee to be assured that Salabut Jung was a better man, and he was probably sincere in his desire to replace everything on its former footing; but once embarked, there is no saying where the current of factious guilt may drive, or who shall be absorbed in its whirlpool.

Bussy, with the measured manner which it became him under such circumstances to assume, paid his respects to Salabut Jung as the superior whom he served; met the Peishwa half way in a tent prepared for the occasion; visited Nizam Alee — but as one whose designs were more than suspicious, accompanied by a strong escort; received Bazalut Jung, but referred Shah Nuwaz Khan, who had descended from his rank as Minister, to his agent Hyder Jung, for the double purpose of marking a distinction, and obtaining, through his keen-sighted instrument, thus placed on an equality with the ex-Minister, a complete insight into the views of the faction.

Shah Nuwaz Khan unfolded everything to Hyder Jung; but, as was likely under such circumstances, ascribed his motives rather to the weakness of Salabut Jung than to his jealousy of the power of the French. The friends of Shah Nuwaz Khan had strongly advised him to put no confidence in Hyder Jung; and his conduct in this instance is attributed by his countrymen to that inexplicable predestination which is a rule of their faith. On being made

CHAP. VII.

Shah Nuwaz Khan.

acquainted with the scheme, under such colouring as Hyder Jung thought fit to give to it, Bussy was led to deceive Shah Nuwaz Khan by promises of forgiveness and restoration to the ministry. To have restored Shah Nuwaz Khan was now, perhaps, the wisest expedient that could be adopted. He was respected in the country, knew its resources, and, notwithstanding the fictitious want of money he had created, the revenues, under his management, were in a state of progressive improvement. He had experienced the irresistible power of the French, the weakness and futility of faction, and he had seen the premature disposition to villany in the bold mind of the young Nizam Alee.

Bussy, if he found it inconvenient to replace Shah Nuwaz Khan in the ministry, had not even the excuse of necessity for stooping to duplicity; he had only to act on the broad principle of right, and trust to what was in his power — a strong arm and a good cause. But, influenced, unfortunately, by the representations of an Asiatic, his conduct became entangled in the tricks and intrigue which true wisdom despises. His plans seem, in this instance, to have had no very definite purpose, even in his own mind, though there is abundant ground to suspect that his agent may have contemplated his own elevation, and played deep for the high place of Mogul Minister in the Deccan.

Hyder Jung having corrupted the Killeedar of Dowlutabad, Bussy became the principal actor in a scheme by which he gained little honour from having obtained possession of that fortress. Shah Nuwaz Khan was made prisoner, and the greater part of Nizam Alee's troops were debauched by bribes, amounting in all to eight lakhs of rupees, and came over to Hyder Jung. Of the

number was Ibrahim Khan Gardee, who had been brought up as an officer of sepoys under Bussy, and had gone over to Nizam Alee in Berar, in consequence of having incurred Bussy's displeasure. The Peishwa, who was very desirous of possessing Dowlutabad, returned from a position fifty miles to the west of Aurungabad, and in vain used every argument with Bussy to prevail upon him to deliver it up to the Mahrattas. Nizam Alee, however, in the hope that the Peishwa would join him after their late transaction, promised the fort of Dowlutabad, and many other cessions, as the price of an alliance which should raise him to the viceroyalty of the Deccan; but Ballajee Rao saw no advantage from his overtures.

Shah Nuwaz Khan.

BAZALUT JUNG, the present Minister, was neither of a dangerous nor a formidable character, but he was capable of being made an instrument either for a good or a bad purpose. For some reasons it would have been ill-advised to remove him, especially as he had become secretly inimical to Nizam Alee, whose audacity pointed to extreme measures from which Bazalut Jung recoiled; but the designs of Hyder Jung remained incomplete, whilst Nizam Alee was at liberty; he therefore determined on placing him in confinement, as well as Shah Nuwaz Khan, and at first thought of immuring him in Dowlutabad; but the influence of Nizam Alee, even with the soldiery who had quitted his service, was considerable, and the proximity of Dowlutabad to the province of Berar made that fortress a fitter prison for Shah Nuwaz Khan than for Nizam Alee. Whether Bussy ever would have authorised his native agent to take the steps he meditated, is certainly very questionable; if he had, it is not improbable that Hyder Jung, in time, would have sacrificed his French friends to his own ambition. Hyder Jung and Nizam

Bazalut Jung.

CHAP. VII.

Bazalut Jung.

Alee had now each their own reasons for dissimulation: the one proffered friendship, and the other affected content. Hyder Jung wished Nizam Alee to accept the government of Hyderabad, that he might be nearer Golconda, where he intended to imprison him. Nizam Alee received the proposal with much seeming satisfaction; intercourse was re-established, and everything was made ready for departure. Hyder Jung paid him a visit prior to his setting out; and Nizam Alee having prepared for his reception, murdered him in the tent. A great tumult ensued as soon as the event was known. The French line beat to arms; Shah Nuwaz Khan, who was confined under a guard of Europeans and sepoys, was supposed to be the instigator of Hyder Jung's murder; and a Hindoo officer of French sepoys — with all of whom Hyder Jung had been extremely popular — entered the tent during the uproar, and put Shah Nuwaz Khan, together with his son and Yemen-ood-Dowlah, to death. Nizam Alee fled towards Burhanpoor the same night. The tragedy was thus closed on the 11th May.

The Peishwa, with the Mahratta army, returned to Poona; and Bussy shortly after, not choosing to encourage Salabut Jung in war against Nizam Alee, bent his course towards Hyderabad. When on the march to that capital he received from M. Lally — then supreme authority of the French possessions in India — those peremptory orders of recall which at once deprived his nation of the great power and influence he had established.

Salabut Jung had appointed Bazalut Jung his Dewan at the suggestion of M. Bussy. Their union was certainly the most likely mode of upholding the government of Salabut Jung and overawing the factions at his court; but the party of Nizam Alee gained strength as soon as

Bussy had departed for Pondicherry, and the only French troops in the Deccan were confined to their own districts — the Northern Circars — under M. Conflans.

Nizam Alee, soon after he reached Burhanpoor, exacted a heavy contribution from that city. With the money thus obtained Nizam Alee began to raise troops. He was shortly after again joined by Ibrahim Khan Gardee with his corps, when he quitted Burhanpoor and took up a position about a hundred miles south of that city at the town of Basum. The Minister, Bazalut Jung, instigated the Mahratta Sena Sahib Soobeh to attack his brother; accordingly, one of that functionary's officers intercepted Nizam Alee's artillery, which was coming to join him from Burhanpoor, and took the whole of it. In consequence of this aggression Nizam Alee made a sudden march towards Ankola, which he surprised and plundered, but being attacked by a superior force, under Janojee in person, he retired on Burhanpoor for the purpose of equipping some guns for Ibrahim Khan. As soon as he had furnished himself with this auxiliary, invaluable against Mahrattas, he returned, attacked, and completely defeated Janojee's army. Nizam Alee's success soon obtained him friends; Janojee concluded an alliance with him, and he had, further, received encouragement from the Peishwa. He had also been courted by the English, not in consequence of his victory, but as a son of Nizam-ool-Moolk, who, beyond reconciliation, had committed himself with their enemies the French. As soon, therefore, as he understood that Salabut Jung had quitted Hyderabad for the purpose of assisting the garrison of Masulipatam, which was besieged by the English, Nizam Alee, after taking possession of Aurungabad, moved towards the capital.

CHAP. VII.

Nizam Alee.

The advance of Nizam Alee hastened the conclusion of a treaty between Salabut Jung and Colonel Forde, although Bazalut Jung, who was partial to the French, endeavoured to obstruct the arrangement. The treaty did not provide for the assistance of the English against Nizam Alee; as every inducement on that point was resisted by Colonel Forde. Salabut Jung returned to Hyderabad, where, on the arrival of Nizam Alee, much dissension arose among the brothers, but Salabut Jung was constrained to restore the office of Dewan to Nizam Alee, and Bazalut Jung departed for his government, the seat of which was Adonee.

Raja Purtab Wunt.

When Nizam Alee imprisoned his brother in 1761 and usurped the entire rule of the country, he raised Wittul Soondur, a Brahmin of the Yajurweedee tribe, to the office of Dewan with the title of RAJA PURTAB WUNT, or, as he is otherwise called, RAJA BAHADOOR. He was but a supple instrument in the hands of his wily master; though a master of duplicity himself, and so treated by the Mahratta chiefs who attempted any intrigues through him. It is of this minister that tradition has it, that upon the sack of Poona in 1763, when Nizam Alee permitted cows to be slaughtered, he, as a Brahmin, took no objection; hence the retribution which soon overtook him. As the Mogul army, on the route towards Aurungabad, arrived at the Godavery, Nizam Alee, with a part of his force, crossed over, leaving the Dewan with the remainder at Rakisbone, on the south bank of the river, until the whole of the stores and baggage had been sent over. At this juncture, Janojee Bhonslay, a disaffected Mahratta chief in the service of Nizam Alee, but who had been bought over by his countrymen, on pretence of not receiving money to pay his troops, quitted the Dewan,

and encamped at a distance. This movement was the signal for the Mahratta army to make a rapid march and attack the Moguls. A sanguinary conflict ensued, in which the Moguls were routed with immense slaughter, and among the slain was Raja Purtab Wunt, the Dewan.

Raja Purtab Wunt.

Some time after, Syud Lushkur Khan was advanced to the position he had occupied before, but now with the title of ROKUN-OOD-DOWLAH, or Pillar of the State. A great man in the widest and best sense of the expression, and respected among the people, his influence left his sovereign merely a name: there is little to surprise one, under the circumstances, to learn that in the year 1775 Rokun-ood-Dowlah was assassinated by order of his royal master and in that master's presence — there being two versions of the mode of assassination, the one that the Minister was stabbed, and the other that his brains were beat out, neither being unusual as coming from a despotic monarch.

Rokun-ood-Dowlah.

Sumsam-ool-Moolk and Veekar-ood-Dowlah were the principal parties of several by whom the business of the State was conducted, as the Nizam, having got rid of Rokun-ood-Dowlah's inordinate power, was determined not to entrust the functions of this important office to any single person for any prolonged time, until it was conferred upon his last and favourite minister.

AZEEM-OOL-OOMRAH was of a tribe in Hindoosthan called Murrul, who pretend to derive their descent from Nusheervan, the first king of Persia. He was the son of a respectable but not eminent man of the name of Turrook Taze Khan, and grandson of Hussain Mahommed Khan, an officer who originally accompanied Nizam-ool-Moolk to the Deccan. He was born in 1734, at Ellichpoor. His original name was Gholam Syud Khan, and he began

Azeem-ool-Oomrah.

CHAP. VII.

Azeem-ool-Oomrah.

life on an allowance of fifty rupees (5*l.*) a month. He first attached himself to the interests of Nizam Alee during the reign of Salabut Jung, and was one of the five persons who were Nizam Alee's associates in the murder of Hyder Jung, the agent of M. Bussy, and who on that account were always particularly distinguished by the Nizam. He was so rapidly advancing in favour while Rokun-ood-Dowlah was Minister, that that nobleman became jealous of him, and in order to remove him from the capital, appointed him Soobehdar of Aurungabad, and afterwards Killeedar of Ousa. Azeem-ool-Oomrah subsequently contrived to ingratiate himself with Sumsam-ool-Moolk, and to get recalled to Hyderabad. He was soon, however, banished by Veekar-ood-Dowlah, who took alarm at his designs. He was afterwards appointed *vukeel*, or agent, of Zuffer-ood-Dowlah, commonly called Dhounsa —one of the most powerful nobles of the Nizam's government—and in that capacity was allowed to return to the capital, when the administration was in the hands of Shums-ool-Oomrah, the Rae Rogaum, and his brother, Nana Pundit. He soon regained his place in the Nizam's favour, and in 1783 he was admitted to a share in the government with Shums-ool-Oomrah, of whom he gradually made himself independent. He accompanied Secunder Jah, while heir-apparent to the musnud, in 1791, when he joined Lord Cornwallis in the command of his father's army against Tippoo. On the occasion of the Nizam's disgraceful peace with the Mahrattas at Kurdlah, in 1795, Azeem-ool-Oomrah was delivered up to the Peishwa to gratify the personal resentment of Nana Furnavees; but while he was still a prisoner at Poona, he engaged in the revolution by which Bajee Rao, the Peishwa, was fixed in the government, and, as the price of his assist-

ance, obtained an engagement, releasing the Nizam from most of the injurious stipulations of that Treaty of Kurdlah. In June 1797 he returned to Hyderabad, where he resumed the administration of affairs, out of the hands of Momtanz-ool-Oomrah and Raja Saam Raje, and he continued to exercise it with almost absolute authority until his death, which happened in May 1804, at the age of about seventy. Aristo Jah was the founder and constant promoter of the Nizam's alliance with the British Government against the opposition, first of Shums-ool-Oomrah, and afterwards of Momtanz-ool-Oomrah. He proposed a general defensive treaty to Mr. Johnston, who was Resident at Hyderabad in 1785; he prevailed on the Nizam to yield to Lord Cornwallis's demand for the Guntoor Circar in 1788, and immediately after deputed Meer Allum on a mission to Calcutta. On his return from Poona in 1797 he made an overture to Sir John Shore for an enlargement of the Soobehdaree engagements with the Nizam, and the year after he entered eagerly into Lord Wellesley's measures for destroying the French party at Hyderabad, and prosecuting the war against Tippoo. On the conclusion of the general defensive treaty with the Nizam in October 1800, a pension of a lakh of rupees a year was settled on him by Lord Wellesley. He was frequently called by his different titles, Musheer-ool-Moolk and Aristo Jah. His family was of the Soonee sect, but he himself became a Sheeah by conversion. He died without a male heir, but had adopted the seventh son of the Nizam, who married his daughter.

Azeem-ool-Oomrah.

MEER ALLUM succeeded Aristo Jah in the office of Prime Minister. His father, Meer Syud Ruzee, was a Persian by birth, and though celebrated for his learning and piety, was in very moderate circumstances. He mar-

Meer Allum.

CHAP. VII.

Meer Allum.

ried Padshah Begum, the daughter of Meer Abool Fuzel Khan, also a Persian, by whom he had two sons, Meer Allum and Meer Zein-ool-Abodeen, and one daughter, Muriam Begum, married to Behram-ool-Moolk. He had also a natural daughter, Sukeena Begum, married to Moosta-Keem-ood-Dowlah. Meer Allum owed his prosperity chiefly to his own talents. He was first noticed by Azeem-ool-Oomrah, by whom he was employed on a mission to Lord Cornwallis in 1789, and he afterwards accompanied the Nizam's army to Seringapatam, where he conducted the negotiations for peace on the part of his own government. In 1794 he was deputed to Poona, but failed in his endeavours there to compose the dissensions which led in the following year to the war between the Nizam and the Mahrattas. He commanded the force in 1795 which was sent in pursuit of Alee Jah, the eldest son of Nizam Alee, on his rebellion, and made him prisoner at Aurungabad. He was appointed by the Nizam, at the instance of Azeem-ool-Oomrah, Minister for English Affairs, and in that capacity negotiated with Captain Kirkpatrick the Treaty of 1798. During the campaign which followed he commanded the Nizam's army, and after the fall of Seringapatam he visited Lord Wellesley at Madras. On his return to Hyderabad in 1799 he was received with great distinction; but a difference soon took place between him and Azeem-ool-Oomrah, who was jealous of his increasing influence and reputation, and found a pretext to prevail on the Nizam to remove him from his office in April 1800, and banish him to his jagheer, where he lived in disgrace until 1803. He was then permitted, at the intercession of the Resident, to return to Hyderabad on account of the alarming state of his health. He still, however, continued under personal restraint until the

death of Azeem-ool-Oomrah, when, at the recommendation of Lord Wellesley, he was appointed Minister by the Nizam, and held the office until he died, in December 1808, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His original name was Meer Abool Cassim, and his family being Persian, he was of the Sheeah sect. He had a pension of 24,000 rupees a year from the British Government. Meer Allum was twice married; by his first wife, a Persian by birth, Shazada Begum, the daughter of Syud Jaffeer Khan, he had one son, Meer Dauran, who died without issue in 1802; and two daughters, Nusissa Begum and Saheb Begum, who were successively married to Mooneer-ool-Moolk. Meer Zein-ool-Aboodeen, the younger brother of Meer Allum, was in the service of Tippoo Sooltan, and died at Seringapatam during the siege in 1799.

Meer Allum.

MOONEER-OOL-MOOLK, after the lapse of some time, was appointed Prime Minister. His family, originally of Arab extraction and of the Sheeah sect, settled at Aurungabad in the end of the seventeenth or the beginning of the eighteenth century. His grandfather, Sheer Jung, who held the office of Soobehdar of Aurungabad, was the first of the family that removed to Hyderabad, where he died in about 1771. His son, Ghyoor Jung, was Padshahee Dewan, an officer supposed to act on the part of the King of Delhi, but whose authority was quite nominal. Originally the accounts of the public revenues were recorded by him, and his sanction was necessary to all grants of land. The seal of the Padshahee Dewan was affixed to every grant made by the Nizam until the office was abolished by what diplomatists now call the force of circumstances — the extinction of the last of these Padshahees. Ghyoor Jung married Boochoo Begum, the daughter of Salar Jung, a relation of his own, and died in about 1792,

Mooneer-ool-Moolk.

CHAP. VII.

Mooneer-ool-Moolk.

leaving four sons and two daughters. Ikram-ool-Moolk, the eldest son, was *Khansaman*, or master of the household, to the late Nizam, and died in 1798. Ushjah-ool-Moolk, the second son, was Soobehdar of Aurungabad, and died in about 1801. Mooneer-ool-Moolk, the third son, was born in about 1764, and for a time held his father's office, Padshahee Dewan. In the early part of his life he was little known. He was first brought forward by marrying Meer Allum's daughter. While Meer Allum was in banishment he remained at Hyderabad, and when Meer Allum was appointed Minister in 1804 he exerted himself to be made the deputy, but without effect. In 1809, after an interval of some months from the death of Meer Allum, he was nominally appointed his successor. It was provided, however, that all the business of the Government should be conducted by Raja Chundoo Lall, the deputy, and that he should hold only the name of Minister, with a fixed salary of six lakhs of rupees a year.

Mooneer-ool-Moolk's original name was Alee Zemaun. He held jagheers in his own name and the names of his family rated at rupees 2,83,000 a year, of which 2,39,467 were personal and the remainder towards the maintenance of a party of 541 horse. He was a mun-subdar of 5000. The following character was drawn in 1809 by Captain Sydenham — no admirer, it will be seen, of the individual he pourtrays: — "Mooneer-ool-Moolk has all the little vices of a man of weak understanding who has been bred up by women and spends most of his time amongst them. He is timid, ignorant, bigoted, extremely superstitious, full of little jealousies and suspicions, curious of other people's concerns, effeminate in his language and manners, and abounding in professions and compliments. He seems incapable of any warm and

steady attachment, listens to every tale of calumny, and has not candour or spirit enough to trust any person. He is fond of money, and never refuses the smallest or largest bribe. He is not quite illiterate. He has gone through some part of the common book learning of the Moosulman, but he has no other knowledge, and has no curiosity for liberal or useful information. He has not been accustomed to the transaction of affairs of importance, but he has acquired some facility in the management of small concerns and in expediting matters of mere detail. He has no experience in the business of any of the principal departments of the State, but he is well acquainted with all the current business between the Residency and the Durbar. He mixes with ease and address in the society of Europeans, and has become familiarised to some of their peculiar habits and customs. He is of course acquainted with the most striking parts of our national character, and has caught up some of our leading maxims of policy and government. His timidity would deter him from engaging in any deep or dangerous intrigues, and there is nothing of a restless or turbulent ambition in his character. He would probably be contented to carry on business as smoothly as possible, and would think it prudent to be guided by the advice of the Resident. The most objectionable parts of his character as a public man are his duplicity and his inveterate propensity to secret intrigues, which render it difficult to understand on what ground he stands, and dangerous to trust him with information of consequence. I observed that Meer Allum never permitted him to be present when any subject of importance was to be discussed by us. It would not be safe, therefore, to trust entirely to his principles, but it would not perhaps be difficult to control

CHAP. VII.

Mooneer-ool-Moolk.

him by his fears. Although Mooneer-ool-Moolk's niece is married to the Nizam, and his office gives him precedence before all the other noblemen of the Government, still he possesses no weight or influence beyond his immediate family and servants, and his character must always prevent his acquiring any. For some years he was the object of the Nizam's most violent hatred. This feeling appeared to originate in his having married Meer Allum's daughter, whom the Nizam himself wished to marry. It ran to such a pitch that he was forbidden the Durbar, and the Nizam once said that he should like to have him cut in small pieces to feed the crows at the palace gate. The reconciliation between them was effected on Meer Allum's death by the females of the Nizam's family, who were bribed by Mooneer-ool-Moolk, and the Nizam was probably fixed in his determination to make him Minister by seeing that the British Government espoused the cause of his rival, Shums-ool-Oomrah. Even after this reconciliation the Nizam trusted him, and employed him only as the rival of Chundoo Lall. The situation in which he stood to Chundoo Lall placed him in some degree in opposition to the Resident, but he was well affected both by habit and opinion towards the British Government, to whose interests, if he were tried, he would probably adhere as faithfully as it is in his nature to adhere to any cause whatever. For the last three years before his death he had been anxiously endeavouring to procure the Nizam's daughter, Ghuffoor-oon-Nissa Begum, in marriage for his eldest son, and with that view conformed in many respects to the observances of the Soonee sect." Mooneer-ool-Moolk married successively the two daughters of Meer Allum, as I have already noticed in the life of the latter.

Shums-ool-Oomrah.

SHUMS-OOL-OOMRAH, who is still living, is the only son

CHAP. VII.

Shums-ool-Oomrah.

of Shums-ool-Oomrah Taigh Sing, an old and favourite adherent of Nizam Alee, who died in 1791. He was born at Hyderabad in the year 1781, and succeeded his father in the command of a body of troops which now consists of 4369 horse and 2395 foot. Of these, 2200 horse are considered to form the Paigah or household troops. He is of the Soonee sect, and his original name is Seikh Fukhur-ood-Deen. He is a munsubdar of 7000, and his jagheers are rated at rupees 30,39,544 a year, of which sum 29,57,301 is for the maintenance of his troops and 82,243 is personal. The produce of the lands assigned to the Paigah party was formerly much larger. On the death of his father, the late Shums-ool-Oomrah, Sir John Kennaway said that they were rated at 38 lakhs, but were supposed to produce 54 lakhs of rupees a year. He does not now hold any other situation than his military command. He was proposed by his uncle, Umjud-ool-Moolk, as a candidate for the office of Minister, on the death of Meer Allum, but was rejected by the Nizam when it appeared that his pretensions were favoured by the British Government. Captain Sydenham said of him on that occasion:—"Shums-ool-Oomrah is a young man about twenty-eight years old, fair, handsome, of mild disposition and manners. His understanding is said to be weak, and there is a vacancy in the expression of the countenance which strongly confirms that report. He has a difficulty of utterance, and seldom speaks. He is curious in all articles of European manufacture, and is ambitious of having his house furniture and equipage as much as possible according to the European fashion. He takes great delight in mechanics, handicraft, and the popular experiments of natural philosophy. The whole of his time is devoted to these pursuits, and he leaves the man-

CHAP. VII.

Shums-ool-Oomrah.

agement of his affairs and the command of his party to his maternal uncle, Umjud-ool-Moolk. In both these Oomrahs I have always observed considerable dignity and steadiness of character and conduct, — a pride which renders them much above all petty intrigues and all jealousy of the advancement and good fortune of other persons. They seem too conscious of the superiority of their rank and station to fear any competitors. They confine themselves to their own business, and appear to take no interest in other people's concerns. They are fond of having Europeans in their service, and treat them with great consideration and kindness. Since my arrival at this place their conduct has been perfectly unexceptionable. I have never heard anything of them which could lead me to suspect that they are at all inimical to the interests of the alliance, and indeed Umjud-ool-Moolk has frequently exerted his influence over the Nizam's mind to the benefit of the alliance. Although I have had very little intercourse with them, we regularly exchange complimentary messages, and they have always been extremely civil and courteous to me." But Umjud-ool-Oomrah died in 1813, and with him Shums-ool-Oomrah lost a relative, not only of commanding intellect, but a valuable friend and adviser. For a short time after this he was surrounded by men of low, dissolute habits, and he seems to have yielded to that senseless, vulgar clamour against Europeans, so prevalent even at the present time among the worst description of Mahommedans. Sir Henry Russell must at this juncture have become acquainted with him, for he writes in the following manner, very different to the high character that Shums-ool-Oomrah bears nearly forty years after that writing: — "He is capricious in his temper, frivolous in

his pursuits, faithless in his promises, and oppressive, rapacious, and unjust in all his dealings. No reliance could be placed upon him in any crisis connected with the interests of our alliance with the Nizam. During the commotion preceding the confinement of the Nizam's sons in Golconda, in August 1815, he boasted that he was the only person whose troops were prepared to resist the English, and he said in the public court of the palace that if every man in the city would but throw a handful of earth upon us, we should be overwhelmed. He has no direct intercourse with the Resident, nor ever had, except when he was a candidate for the ministry. They meet only at the Nizam's, where they exchange *salams*, or salutations; but they never had any conversation, except on one or two trifling accidental occasions. His influence, though very much impaired by the weakness of his character, is still considerable, from his high rank, his near connection with the Nizam, his extensive command, and the large tract of country which is assigned to him in jagheer. In 1801 he married Busheer-oon-Nissa Begum, a daughter of the late, and sister of the present Nizam, by whom he has two sons and three daughters."

I have stated the worst that can be said by his enemies of Shums-ool-Oomrah, of which he himself is not ignorant. Of the two British Residents who have written of him, it will be seen that Captain Sydenham thought favourably of him, and Sir Henry Russell disliked him. Shums-ool-Oomrah, however, happens to be in that position not to care for mere personal dislike; and there have been circumstances in his career to engender independence of spirit. In the biography of Azeem-ool-Oomrah I have made mention of Zuffur-ood-Dowlah, who, I must now

CHAP. VII.

Shums-ool-Oomrah.

state, was a nobleman of unbounded wealth, but that he grew into such immense power that the subject's fidelity was distrusted by his monarch, Nizam Alee. As a counterpoise to this power of Zuffur-ood-Dowlah, the father of Shums-ool-Oomrah was made Commander of the Paigah Horse, and had his command of the household troops very much enlarged. With the death of Zuffur-ood-Dowlah his power was entirely broken up, and the first Shums-ool-Oomrah's situation as Commander of the Paigah in its entirety descended to his son, the present and second Shums-ool-Oomrah, then in his minority. The influence of his maternal uncle, Umjud-ool-Moolk—a good man, but of mean capacity, who was the guardian of Shums-ool-Oomrah—could not make head against the influence of the Minister of the day, who was the enemy of that house, and Shums-ool-Oomrah the younger succeeded to a smaller command and emoluments.

Shums-ool-Oomrah officiated as Minister for about five months, when he constantly told the Nizam that he did not wish to hold the office, and that he continued to retain it reluctantly—in fact, he wished to throw it up: and the Nizam relieved him.

Abool Fukhur Mahommed Fukhur-ood-Deen Khan—for this is the family name of Shums-ool-Oomrah—was the grandson of a nobleman who had accompanied the great Nizam-ool-Moolk from Delhi, and the son of the first Shums-ool-Oomrah, who was not only Commander of the Household Troops, but who had at different brief intervals held office also as Dewan. Abool Fukhur's titles are:—*Shums-ool-Oomrah*, the Son of the Noble; *Shums-ool-Dowlah*, Son of the State; *Shums-ool-Moolk*, Son of the Country; *Umeer-ee-Kubbeer*, the High Nobleman, and *Tegh Jung*, the Sword of War, *Bahadoor*.

Of his two sons, the titles of Rufudeen Khan, the eldest, are:—*Oomdut-ool-Dowlah*, the Greatness of the State; *Oomdut-ool-Moolk*, the Greatness of the Country, and *Namwur Jung*, Famous in War, *Bahadoor*. The titles of Rushud-ool-Deen Khan, the second son, are:—*Ikhteedhar-ool-Moolk*, the Strength of the Country; *Ikhteedhar-ool-Dowlah*, the Strength of the State; and *Bahadoor Jung*, Intrepid in War. The latter married a daughter of Secunder Jah, the grandfather of the present Nizam, and by her has had two sons; the eldest, Mahommed Mohee-ood-Deen Khan, commonly called Sheeblee Saheeb, a very fine-looking young man and his grandfather Shums-ool-Oomrah's favourite, is married to a daughter of the present Nizam. Shums-ool-Oomrah.

Shums-ool-Oomrah is not only the premier noble of the Court of Hyderabad, but is reputed to be the wealthiest noble in the province. He has some beautiful landed estates, and among these is one which, for the museum it contains, is called *Juhan Numa*, a View of the World: to Europeans this estate will be entertaining for the beautiful collection of living cranes and storks that it contains. The mansion is built after the old French style, with a gallery overlooking the reception-room; and a labyrinth in the grounds recalls the story of Fair Rosamond of our English Henry the Second.

Shums-ool-Oomrah's faculties are still unimpaired; and it is hoped that he will continue to wear his honours long, as he wears them well. His attachment to the British has been already noticed by General Low, and he has since shown it in more ways than one.

RAJA CHUNDOO LALL, the real Minister of the Nizam during the incumbency of Mooneer-ool-Moolk, was the son of Rae Narrain Dass, of the Khitree Mehree tribe. Rae Moolchund, the grandfather of Rae Narrain Dass, was in Raja Chundoo Lall.

CHAP. VII.

Raja Chundoo Lall.

the service of the Emperor Mahommed Shah, and came from Delhi to the Deccan with Nizam-ool-Moolk, under whom he afterwards held the office of *Kurrorah*, or Head of the Excise, at Hyderabad. Rae Lutchee Ram, the son of Rae Moolchund, held the same office about the year 1770, under Rokun-ood-Dowlah, while Prime Minister. On his death, his eldest son, Rae Nanick Ram, succeeded to that employment. Rae Narrain Dass, the younger brother of Rae Nanick Ram, was the father of both Raja Chundoo Lall and Raja Govind Buksh. He died about 1776, and his sons were adopted and brought up by their uncle, Rae Nanick Ram. Raja Chundoo Lall was born in 1766. He first held a subordinate employment in the Excise. Early in the administration of Azeem-ool-Oomrah, Rae Nanick Ram was removed from the office of Kurrorah, and soon after died. In 1794, Raja Chundoo Lall was presented, by the late Nizam's son-in-law, Buddee Oolla Khan, to the Nizam and Azeem-ool-Oomrah, who were at Beder preparing for war with the Mahrattas, and was in consequence sent to take charge of the districts of Ouncha and Purgool, as the agent of Buddee Oolla Khan.

In 1795, Buddee Oolla Khan having joined in the rebellion of Alee Jah, and fled from the Nizam's territories, Raja Chundoo Lall returned to Hyderabad, where he was patronised by Shumshur-ool-Moolk, an old and favourite adherent of the late Nizam, and one of his five associates in the murder of Hyder Jung. Raja Chundoo Lall was soon after made Kurrorah, and appointed to the charge of Muktul and some other districts to the south-west of Hyderabad. In 1797 he resigned the office of Kurrorah, in consequence of some new arrangements being introduced into the department by Azeem-ool-Oomrah, of which he did not approve; and he then received charge of Bellary,

Gooty, Kurpah, and a large portion of the districts which were afterwards ceded to the East India Company by the Treaty of October 1800. Raja Chundoo Lall delivered these districts over to that Company's officers, and then returned to Hyderabad, where he remained ever afterwards. On Meer Allum's appointment to be Minister in 1804, Raja Chundoo Lall was confidentially employed by him. He first received charge of the lands assigned for the payment of the Paigah troops under Shums-ool-Oomrah; and in 1806 he was appointed *Peishcar*, Finance Minister, to Meer Allum, on whose death, in 1808, he became the efficient Minister of the Government, Mooneer-ool-Moolk having been appointed Dewan, under an express provision that he was to be Minister only in name, and that all the authority and responsibility of the office were to be vested in Raja Chundoo Lall, under his former designation of Peishcar. He held the office until he resigned, in September 1843; and his death occurred on the 15th April, 1845.

Raja Chundoo Lall married the daughter of Rae Wittul Rae, a respectable man at Burhanpoor, in the service of Scindia, by whom he had a son and daughter.

A sketch of this remarkable man, who for thirty-five years occupied so prominent a position in Indian politics, has already been so admirably pourtrayed, though perhaps with too strong a bias in his favour, by Sir Henry Russell, in 1820, that I have little more to do than to adopt it:—

"Raja Chundoo Lall is of middling stature, very thin, and of rather a dark complexion. The expression of his countenance is mild, intelligent, and thoughtful. He has lost his teeth, is much bent, and bears great appearance

CHAP. VII.

Raja Chundoo Lall.

of infirmity. In his manners he is unaffected, and even humble. He is free from ostentation of every kind, and is not expensive in his own family or person; but he is profuse and indiscriminate in what he considers to be charity, and is always in want of money. He has been very well educated, both as a scholar and a public officer. His understanding is sound, his talents quick, his memory retentive, his industry indefatigable, and he has great experience and aptitude in all the modes of business, from the highest branches down to the most minute detail. He does everything himself, and the labour which he undergoes is almost incredible. He rises early enough to get through his religious observances by daylight. He is then attended by the different officers of Government, with whom he transacts business until about nine o'clock, when he goes to the palace if necessary, otherwise he continues transacting public business until about noon, when he takes his first meal. He then again transacts business until three in the afternoon, when he lies down for an hour and looks over his domestic accounts. During the afternoon and evening he sits in public and receives the visits of those who wait on him either out of compliment or on business. At about eight he takes his second meal, and afterwards examines, signs, and despatches all the different papers which have been prepared during the day. His only recreations are music and literature. At about midnight his business is closed, and he is then attended by singers and musicians, and by a number of persons who are eminent for their learning, their skill in poetry, or for any other polite attainment, with whom he converses for about an hour, and then retires to rest. His great, and perhaps his only defect, is a want of firmness and decision. He is said to be per-

sonally brave, but he is totally devoid of political courage. The very mention of a bold measure alarms him, and he resorts to every species of procrastination and expedient to avoid it. He is naturally humane and benevolent, but, like all weak men in power, he allows great severity and injustice to be practised under the sanction of his authority. His virtues belong to his private, and his faults to his public character. In his politics, though he is not bold, he is sensible and prudent. He is convinced that the Nizam's power cannot support itself, and he is devoted, with unquestionable fidelity, to the alliance with the British Government. On his return to Hyderabad, after delivering up the ceded districts in 1800, he was particularly noticed by Colonel Kirkpatrick. He was afterwards indebted to Captain Sydenham for much of the prosperity which he now enjoys, and in addition to his original predilection, he has so strongly incurred the jealousy of the Nizam himself, as well as of the principal Oomrahs, that he feels he must henceforward owe his very safety to the support of the British Government. Raja Chundoo Lall is paid for his official duties by a commission on the revenues, which for some years past has been annually producing on an average nearly three lakhs of rupees. He also receives a considerable sum in *nuzzerana*, or presents, as well as on the appointment of persons to different offices. He is a munsubdar of 5000, and his party consists of 2000 horse and 2310 foot. He has no jagheers of his own, though his children, legitimate and illegitimate, have had."

There are two excellent portraits of Chundoo Lall—one at the Residency in oils, which was taken when he was far advanced in years, and the other in the possession of Mr. William Palmer in water colours, taken some-

CHAP. VII.

what earlier—and both of them deserve preservation for the sake of the original.

Suraj-ool-Moolk.

After Raja Chundoo Lall's retirement, the Nizam, upon various pretexts, refused to appoint a permanent Minister, and gave considerable umbrage to the British Government, not so much for his vacillation, as from their want of confidence in anybody, until some nobleman was appointed possessing both ability and the weight of personal character. The Resident of the day felt an interest in Nuwab SURAJ-OOL-MOOLK, and for a time he officiated as Dewan, though a better selection could not have been made from the candidates to that high office; but the Nizam could not be induced to make more than an *ad interim* arrangement. Raja Sook Lall, uncle to Raja Ram Buksh, nephew to the ex-Minister, was appointed Wukeel between the Nizam and the finance officer. Raja Seo Purshad, agent of the late Minister, was ordered to attend the Durbar daily. The Nizam declared he would personally supervise all diplomatic matters. A regular system of criminal and civil justice was to be introduced into the Udhalut. Moulvee Kunamut Khan was to direct the former, and Hakeem Ghoolam Hoosain Khan the latter. The sittings of these courts were to be held at Suraj-ool-Dowlah's palace, so that the sovereign could take personal cognizance of all proceedings.

Much, however, as the sovereign mistrusted others, he seemingly mistrusted himself still more. Suraj-ool-Moolk was displaced after a time for Shums-ool-Oomrah, and as the latter would not hold office at any price, Raja Ram Buksh, who had been Peishcar under Mooneer-ool-Moolk, was appointed in his room. These changes were so frequent, and the English Resident put to so much annoyance, that the Governor-General of India had to in-

terfere, which led to the nomination in 1851 of Suraj-ool-Moolk, after a lapse of nearly eight years in procrastination.

Suraj-ool-Moolk.

Allum Alee Khan Sher Jung, Suraj-ood-Dowlah, Suraj-ool-Moolk, Dewan-ee-Deccan, was a son of Mooneer-ool-Moolk, and held office for a short time, his death occurring in December 1853. No Peishcar was appointed during his incumbency. He was mortified at the terms of the Treaty of 1853, and, strange to say, he died three days after it was executed.

Suraj-ool-Moolk was very clever and very dissipated, without the slightest pretension to being a statesman. Office had sought him, not that he sought office; and out of a host of competitors, he might over and over again have been selected for his literary attainments—for he was not only fond of Persian and Arabic literature, but he was otherwise acknowledged to be a good Eastern scholar. He was a most agreeable companion. Hospitable and liberal almost to a fault, a perfect epicurean in his habits, these were qualities to cover a multitude of short-comings, and to render the man beloved if the Minister were not appreciated. His death made room for his nephew, the last, and, as yet, the greatest minister of the Nizam dynasty.

Mook-theear-ool-Moolk.

His Excellency the Nuwab Soojah-ood-Dowlah, MOOK-THEEAR-OOL-MOOLK Salar Jung Bahadoor, the present Dewan, is familiarly known as the Nuwab Saheeb. His family name is Meer Torab Alee. He received the title of Salar Jung before holding office; his other titles—adjuncts to the former—Soojah-ood-Dowlah, Mook-theear-ool-Moolk, were conferred upon him by the present sovereign, Ufzool-ood-Dowlah, after the rebellion of 1857. Salar Jung (for I must in the text preserve the title by which he is known to Europeans) was born on the 2nd

CHAP. VII.

Mookthcear-ool-Moolk.

January, 1829. His father was Mahommed Alee, the son of Mooneer-ool-Moolk, by the Saheeb Begum, a daughter of Meer Allum, and his mother a daughter of Kauzim Alee Khan, all noblemen of the Nizam's court; his paternal grandparents, moreover, having successively been premiers along with his uncle, his immediate predecessor in office.

The reader will be interested to know the way in which Salar Jung daily disposes of official business. Early in the morning his attention is directed to the disposal of correspondence with the British Resident, after which he proceeds into the hall of audience, and receives the salutations of the inferior officers, &c., of the State — a ceremony which generally does not occupy more than a quarter of an hour, and precedes the breakfast meal. After breakfast the Dewan gives audience to the officers presiding over the different departments of his household, and inspects his private accounts. Noon has soon arrived, and the Government *mutsuddees*, or accountants in the civil and military departments, present their accounts and make their reports. From this time until four in the afternoon he gives private audiences to such as have business with him, and to those with whom he may have business. When this is over the higher classes of persons attend what may be called a levée. At sunset he takes exercise either on horseback or on foot in his garden. After evening prayers he audits the accounts of the State, and thence proceeds to dinner. The labours of the day only close with receiving petitions from the department appointed to receive them, when he issues his orders in regard to them by an endorsement, and retires to sleep near midnight.

Salar Jung seemingly takes pleasure in scarcely anything, as he is occupied wholly by public affairs. He is

fond of riding, and of English society in a quiet way — not convivially, as his uncle was, for he never touches wine, and is otherwise very abstemious in the enjoyments of the table. His attachment for profane learning is singular in a Mahommedan, whose leanings are generally towards theology; but, it is said, his English associations have placed him far above the learning of the East. The main feature of his character is beneficence; he is truth himself, and if he does not detest falsehood in others, it is because he sees scarcely any man free from that vice. He is not false, nor treacherous, nor mean. He ill-uses no man. He is so little covetous of acquiring wealth for the State by the sequestration of property—when by the practice of his Government it becomes an escheat in part or in whole—that he does not avail himself of the right, and is censured for his neglect of a means by which he might remove a part, though a small part, of his difficulties. The wrong in his character is excessive lenity; he will not punish criminals adequately, and his justice halts. It is variously imputed to Salar Jung that he is obstructed from doing justice by the interposition of the Nizam and his friends — that he distrusts his courts of justice, and fears that in carrying out their sentences he may be doing an unwarranted injury; it is also said that he fears to carry out an order in a civil suit against influential persons, lest he should add another to the ranks of his enemies. His police is bad, but it has been worse. Of him it may be fairly said that he has brought amelioration and improvement to all conditions and departments.

Salar Jung is married to a daughter of Fukhur-ool-Moolk, a nobleman connected with the family of Meer Allum by marriage. He has a daughter, an infant, living; his firstborn, also a daughter, he has lost.

CHAP. VII.

Mooktheear-ool-Moolk.

Salar Jung's personal estates are Koseguee, Abdoolapoor, Saheebnuggur, Raegueree, and Pindeeala, yielding an annual revenue of 55,000 rupees. The estates, the revenues of which are appointed for the pay of troops, &c., for the maintenance of his dignity as a high nobleman of the State, yielding an annual revenue of near four lakhs of rupees, are Moortezzapoor, Durreapoor, Bablee, Manna, Mungloor, chota and burra.

Mooktheear-ool-Moolk's manners are graceful; his conversation, if easy, is sensible; and though he appears to have no reserve, his discretion is never at fault. He is quick of apprehension, and easily understands a new view of a subject, but seldom gives up his own. His fidelity towards the sovereign is a sentiment strongly impressed upon his mind. If his master's ill-treatment of him has not effaced it, the continuance of this feeling now, if not a mania, must be looked upon as a high test of his virtue—in fact a passion. What is remarkable in his demeanour is that though he gives the utmost freedom to conversation, and is in no way expressive, no man—one instance excepted—has yet been known to take a liberty with him.

No native of India has deserved more at the hands of the British Government; and the period is not remote when it will render due honour to the man of all others who, from his position and ability together, saved the honour of his own country, and so largely contributed to prevent the impending ruin of the English name during the rebellion of 1857.

The present Peishcar is Nurreendhur Purshad, Raja Nurreendhur, son of Raja Bala Purshad, and grandson of Raja Chundoo Lall. He is reputed to be wealthy, but is not held in any great public estimation.

CHAP. VIII.

THE NIZAM'S CONNECTION WITH THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH, AND TERMINATION OF THAT CONNECTION WITH THE FRENCH.

European difficulties.

THE year 1746 was a dark one for the interests of the English East India Company on the eastern side of the peninsula of India. The question about to be raised was not of commercial profit or loss, but of political influence; and it took fifteen years to determine the supremacy of one of the two European powers both then struggling for ascendancy. The mutual declarations of war made by France and England in 1744 were now being felt at their distant settlements in the East.

Madras had been the chief factory of the English on the Coromandel Coast for upwards of a century, and in territorial extent consisted of a seaboard of five miles, and a mile landward. From that factory England used to import the description of bleached cloth known by the name of *maddapollam*, now so extensively manufactured in Great Britain and exported to India. On this eastern coast, too, at this very time, Clive was fired with military ardour, participated in the various sieges and exploits which then occurred, and opened that career of renown which, in 1756, made him the conqueror on the battle-field of Plassey.

The French *point d'appui* was the little well-known settlement of Pondicherry, still as strictly Parisian in its

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

characteristics as more than a hundred years ago of the time that I write. France had now sent her best sons — the brave and gallant Labourdonnais, together with the ambitious and diplomatic Dupleix.

Madras capitulated on the 20th September, 1746, to Labourdonnais, after five days' bombardment; and the talent of Dupleix improved the occasion to make all the Indian princes our enemies. In 1749 general peace had been determined in Europe by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, when the French Government agreed to restore Madras; and accordingly it was delivered up to the English in August of that year.

Lally and Bussy followed their distinguished countrymen. Bussy, by both ability and force of character, gave the French a high name. On the occasion of a capitulation he promised to respect the property of individuals; and we have the testimony of ORME that "he kept his word with the utmost liberality; resigning, without discussion, whatsoever property any one claimed as his own." This wonderful man exercised such influence over Moozuffir Jung, when upon the musnud of the Deccan, as to prompt that prince, in 1753, during his brief sovereignty of a few months, to enter into an engagement to subsidise a body of troops from the French to be retained under his command, for the payment of which were assigned the Northern Circars. This was the first subsidiary treaty made by a native of India with a European power. Bussy commanded great respect among these people. In 1758, when Salabat Jung, his two brothers, Bazalut Jung and Nizam Alee, and the Peishwa, had each his army before Aurungabad, "the presence of Bussy, most unexpectedly made, with his handful of Europeans, imposed respect upon them all,

and every eye was fixed upon his movements." In 1758, when obliged, under Lally's orders, to leave the Nizam's dominions, "the Soobehdar, when too well assured of its ominous reality, took his leave of Bussy in an agony of grief and despair." Had the policy initiated and directed with such rare ability by M. Bussy been maintained, there might have been a different result.

I have already alluded to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. By that treaty "there was peace between the English and French crowns; but there arose between the English and French companies trading to the East, a war most eventful and important—a war in which the prize was nothing less than the magnificent inheritance of the house of Tamerlane."

To a right apprehension of this subject, it is necessary now to take a view of the condition of India at this time, and of the position of its several rulers, together with the relation and situation of the French and English respectively and towards each other; nor can I do better than quote the brilliant language of LORD MACAULAY:—

"The empire which Baber and his Moguls reared in the sixteenth century was long one of the most extensive and splendid in the world. In no European kingdom was so large a population subject to a single prince, or so large a revenue poured into the treasury. The beauty and magnificence of the buildings erected by the sovereigns of Hindoosthan amazed even travellers who had seen St. Peter's. The innumerable retinues and gorgeous decorations which surrounded the throne of Delhi dazzled even eyes which were accustomed to the pomp of Versailles. Some of the great viceroys who held their posts by virtue of commissions from the

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

Mogul, ruled as many subjects as the King of France or the Emperor of Germany. Even the deputies of these deputies might well rank, as to extent of territory and amount of revenue, with the Grand Duke of Tuscany or the Elector of Saxony.

"There can be little doubt that this great empire, powerful and prosperous as it appears on a superficial view, was yet, even in its best days, far worse governed than the worst-governed parts of Europe now are. The administration was tainted with all the vices of Oriental despotism, and with all the vices inseparable from the domination of race over race. The conflicting pretensions of the princes of the royal house produced a long series of crimes and public disasters. Ambitious lieutenants of the sovereign sometimes aspired to independence. Fierce tribes of Hindoos, impatient of a foreign yoke, frequently withheld tribute, repelled the armies of the Government from the mountain fastnesses, and poured down in arms on the cultivated plains. In spite, however, of much constant maladministration, in spite of occasional convulsions which shook the whole frame of society, this great monarchy on the whole retained, during some generations, an outward appearance of unity, majesty, and energy. But throughout the long reign of Aurungzebe, the State, notwithstanding all that the vigour and policy of the prince could effect, was hastening to dissolution. After his death, which took place in the year 1707, the ruin was fearfully rapid. Violent shocks from without co-operated with an incurable decay which was fast proceeding within; and in a few years the empire had undergone utter decomposition.

"The history of the successors of Theodosius bears no small analogy to that of the successors of Aurungzebe.

But perhaps the fall of the Carlovingians furnishes the nearest parallel to the fall of the Moguls. Charlemagne was scarcely interred, when the imbecility and the disputes of his descendants began to bring contempt on themselves and destruction on their subjects. The wide dominion of the Franks was severed into a thousand pieces. Nothing more than a nominal dignity was left to the abject heirs of an illustrious name—Charles the Bald, and Charles the Fat, and Charles the Simple. Fierce invaders, differing from each other in race, language, and religion, flocked, as if by concert, from the farthest corners of the earth, to plunder provinces which the Government could no longer defend. The pirates of the Northern Sea extended their ravages from the Elbe to the Pyrenees, and at length fixed their seat in the rich valley of the Seine. The Hungarian, in whom the trembling monks fancied that they recognised the Gog or Magog of prophecy, carried back the plunder of the cities of Lombardy to the depth of the Pannonian forests. The Saracen ruled in Sicily, desolated the fertile plains of Campania, and spread terror even to the walls of Rome. In the midst of these sufferings, a great internal change passed upon the empire. The corruption of death began to ferment into new forms of life. While the great body, as a whole, was torpid and passive, every separate member began to feel with a sense, and to move with an energy all its own. Just here, in the most barren and dreary tract of European history, all feudal privileges, all modern nobility take their source. It is to this point that we trace the power of those princes who, nominally vassals, but really independent, long governed with the titles of dukes, marquesses, and counts, almost every part of the dominions which had obeyed Charlemagne.

"Such, or nearly such, was the change which passed on

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

the Mogul Empire during the forty years which followed the death of Aurungzebe. A succession of nominal sovereigns, sunk in indolence and debauchery, sauntered away life in secluded palaces, chewing bang, fondling concubines, and listening to buffoons. A succession of ferocious invaders descended through the western passes, to prey on the defenceless wealth of Hindoosthan. A Persian conqueror crossed the Indus, marched through the gates of Delhi, and bore away in triumph those treasures of which the magnificence had astounded Roe and Bernier,—the Peacock-throne, on which the richest jewels of Golconda had been disposed by the most skilful hands of Europe; and the inestimable Mountain of Light*, which, after many strange vicissitudes, lately shone in the bracelet of Runjeet Sing, and is now destined to adorn the hideous idol of Orissa. The Affghan soon followed, to complete the work of devastation which the Persian had begun. The warlike tribes of Rajpootana threw off the Moosulman yoke. A band of mercenary soldiers occupied Rohilcund. The Seikhs ruled on the Indus. The Jauts spread dismay along the Jumna. The highlands which border on the western sea-coast of India poured forth a yet more formidable race, a race which was long the terror of every native power, and which, after many desperate and doubtful struggles, yielded only to the fortune and genius of England. It was under the reign of Aurungzebe that this wild clan of plunderers first descended from their mountains, and soon after his death every corner of his wide empire learned to tremble at the mighty name of the Mahrattas. Many fertile vice-royalties were entirely subdued by them. Their

* The *Koh-ee-Noor* has since this was written become the property of our gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, and known a vicissitude of another nature, in having been divided and otherwise improved.

dominions stretched across the Peninsula from sea to sea. Mahratta captains reigned at Poona, at Gwalior, in Goozerat, in Berar, and in Tanjore. Nor did they, though they had become great sovereigns, therefore cease to be freebooters. They still retained the predatory habits of their forefathers. Every region which was not subject to their rule was wasted by their incursions. Wherever their kettle-drums were heard, the peasant threw his bag of rice on his shoulder, hid his small savings in his girdle, and fled with his wife and children to the mountains or the jungles, to the milder neighbourhood of the hyæna and the tiger. Many provinces redeemed their harvests by the payment of an annual ransom. Even the wretched phantom who still bore the imperial title stooped to pay this ignominious black mail. The camp-fires of one rapacious leader were seen from the walls of the palace of Delhi. Another, at the head of his innumerable cavalry, descended year after year on the rice-fields of Bengal. Even the European factors trembled for their magazines. Less than a hundred years ago, it was thought necessary to fortify Calcutta against the horsemen of Berar, and the name of 'the Mahratta ditch' still preserves the memory of the danger.

"Wherever the viceroys of the Mogul retained authority they became sovereigns. They might still acknowledge in words the superiority of the house of Tamerlane, as a Count of Flanders or a Duke of Burgundy might have acknowledged the superiority of the most helpless driveller among the later Carlovingians. They might occasionally send to their titular sovereign a complimentary present, or solicit from him a title of honour. In truth, however, they were no longer lieutenants removable at pleasure,

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

but independent hereditary princes. In this way originated those great Moosulman houses which formerly ruled Bengal and the Carnatic, and those which still, though in a state of vassalage, exercise some of the powers of royalty at Lucknow and Hyderabad.

"In what was this confusion to end? Was the strife to continue during centuries? Was it to terminate in the rise of another great monarchy? Was the Moosulman or the Mahratta to be the lord of India? Was another Baber to descend from the mountains and to lead the hardy tribes of Cabool and Khorasan against a wealthier and less warlike race? None of these events seemed improbable. But scarcely any man, however sagacious, would have thought it possible that a trading company, separated from India by 15,000 miles of sea, and possessing in India only a few acres for purposes of commerce, would, in less than a hundred years, spread its empire from Cape Comorin to the eternal snow of the Himalayas; would compel Mahratta and Mahommedan to forget their mutual feuds in common subjection; would tame down even those wild races which had resisted the most powerful of the Moguls; and, having united under its laws a hundred millions of subjects, would carry its victorious arms far to the east of the Burrampooter, and far to the west of the Hydaspes; dictate terms of peace at the gates of Ava, and seat its vassal on the throne of Candahar.

"The man who first saw that it was possible to found an European empire on the ruins of the Mogul monarchy was Dupleix. His restless, capacious, and inventive mind had formed this scheme at a time when the ablest servants of the English Company were busied only about invoices and bills of lading. Nor had he only proposed to himself

the end. He also had a just and distinct view of the means by which it was to be attained. He clearly saw that the greatest force which the princes of India could bring into the field would be no match for a small body of men trained in the discipline and guided by the tactics of the West. He also saw that the natives of India might, under European commanders, be formed into armies, such as Saxe or Frederic would be proud to command. He was perfectly aware that the most easy and convenient way in which an European adventurer could exercise sovereignty in India, was to govern the motions, and to speak through the mouth of some glittering puppet dignified by the title of Nuwab or Nizam. The arts both of war and policy, which a few years later were employed with such signal success by the English, were first understood and practised by this ingenious and aspiring Frenchman.

"The situation of India was such that scarcely any aggression could be without a pretext, either in old laws or recent practice. All rights were in a state of utter uncertainty; and the Europeans who took part in the disputes of the natives confounded the confusion, by applying to Asiatic politics the public law of the West and analogies drawn from the feudal system. If it was convenient to treat a Nuwab as an independent prince, there was an excellent plea for doing so. He was independent in fact. If it was convenient to treat him as a mere deputy of the Court of Delhi, there was no difficulty; for he was so in theory. If it was convenient to consider his office as an hereditary dignity, or as a dignity held only during the good pleasure of the Mogul, arguments and precedents might be found for every one of those views. The party who had the heir of Baber in their hands represented him as the undoubted, the legitimate, the absolute sovereign,

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

whom all subordinate authorities were bound to obey. The party against whom his name was used did not want plausible pretexts for maintaining that the empire was *de facto* dissolved, and that, though it might be decent to treat the Mogul with respect, as a venerable relic of an order of things which had passed away, it was absurd to regard him as the real master of Hindoosthan.

"In the year 1784 died one of the most powerful of the new masters of India, the great NIZAM-OOL-MOOLK, Viceroy of the Deccán. His authority descended to his son, Naseer Jung. Of the provinces subject to this high functionary, the Carnatic was the wealthiest and the most extensive. It was governed by an ancient Nuwab, whose name the English corrupted into Anaverdy Khan.

"But there were pretenders to the government both of the viceroyalty and of the subordinate province. Moozuffir Jung, a grandson of Nizam-ool-Moolk, appeared as the competitor of Naseer Jung. Chunda Sahib, son-in-law of a former Nuwab of the Carnatic, disputed the title of Anaverdy Khan. In the unsettled state of Indian law it was easy for both Moozuffir Jung and Chunda Sahib to make out something like a claim of right. In a society altogether disorganised, they had no difficulty in finding greedy adventurers to follow their standards. They united their interests, invaded the Carnatic, and applied for assistance to the French, whose fame had been raised by their success against the English in the recent war on the coast of Coromandel.

"Nothing could have happened more pleasing to the subtle and ambitious Dupleix. To make a Nuwab of the Carnatic, to make a viceroy of the Deccan, to rule under their names the whole of Southern India; this was indeed an attractive prospect. He allied himself with

the pretenders, and sent 400 French soldiers and 2000 sepoys, disciplined after the European fashion, to the assistance of his confederates. A battle was fought; the French distinguished themselves greatly. Anaverdy Khan was defeated and slain. His son, Mahommed Alee, who was afterwards well known in England as the Nuwab of Arcot, and who owes to the eloquence of Burke a most unenviable immortality, fled with a scanty remnant of his army to Trichinopoly, and the conquerors became at once masters of almost every part of the Carnatic.

"This was but the beginning of the greatness of Dupleix. After some months of fighting, negotiation, and intrigue, his ability and good fortune seemed to have prevailed everywhere. Nasceer Jung perished by the hands of his own followers; Moozuffir Jung was master of the Deccan, and the triumph of French arms and French policy was complete. At Pondicherry all was exultation and festivity. Salutes were fired from the batteries, and Te Deum sung in the churches. The new Nizam came thither to visit his allies, and the ceremony of his installation was performed there with great pomp. Dupleix, dressed in the garb worn by Mahommedans of the highest rank, entered the town in the same palanquin with the Nizam, and, in the pageant which followed, took precedence of all the court. He was declared Governor of India from the river Krishna to Cape Comorin, a country about as large as France, with authority superior even to that of Chunda Sahib! He was intrusted with the command of 7000 cavalry. It was announced that no mint would be suffered to exist in the Carnatic except that at Pondicherry. A large portion of the treasures which former Viceroys of the Deccan had accumulated found its way into the coffers of the French Governor.

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

It was rumoured that he had received 200,000*l.* sterling in money, besides many valuable jewels. In fact there could scarcely be any limit to his gains. He now ruled thirty millions of people with almost absolute power. No honour or emolument could be obtained from the Government but by his intervention. No petition, unless signed by him, was perused by the Nizam.

"Moozuffir Jung survived his elevation only a few months. But another prince of the same house was raised to the throne by French influence, and ratified all the promises of his predecessor. Dupleix was now the greatest potentate in India. His countrymen boasted that his name was mentioned with awe even in the chambers of the palace of Delhi. The native population looked with amazement on the progress which, in the short space of four years, an European adventurer had made towards dominion in Asia. Nor was the vain-glorious Frenchman content with the reality of power. He loved to display his greatness with arrogant ostentation before the eyes of his subjects and of his rivals. Near the spot where his policy had obtained its chief triumph, by the fall of Naseer Jung and the elevation of Moozuffir, he determined to erect a column, on the four sides of which four pompous inscriptions, in four languages, should proclaim his glory to all the nations of the East. Medals stamped with emblems of his successes were buried beneath the foundations of this stately pillar, and around it arose a town bearing the haughty name of Dupleix Futtehabad, which is, being interpreted, the city of the victory of Dupleix.

"The English had made some feeble and irresolute attempts to stop the rapid and brilliant career of the rival Company, and continued to recognise Mahommed Alee

as Nuwab of the Carnatic. But the dominions of Mahommed Alee consisted of Trichinopoly alone; and Trichinopoly was now invested by Chunda Sahib and his French auxiliaries. To raise the siege seemed impossible. The small force which was then at Madras had no commander. Major Lawrence had returned to England, and not a single officer of established character remained in the settlement. The natives had learned to look with contempt on the mighty nation which was soon to conquer and to rule them. They had seen the French colours flying on Fort St. George; they had seen the chiefs of the English factory led in triumph through the streets of Pondicherry; they had seen the arms and counsels of Dupleix everywhere successful, while the opposition which the authorities of Madras had made to his progress had served only to expose their own weakness and to heighten his glory. At this moment the valour and genius of an obscure English youth suddenly turned the tide of fortune.

"Clive was now twenty-five years old. After hesitating for some time between a military and a commercial life, he had at length been placed in a post which partook of both characters, that of commissary to the troops, with the rank of Captain. The present emergency called forth all his powers. He represented to his superiors that unless some vigorous effort were made, Trichinopoly would fall, the house of Anaverdy Khan would perish, and the French would become the real masters of the whole peninsula of India. It was absolutely necessary to strike some daring blow. If an attack were made on Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, and the favourite residence of the Nuwabs, it was not impossible that the siege of Trichinopoly would be raised. The heads of the English

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

settlement, now thoroughly alarmed by the success of Dupleix, and apprehensive that, in the event of a new war between France and Great Britain, Madras would be instantly taken and destroyed, approved of Clive's plan, and intrusted the execution of it to himself. The young captain was put at the head of 200 English soldiers and 300 sepoys armed and disciplined after the European fashion. Of the eight officers who commanded this little force under him, only two had ever been in action, and four of the eight were factors of the Company, whom Clive's example had induced to offer their services. The weather was stormy; but Clive pushed on through thunder, lightning, and rain, to the gates of Arcot. The garrison, in a panic, evacuated the fort, and the English entered it without a blow.

"But Clive well knew that he should not be suffered to retain undisturbed possession of his conquest. He instantly began to collect provisions, to throw up works and to make preparations for sustaining a siege. The garrison which had fled at his approach had now recovered from its dismay, and having been swollen by large reinforcements from the neighbourhood to a force of 3000 men, encamped close to the town. At dead of night Clive marched out of the fort, attacked the camp by surprise, slew great numbers, dispersed the rest, and returned to his quarters without having lost a single man.

"The intelligence of these events was soon carried to Chunda Sahib, who, with his French allies, was besieging Trichinopoly. He immediately detached 4000 men from his camp and sent them to Arcot. They were speedily joined by the remains of the force which Clive had lately scattered. They were further strengthened by

2000 men from Vellore, and by a still more important reinforcement of 150 French soldiers whom Dupleix despatched from Pondicherry. The whole of this army, amounting to about 10,000 men, was under the command of Raja Sahib, son of Chunda Sahib.

"Raja Sahib proceeded to invest the fort of Arcot, which seemed quite incapable of sustaining a siege. The walls were ruinous, the ditches dry, the ramparts too narrow to admit the guns, the battlements too low to protect the soldiers. The little garrison had been greatly reduced by casualties. It now consisted of 120 Europeans and 200 sepoys. Only four officers were left; the stock of provisions was scanty; and the commander, who had to conduct the defence under circumstances so discouraging, was a young man of five and twenty, who had been bred a book-keeper.

"During fifty days the siege went on. During fifty days the young captain maintained the defence with a firmness, vigilance, and ability, which would have done honour to the oldest marshal in Europe. The breach, however, increased day by day. The garrison began to feel the pressure of hunger. Under such circumstances, any troops so scantily provided with officers might have been expected to show signs of insubordination; and the danger was peculiarly great in a force composed of men differing widely from each other in extraction, colour, language, manners, and religion. But the devotion of the little band to its chief surpassed anything that is related of the Tenth Legion of Cæsar, or of the Old Guard of Napoleon. The sepoys came to Clive, not to complain of their scanty fare, but to propose that all the grain should be given to the Europeans, who required more nourishment than the natives of Asia. The thin

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

gruel, they said, which was strained away from the rice, would suffice for themselves. History contains no more touching instance of military fidelity, or of the influence of a commanding mind.

"An attempt made by the Government of Madras to relieve the place had failed. But there was hope from another quarter. A body of six thousand Mahrattas, half soldiers, half robbers, under the command of a chief named Moraree Rao, had been hired to assist Mahommed Alee, but thinking the French power irresistible, and the triumph of Chunda Sahib certain, they had hitherto remained inactive on the frontiers of the Carnatic. The fame of the defence of Arcot roused them from their torpor. Moraree Rao declared that he had never before believed that Englishmen could fight, but that he would willingly help them, since he saw that they had spirit to help themselves. Raja Sahib learned that the Mahrattas were in motion. It was necessary for him to be expeditious. He first tried negotiation. He offered large bribes to Clive, which were rejected with scorn. He vowed that if his proposals were not accepted, he would instantly storm the fort, and put every man in it to the sword. Clive told him, in reply, with characteristic haughtiness, that his father was an usurper, that his army was a rabble, and that he would do well to think twice before he sent poltroons into a breach defended by English soldiers.

"Raja Sahib determined to storm the fort. The day was well suited to a bold military enterprise. It was the great Mahommedan Festival which is sacred to the memory of Hoosain, the son of Alee. The history of Islam contains nothing more touching than the event which gave rise to that solemnity. The mournful legend

relates how the Chief of the Fatimites, when all his brave followers had perished round him, drank his latest draught of water, and uttered his latest prayer, how the assassins carried his head in triumph, how the tyrant smote the lifeless lips with his staff, and how a few old men recollected with tears that they had seen those lips pressed to the lips of the Prophet of God. After the lapse of near twelve centuries, the recurrence of this solemn season excites the fiercest and saddest emotions in the bosoms of the devout Mooslim of India. They work themselves up to such agonies of rage and lamentation, that some, it is said, have given up the ghost, from the mere effect of mental excitement. They believe that whoever, during this festival, falls in arms against the infidels, atones by his death for all the sins of his life, and passes at once to the garden of the Houris. It was at this time that Raja Sahib determined to assault Arcot. Stimulating drugs were employed to aid the effect of religious zeal, and the besiegers, drunk with enthusiasm, drunk with bang, rushed furiously to the attack.

"Clive had received secret intelligence of the design, had made his arrangements, and, exhausted by fatigue, had thrown himself on his bed. He was awakened by the alarm, and was instantly at his post. The enemy advanced, driving before them elephants, whose foreheads were armed with iron plates. It was expected that the gates would yield to the shock of these living battering-rams. But the huge beasts no sooner felt the English musket balls, than they turned round, and rushed furiously away, trampling on the multitude which had urged them forward. A raft was launched on the water, which filled one part of the ditch. Clive perceiving that his gunners at that post did not understand their business,

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

took the management of a piece of artillery himself, and cleared the raft in a few minutes. Where the moat was dry, the assailants mounted with great boldness; but they were received with a fire so heavy, and so well directed, that it soon quelled the courage even of fanaticism and of intoxication. The rear ranks of the English kept the front ranks supplied with a constant succession of loaded muskets, and every shot told on the living mass below. After three desperate onsets, the besiegers retired behind the ditch.

"The struggle lasted about an hour. Four hundred of the assailants fell. The garrison lost only five or six men. The besieged passed an anxious night, looking for a renewal of the attack. But when day broke the enemy were no more to be seen. They had retired, leaving to the English several guns and a large quantity of ammunition.

"The news was received at Fort St. George with transports of joy and pride. Clive was justly regarded as a man equal to any command. Two hundred English soldiers and 700 sepoys were sent to him, and with this force he instantly commenced offensive operations. He took the fort of Timery, effected a junction with a division of Moraree Rao's army, and hastened, by forced marches, to attack Raja Sahib, who was at the head of about 5000 men, of whom 300 were French. The action was sharp, but Clive gained a complete victory. The military chest of Raja Sahib fell into the hands of the conquerors. Six hundred sepoys, who had served in the enemy's army, came over to Clive's quarters, and were taken into the British service. Conjeveram surrendered without a blow. The Governor of Arnee deserted Chunda Sahib, and recognised the title of Mahommed Alee.

European difficulties.

"Had the entire direction of the war been intrusted to Clive, it would probably have been brought to a speedy close. But the timidity and incapacity which appeared in all the movements of the English, except where he was personally present, protracted the struggle. The Mahrattas muttered that his soldiers were of a different race from the British whom they found elsewhere. The effect of this languor was that in no long time Raja Sahib, at the head of a considerable army, in which were 400 French troops, appeared almost under the guns of Fort St. George, and laid waste the villas and gardens of the gentlemen of the English settlement. But he was again encountered and defeated by Clive. More than a hundred of the French were killed or taken, a loss more serious than that of thousands of natives. The victorious army marched from the field of battle to Fort St. David. On the road lay the city of the victory of Dupleix, and the stately monument which was designed to commemorate the triumphs of France in the East. Clive ordered both the city and the monument to be rased to the ground. He was induced, we believe, to take this step, not by personal or national malevolence, but by a just and profound policy. The town and its pompous name, the pillar and its vaunting inscriptions, were among the devices by which Dupleix had laid the public mind of India under a spell. This spell it was Clive's business to break. The natives had been taught that France was confessedly the first power in Europe, and that the English did not presume to dispute her supremacy. No measure could be more effectual for the removing of this delusion than the public and solemn demolition of the French trophies." *

* Macaulay's *Essays*, i. 494 *et seq.*

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

Not very many years after (in 1759) the Council of Bengal had received alarming accounts of the state of Madras, and of that council Colonel Clive was now president. Clive was determined upon sending troops to Madras; the council were opposed to the measure as being too vigorous; but Clive not the less undertook the expedition against the Northern Circars, contrary to the inclinations of his whole council. He fitted and despatched an armament consisting of 500 Europeans, 2000 sepoys, 100 lascars, with six field-pieces, six battery cannons, one howitzer, and one eight-inch mortar, under the command of Colonel Forde. On the 20th October, 1759, Forde disembarked at Vizagapatam, and some days after he gave battle to the French, under M. Conflans, at Rajahmundry, completely routing them. He followed up this victory by proceeding on to Masulipatam and attacking the French in their stronghold there. Colonel Forde had from "three batteries continued a hot fire on three different parts of the town from the 25th March to the 6th April, when the situation of the English began to wear a very threatening aspect. Salabut Jung, Soobehdar of the Deccan, was approaching; the French army of observation had retaken Rajahmundry and might effect a junction with the Soobehdar; it was impossible for the English to retreat by the way which they had come, or even to embark at Masulipatam with their cannon and heavy stores; the monsoon had begun; the reinforcement from Pondicherry (for the French) was expected; and, to crown all, the engineers reported that no more than two days' ammunition for the batteries remained unconsumed. In these circumstances, however apparently desperate, Colonel Forde resolved to try the chance of an assault. The batteries were directed to play with the utmost activity

during the whole of the day, and the troops to be under arms at ten at night. The attack, in order to divide the attention of the enemy and render uncertain the point of danger, was to be in three places at once; and the three divisions of the army were to be on their respective grounds exactly at midnight. The struggle was expected to be severe, from the superior numbers of the enemy and the little damage which the works had sustained. A part of the army faltered considerably, nor did all the officers meet the danger with perfect composure. They got, however, within the walls with comparative ease, where, being met by superior forces, they might have paid dear for their temerity, had not surprise aided their arms, and had not M. Conflans, confounded by uncertainty and by various exaggerated reports, after a short resistance surrendered the place."

I take this description *verbatim et literatim* from MILL, who has adopted the accounts given by ORME and WILKS, not so much to show the becoming dash of a *protégé* of Clive, nor Clive's foresight in character in the selection of Forde, nor yet his better knowledge of circumstances about this part of the country from his own early history in acting against his council, but especially as to the sequel — that it formed the basis of our subsequent long connection with the Nizam of the Deccan. The Soobehdar, whose arrival had been anticipated but a very few days by the fall of Masulipatam, found himself in circumstances but ill calculated to carry on by himself a war against the English. He was anxious, on the other hand, being now deprived of the French, to cultivate a friendship with the English, and to obtain from them a body of troops to protect him against the dangerous ambition of his brother, Nizam Alee, who, since the departure

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

of Bussy, had returned at the head of a considerable body of troops, and filled him with serious alarm. Colonel Forde repaired to his camp, where he was received with great distinction, and concluded a treaty, "by which a considerable territory about Masulipatam was ceded to the English, and the Soobehdar engaged to allow no French settlement for the future to exist in his dominions." *

In a previous chapter I have already shown how Salabut Jung was imprisoned, and not long afterwards murdered, by order of his brother, Nizam Alee, who assumed the sovereignty of the Deccan upon hearing that by the Treaty of Paris, concluded on the 10th February, 1763, Salabut Jung was acknowledged as the Soobehdar of the Deccan.

On his voyage out to India in 1765, Lord Clive called at Madras, which, though not unusual in those times for Indiamen bound for Calcutta to do, is specially noticed, inasmuch as he intimated at Madras the advantage of possessing the whole line of coast which joined the English territories in the Carnatic to those in Bengal, and it suggested to him the importance of obtaining it on permanent terms. The country known as the Northern Circars fell within the government of the Nizam, and was managed by a deputy or commissioner of his appointment. After the expulsion of the French by the English, the authority of the Nizam was more nominal than real. "The English," according to MILL, "held possession of their factories and forts; the rajas and poleegars assumed a species of independence, Salabut Jung had offered it to Mahommed Alee at the time of his quarrel with Bussy at Hyderabad, and Nizam Alee himself had proposed to surrender it to the English, on the

* Mill's *British India*, iii. 169, 1st ed.

condition of military assistance against Hyder Alee and the Mahrattas."

A firman was accordingly solicited and obtained of the Emperor Shah Allum, by which, as far as the formality of this sanction could extend, the Northern Circars were freed from their dependence upon the Nizam and bestowed upon the English. This, however, was nothing extraordinary for those times; for though the Nizam had thrown off suzerainty to the Great Mogul, as he was wont to be called, and as our playing cards still represent him, every Nizam as he mounted the musnud went through the ceremony of getting the Mogul to confirm his position, and the farce was carried out to the extent of the emperors being recognised on the obverse of coins, the reverse of which bore the Nizam's appellation.

To resume the narrative of events from MILL. "To take possession of the Circars in their new and independent footing, General Calliaud marched with the English troops in the Carnatic, and on the part of the rajas and poleegars found little opposition to subdue. The Nizam or Soobehdar was at that time engaged in the country of Barad, making head against the Mahrattas. But he no sooner heard of the operations of the English than he proceeded with great expedition to Hyderabad, and to avenge himself for the usurpation, as it appeared to him, of an important part of his dominions, made preparations for the invasion of the Carnatic. The Presidency (Madras Council), whom their pecuniary weakness rendered timid, were alarmed at the prospect of a war with the Soobehdar, and sent orders to Calliaud to hasten to Hyderabad with full powers to negotiate a peace. A treaty was concluded on the 12th November, 1766, by which the Company agreed to pay to the Nizam an annual tribute of five

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

lakhs of rupees for the three Circars of Rajahmundry, Ellore, and Moostephanuggur, and for those of Chicacole and Murtizanagur two lakhs each, as soon as they were definitively placed in their hands. Murtizanagur, commonly called Guntoor, had been assigned as a jagheer to Bazalut Jung, and the East India Company were pleased to suspend their occupation of it so long as Bazalut Jung should live, or so long as he should remain a faithful subject to Nizam Alee. They further engaged to hold a body of troops in readiness to settle in everything right and proper the affairs of his Highness's government. And they gave him a present of five lakhs of rupees, which the Nuwab of the Carnatic was ordered to find money to pay.

"This treaty," continues MILL, "has been severely condemned. But the Presidency were not mistaken in regard to their own pecuniary difficulties, though they probably over-estimated the power of the Nizam, whose unpaid and mutinous troops the money which he received by the treaty scarcely enabled him for a short time to appease. The most imprudent article of the agreement was that which stipulated for the Nizam the assistance of English troops, because this had an evident tendency to embroil, and in the event did actually embroil, them with other powers. The exploit in which they were first to be employed, the reduction of the fort of Bangalore, was not, it is probable, disliked by the Presidency, because they were already upon hostile terms with Hyder Alee, to whom it belonged. The Nizam, however, after availing himself of the assistance of the British troops in collecting the tribute from the poleegars, on his march listened to the overture of Hyder, who was too eminent a master in the arts of intrigue to let slip an opportunity of divid-

ing his enemies. The Nizam concluded with him a treaty of alliance, in consequence of which they united their forces at Bangalore, and in August 1767 they began to make incursions into the Carnatic.

With this ally Hyder Alee, the Mysorean, commenced his first war with the English, who by their delay in action were wearing out his patience and energy. Nizam Alee, either from inclination or necessity, had begun to make overtures to the British commander, who would not enter upon any negotiation unless Nizam Alee separated his troops from those of Hyder. "In the meantime the period of operations returned; the English commander, now respectably reinforced, marched towards the enemy, who in the month of December had taken the field on the further side of Vellore. The two armies met and came to action between Amboor and Wanumbaddy, when Hyder and his ally were defeated and fled to Caverypatnam. This disaster quickened the decision of the Nizam, who now lost not any time in separating his troops from the Mysoreans and commencing his negotiations with the English. A treaty was concluded between the Soobehdar, the Nuwab of the Carnatic, and the English, on the 26th February, 1768, by which the titles of the Nuwab and the grants which he had received were confirmed; the former conditions respecting the Northern Circars were renewed; the *dewanee*, or revenues, in other words, the government of Carnatic Balghaut, a country possessed by Hyder, was in name consigned to the English, subject to a payment of seven lakhs of rupees per annum to the Nizam, and the tribute or chout to the Mahrattas; the English agreed to assist the Nizam with two battalions of sepoys and six pieces of cannon as often as required; and the tribute due to the Nizam for the Circars was

CHAP. VIII.

reduced from nine lakhs perpetual to seven lakhs per annum for the space of six years."

European difficulties.

At this juncture, when it was as much as the English could do to hold their own, besides combating one foe, it appears little short of Providential interposition to find the English gain the ascendancy with narrow means, few men, and upon hostile ground, where, had defeat ensued, not a soul would have been spared to tell the tale. Yet in the face of these facts the Directors of the East India House wrote to the Council at Madras: — "With respect to the Nizam and Hyder Alee, it is our interest that neither of them should be totally crushed," — as if this were at all practicable.*

In the treaties concluded with Nizam Alee respecting the Northern Circars in 1766 and 1768, it was arranged that Guntoor, one of the five Circars, should be granted in jagheer to Bazalut Jung, his brother, to be enjoyed by that prince during his life, or so long as the Nizam should be satisfied with his conduct; and upon the expiration of the interest of the Bazalut Jung, to revert to the British Government. About the latter end of the year 1774 the Governor in Council were informed, by letters from the Chief of Masulipatam, that a body of French troops under the command of M. Lally were retained in the service of Bazalut Jung, and received reinforcements and stores by the port of Mootapilly. The Madras Government held the affair of sufficient importance to communicate with the Supreme Council of Bengal on the propriety of using measures to

* I point this out specially, simply to show how difficult it is to judge at a distance of circumstances that can only be determined on the spot, and with a view to prevent the absurd errors of past times being repeated.

procure the removal of the French from the territories of Bazalut Jung.

The Council authorised the Madras Government not only to insist with Bazalut Jung upon their immediate dismissal, but to prepare a body of troops, for marching to his frontiers, and to threaten him "that they would take possession of his country and negotiate with the Nizam, even by an entire renunciation of the revenues for the cession of it to the Company." It was deemed advisable to treat with the Nizam as principal in the Treaty of 1768 and a party to every agreement between the Company and Bazalut Jung, and they desired his co-operation for compelling his brother either, first, to dismiss the Europeans from his service, and trust to the English the defence of Guntoor which was their own; or, secondly, to let that Circar to them at a rent determined by amicable valuation. The Nizam replied in friendly terms, declaring that he had sent a person of distinction to procure the removal of the French from the service of his brother, and that "every article of the treaty should remain fixed to a hair's breadth." From the date of these transactions, which extended to the beginning of the year 1776, though several representations had been received of the continuance of the French in the territory of the Bazalut Jung, no ulterior measures were adopted by the Supreme Council until the 10th July, 1778, when the President and Select Committee entered a minute expressing a conviction of danger from the presence, in such a situation, of such a body of men.

A negotiation through the medium of the Nuwab of Carnatic, without the intervention of the Nizam, was commenced with Bazalut Jung. That prince was now alarmed with the prospect presented by the probable de-

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

signs of Hyder Alee, and well disposed to quiet his apprehensions by the benefit of English protection. On the 30th November the President presented to the Council a proposal tendered by Bazalut Jung, in which that prince agreed to cede the Guntoor district for a certain annual payment, to dismiss the French from his service and to accept the engagements of the English to afford him troops for the defence of his country. On the 27th January, 1779, when the treaty was concluded with Bazalut Jung, it was thought expedient to send to the court of the Nizam a Resident, who should ascertain as far as possible the views of that prince and his connection with the Indian powers or the French, obviate any favourable impressions which he might have received, and transact any business to which the relations of the two states might give birth. And on the 19th April a force under General Harper was ordered to proceed to the protection of the territory of Bazalut Jung.

In the contest with the Mahrattas, in which, at the presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, the English were engaged, the Nizam had expressed a desire to remain neutral; though he had frankly declared his hatred of Ragoba and his connection by treaty with Pundit Purdhan, the infant Peishwa, that is, with the prevailing party of the Poona Council, and though an alliance with the Berar Government had been attempted by the Supreme Council on the condition of recovery for that government some countries which had been wrested from it by the Soobehdar of the Deccan. When Mr. Hollond, who was sent as President by the Madras Government, arrived at Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam, on the 6th April, 1779, he was received with every mark of respect and with the strongest assurance of a desire to cultivate the

friendship of the English. But when at his audience the Resident proceeded to explain the transactions which, without the participation of the Nizam, had taken place between the East India Company and his brother, the painful emotions of his Highness were visible; he read over the articles of the Treaty of 1768, affirmed that it was violated by the conduct of the British Government, disavowed the right of the English to interfere in the concerns of his family, declared that, if the treaty was to be regarded, the troops which without his leave were about to march into the country possessed by Bazalut Jung, a dependant of the Soobah, ought to be stopped; if the treaty was not to be regarded, he should be constrained to oppose them. To the apology, urged by Mr. Hollond, that the probability of an immediate attack by Hyder Alee did not leave sufficient time for consulting him, the Nizam replied that Hyder had no immediate intention to molest his brother, but was meditating a speedy attack upon the Carnatic, to be conducted, like the former invasion of that province, by plundering and burning, while he avoided a battle. The Nizam was jealous of a British force with Bazalut Jung, who, with such assistance, he doubted not, would soon aspire at independence. The French troops he had taken into his own service immediately after they were dismissed by his brother; but he assured the British Resident that he had adopted this expedient solely to prevent them from passing into the service of Hyder or the Mahrattas; and described them as of little value, the wreck of the army of Bussy augmented by persons of all nations. This was a contingency which in their eagerness to see the French discharged by Bazalut Jung, the Madras Government had somewhat overlooked. It was no doubt true, as they alleged, that

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

had the Nizam consulted the friendship of the English, he would have ordered the French troops to the coast, whence, with other prisoners, they might have been sent on their passage to Europe.

In the Select Committee on the 5th June, it was proposed by the Governor, and agreed, that the *peshcush*, or tribute, of five lakhs of rupees, which the East India Company were bound by their treaty to pay in compromise for possession of the Northern Circars, the Nizam should be solicited to remit. The payment of it had already been suspended for two years, partly on the pretence that the French troops were not dismissed, partly on account of the exhausted state of their finances. When this proposal was announced by Mr. Hollond to the Nizam, he became highly agitated, and declared his conviction that the English no longer meant to observe the treaty; for which reason he also must prepare for war.

Mr. Hollond, who had received instructions to communicate with the Supreme Council, conveyed intelligence of these transactions to Bengal by sending, on the 3rd September, copies of the letters which had passed between him and the Madras Government. On the 25th October, the subject was taken into consideration at Calcutta, when the proceedings of the Madras Presidency in forming a treaty with Bazalut Jung, without the interposition of his immediate sovereign, the Company's ally, and in withholding the payment and proposing the abolition of the *peshcush*, underwent the most severe condemnation, as tending to impeach the character of the English for justice and faith, and to raise them up a formidable enemy, when they were already exposed to unusual difficulties and dangers. It was agreed that the case demanded the interference of the Home authorities; and a letter was

written, on the 1st November, 1779, to assure the Nizam that the intentions of the English Government were truly pacific, notwithstanding the interpretation which he put upon the proceedings of the Council of Madras. Mr. Hollond was directed to suspend his negotiations till he should receive further instructions from his own Presidency. Letters were also written to that Presidency, acquainting them, in terms studiously inoffensive and mild, with the aberrations which it appeared to the Supreme Council that they had made from the line of propriety and prudence. The Nizam declared the highest satisfaction with the friendly assurances which the Supreme Council had expressed. But their interference excited the highest indignation and resentment in the Council of Madras. On the 30th December, a minute was entered by Sir Thomas Rumbold, the President, in which he treats the censure which had been passed on their conduct as undeserved, and its language unbecoming, denies the right of the Supreme Council thus to interfere in the transactions of another Presidency, and argues that their controlling power extended to the conclusion alone of a treaty, not to the intermediate negotiation; he turns the attack upon the Bengal Presidency, and enters into a severe investigation of the policy and conduct of the Mahratta War, which in every particular he condemns. This it was which had alienated the mind of the Soobehdar, not the regulation with his brother, or the proposed remission of the *peshcush*. The retention of a *peshcush* offended not the conscience of the Bengal Presidency when themselves were the gainers, the unfortunate Emperor of India the sufferer, and when it was a *peshcush* stipulated and secured by treaty for the most important grants. In terms of nearly the same import the letter was couched in which the

CHAP. VIII.

European difficulties.

Presidency of Madras returned an answer to that of Bengal, and along with which they transmitted the minute of their President.

The Presidency of Madras had not only taken Guntoor on lease from Bazalut Jung, they had also transferred it on a lease of ten years to the Nuwab of Arcot,—though well aware how little the Directors of the East India Company were pleased with his mode of exaction, either in their jagheer or in his own dominions.

The measure of the Madras Councillors' offences in the eyes of the Directors was now sufficiently full. In their letter of the 10th January, 1781, after passing the severest censure upon the abolition of the Committee of Circuit, and the proceedings with the zumeendars of the five Northern Circars, in the treaty with Bazalut Jung, the transactions with the Nizam, and the lease of Guntoor to the Nuwab, they dismiss from their service Sir Thomas Rumbold, *president*, John Hill and Peter Perring, *members* of their Council of Fort St. George; deprive of their seat in Council Mr. Smith and Mr. Johnson, and express their strongest displeasure against the commander of their forces, Sir Hector Munro.*

I have, however, overlooked the proceedings in Bengal, in anticipating the decision of the Home authorities in this matter. "The Madras Presidency, offended with the interference of the Supreme Council in their negotiation with the Soobehdar and with their own envoy, Mr. Hollond, as an instrument in that interference, resolved that he should be recalled. The Supreme Council, being made acquainted with that resolution by Mr. Hollond, and apprehending a greater estrangement of the

* Mill's *British India*, ii. 471 *et seq.*

mind of the Nizam by so abrupt a conclusion of the correspondence with the East India Company, came to an opinion, on the 14th February, 1780, that advantage would arise from appointing a person to represent themselves at the Nizam's court; and to obviate the appearance of disunion between the Presidencies, they made application to the Governor and Council of Madras, whose servant Mr. Hollond more immediately was, for their permission to vest that gentleman with the office; and in the meantime directed him to remain with the Nizam till the answer of the Presidency was obtained. The offended minds of the Presidency, not satisfied with the recall of Mr. Hollond, which had not produced an immediate effect, suspended him from their service. The Supreme Council, now freed from their delicacy in employing the servant of another presidency, appointed Mr. Hollond immediately to represent them at the court of the Soobehdar. They transmitted also their commands to the Governor and Council of Madras, under date the 12th June, 1780, to make restitution of the Circar of Guntoor. No step, however, had as yet been taken in the execution of that measure by the Government of Madras; and this the Governor-General represented as conduct which demanded the most serious consideration, and the decided interposition of the Sovereign Board." Immediately afterwards, Sir George Eyre Coote was sent to Madras with the decree of the Supreme Council suspending Sir Thomas Rumbold from office as Governor of Fort St. George, which was carried into effect by the majority of the Madras Council recognising the decree on the 7th November, 1780.

CHAP. IX.

THE NIZAM'S CONNECTION WITH THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH, AND TERMINATION OF THAT CONNECTION WITH THE FRENCH — *(continued)*.

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

AMONG the instructions with which Lord Cornwallis was furnished for his government in India, he carried out with him explicit orders to demand from the Nizam the surrender of the Guntoor Circar. Bazalut Jung had died in November 1782; but Nizam Alee retained possession of the Circar, and the English had withheld the payment of the peshcush. Upon the arrival of Lord Cornwallis in India, he was deterred from obeying immediately the peremptory orders of his European masters with regard to the surrender of Guntoor, on account of the advantage which it appeared that a dispute with the Nizam might lend to the ambition of Tippoo Sooltan, and the apprehension which was entertained of a rupture with France. In the year 1788, however, the prospect of uninterrupted peace with France, the great addition to the English military strength expected in the course of the season, and the general position of the other powers in India, presented the appearance of as favourable an opportunity for making the demand as any which was regarded as sufficiently probable to form a rational basis of action. Immediately after the return of Tippoo from the siege of Mangalore, and the conclusion of his treaty with the English in 1784, he set up against the Nizam a

demand for Beejapoor. About the same time a dispute arose between Tippoo and the Poona ministers, respecting the part of those acquisitions from the Mahratta territory which had been made by Hyder during the Peishwaship of Ragoba. These circumstances, together with the jealousy, if not the fears, which the power and character of Tippoo inspired into these neighbouring chiefs, produced a connection between them, in consequence of which a junction was formed between a Poona and Hyderabad army in the beginning of the year 1786. The terms of reprobation in which Englishmen in India were accustomed to speak of the peace of 1784, led the Poona ministers, according to the opinion of Colonel Wilks, to expect that the English would take part in this confederacy against Mysore; and he is not well pleased with Lord Cornwallis, who lost no time in letting them know that no project of an alliance, or any other measure of an aggressive nature, would be entertained by his nation. After a year of warning, attended by no considerable result, Tippoo and his enemies were both weary of the contest. A peace was concluded on terms not very favourable to the Sooltan, who was alarmed at the progressive accumulation of the instruments of war in the hands of the English, and desirous of an interval to settle his dominions in the coast of Malabar. In these circumstances, Lord Cornwallis was under no apprehension of a union between Tippoo and the Mahrattas; he thought it by no means probable that, without the prospect of alliance with the French, he would provoke the dangers of an English war; and he concluded with some assurance that with the support of Tippoo alone, the Nizam would not hazard the fate of resistance. Still, though not probable, it was by no

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

means impossible that a connection subsisted, or might in consequence of this requisition be formed between the Nizam and Tippoo; which, "no doubt," says the Governor-General, "would bring on a war calamitous to the Carnatic, and distressing to the East India Company's affairs." Yet, if ever the claim upon the Guntoor Circar was to be enforced, the time was now arrived; and with regard to the result, should war ensue, it was, in the opinion of this ruler, impossible that for one moment a doubt could be entertained.

The resolution being taken, the execution was skilfully planned. Captain Kennaway, a gentleman whose address was supposed well calculated to soften what might appear offensive in his commission, was sent to the court of the Nizam, instructed to employ conciliatory language, and to show the utmost liberality in regard to every other point in regard to which adjustment was required. No intimation was to be given to the Nizam of the proposed demand, and till after the arrival of Captain Kennaway at his court. At the same time instructions were sent to the Residents at the several durbahs of the Peishwa, Scindia, and the Raja of Berar, to give to these powers a full explanation of the proceedings before intelligence of it could reach them from any other source. The Government of Madras, under specious pretences, conveyed a body of troops to the neighbourhood of the Circar, and held themselves in readiness to seize the territory before any other power could interpose, either with arms or remonstrance.

Captain Kennaway was yet on his journey to Hyderabad, when the following letter from the Governor-General, dated 3rd July, 1788, went after him by despatch:—

"Sir,—I have this instant received advice from Sir

Archibald Campbell that the Raja of Chericha has actually commenced hostilities on the Company's possessions at Tellicherry, by order from Tippoo. Sir Archibald appears likewise to be decidedly of opinion that Tippoo will immediately attack the Raja of Travancore. This may, however, I think, be doubtful. Unless this alarm be blown over previous to your arrival at Hyderabad, of which you cannot fail of having certain information, you will of course recollect that part of your instructions, and instead of declaring the real object of your mission, confine yourself to the general expressions of friendship, and assurances of our earnest desire to cultivate a good understanding between the two governments."

The situation of the Nizam was such, that he regarded himself as having more to hope and less to apprehend from a connection with the English, than with either of the other powers which bordered upon his dominions. Greatly inferior to either the Mahrattas or Tippoo, he was ever in dread of being swallowed up by one or other of these formidable neighbours, and was no doubt protected from that destiny by the assistance which, in case of an attack from one, he was more than likely to receive from the other. An alliance with one of those powers threatened hostility with the other. An alliance with the English, though disagreeable to both, would not, he concluded, be able, with pretensions irreconcilable as theirs, to unite them for his destruction; while the effect of it would be to lessen his dependence upon both. Under the influence of these views — possibly, too, attaching no great value to the possession of Guntoor, which, under the bad arrangement of his renters, had yielded little revenue — the Nizam manifested an unexpected

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

readiness to comply with the Company's demands; and without even waiting for a decision upon the other points which were to be adjusted between them, he surrendered the Circar in September 1788. The settlement of the arrears of the peshcush, which the Company had forborne to pay, and the set-off which was constituted by the revenue of the Guntoor Circar, from the time of the death of Bazalut Jung, occasioned some difficulty and delay. To remove these difficulties, but more with a view to prevail upon the Governor-General to form with him at least a defensive alliance, which would raise him above his fears from Tippoo and the Mahrattas, he sent his confidential minister to Calcutta. A few amicable conferences sufficed to produce an adjustment of the pecuniary claims. But with regard to the formation of new and more comprehensive ties between the two governments, the English ruler was restrained by two powerful considerations. In the first place, they were forbidden by Act of Parliament; and in the next place, they could not fail to excite the jealousy and displeasure of the Mahrattas, whose friendship he was desirous to cultivate.*

The expedient which suggested itself to the British Indian Government as happily calculated to answer all purposes, was to profess the continued existence of the old Treaty of 1768, in which the Mysorean and Mahratta Governments, as well as the English at home, had so long acquiesced, and to give to the clauses such an extent of

* Colonel Wilks says, that at the same time with this embassy to the English Government, the Nizam sent one to Tippoo, to prepare an alliance offensive and defensive; whether to supersede the agreement with the English, or as a further security, does not appear. Tippoo prepared the adjunct of a matrimonial connection between the families; but this act, not suiting the family pride of the Nizam, broke off the negotiation.

meaning as would satisfy the inevitable demands of the Nizam. To the clause in that treaty in which it was engaged that English troops, to the amount of two battalions of sepoys, and six pieces of cannon manned by Europeans, should be lent to the Nizam, were annexed the words: *whenever the necessity of the Company's affairs would permit.* It was now agreed that these words should mean, *whenever the Nizam should think proper to apply for them; under one limitation, that they should not be employed against the Company's allies, among whom were enumerated the Mahratta Chiefs, the Nuwabs of Oude and Arcot, and the Raja of Travancore and Tanjore.* Of the Treaty of 1768, one memorable article related to the transfer to the Company of the Carnatic Balaghaut; an article which, if the ancient treaty were binding, still continued in force. The proposition of the Nizam that measures should now be taken for carrying this engagement into effect, the Governor-General was obliged to elude, by observing that the lapse of time, by the alteration of the circumstances, had not left that part of the agreement on the same foundation in which it originally stood, and that the English were bound in a treaty of peace with the prince whose territory it actually went to dismember; "But," said his Lordship, "should it hereafter happen that the Company should obtain possession of the country mentioned in these articles with your Highness's assistance, they will strictly perform the stipulations in favour of your Highness and the Mahrattas."

"The desire of not offending," says Sir John Malcolm, "against the letter of the Act of Parliament, would appear on this occasion to have led to a trespass on its spirit. Two treaties had been concluded subsequently to the

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

Treaty of 1768, between Hyder Alee Khan and the British Government; and the latter State had concluded a treaty of peace with his son Tippoo Sooltan in 1784, by which it had fully recognised his right of sovereignty to the territories which he possessed. And assuredly, under such circumstances, the revival with any modification of an offensive alliance, (for such the Treaty of 1768 undoubtedly was,) could not but alarm that prince."

Sir John Malcolm proceeds: "Nor was that alarm likely to be dispelled by that qualification in the engagement which provided that no immediate operation should be undertaken against his dominions, as the expression by which that qualification was followed showed that the eventual execution of those articles, which went to divest him of his territories, was not deemed an improbable or at least an impossible occurrence by the contracting powers. Another part of this engagement which appeared calculated to excite apprehension in the mind of Tippoo was the stipulations which regarded the employment of the subsidiary force granted to the Nizam, which was made discretional with the exception of not acting against some specified prince and chiefs among whom he was not included."

Sir John Malcolm wrote under the strongest impression of the hostile designs of Tippoo, and of the wisdom and virtue of Lord Cornwallis, yet he makes the following severe reflection,—"that the liberal construction of the restrictions of the Act of Parliament had, upon this occasion, the effect of making the Governor-General pursue a course which was perhaps not only questionable in point of faith, but which must have been more offensive to Tippoo Sooltan, and more calculated to produce a war with that prince, than an avowed contract of a defensive

engagement, framed for the express and legitimate purpose of limiting his inordinate ambition."

On the 24th December, 1789, Tippoo Sooltan having attacked the lines of our ally, the Raja of Travancore, the intelligence was at once communicated by the Madras to the Bengal Presidency, who on the very next day issued instructions to the Government of Madras; those to the Resident at the court of the Nizam were dated the next day, the 28th January, 1790. "The actual commencement of hostilities relieved Lord Cornwallis from all restraint with regard to new connections; and it was now his part to solicit from the Nizam an alliance, which, a few months before, that prince would have received as the greatest of favours. The resident was instructed to expose in the strongest colours the faithless and rapacious character of Tippoo; to raise in the minds of the Nizam and his ministers as high a conception as possible of the advantages of an intimate connection with the English; to promise him a full participation in the fruits of victory, and a mutual guarantee of their respective dominions against the ambition and hatred of Tippoo.

"The chief difficulty in this negotiation arose from the violent apprehensions of the Nizam with respect to the Mahrattas. To such a degree was he impressed with an opinion of the villany of that nation, and of their determination to rob him of his dominions, whenever an opportunity should occur, that he desired the English Resident to inform him, if the Peishwa should invade his kingdom while his army was absent co-operating with the English, what measures in that case the English Government would pursue, and he displayed intense reluctance to spare any portion of his own forces from his own defence, without an article for the unlimited guarantee of his country.

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

But the Governor-General, who was anxious for the alliance of the Mahrattas, and reckoned them "the people whose friendship was of by far the greatest value" in the contest with Tippoo, was careful not to give umbrage to the Poona rulers by appearing to raise a barrier against their ambitious desires.

The instructions to the Resident at Poona were of the same description.

Sir John Shore succeeded Lord Cornwallis. "The first important circumstance which solicited the attention of the new Governor-General, was the appearance of an approaching rupture between two of the late confederates —the Nizam and the Mahrattas. The views, upon one another, of these two states had undergone no permanent alteration from the union to which the desire of sharing in the spoils of Tippoo had given that a temporary existence. Intervening circumstances had nearly matured into acts their inimical designs.

"The treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the English, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, included a mutual guarantee against the common object of their hatred and their apprehensions, the sovereign of Mysore. This guarantee Lord Cornwallis appears to have thought of great importance for English security. It follows that he must have expected greater benefit from the co-operation of the Nizam and Mahrattas in case of an attack, than mischief from entanglement in the wars to which the turbulent politics of these native states would certainly give occasion. The mode in which the contracting parties were to act, in accomplishing the objects of the guarantee, was left in the treaty concluded previous to the war to be settled by subsequent regulation. So much had the Governor-General this affair of the guarantee at heart,

that he endeavoured, as soon after the war as possible, to secure it by an express treaty devoted to that particular object. It was, however, to be an extraordinary treaty; for Lord Cornwallis, not being altogether without foresight of the evils likely to abound from an obligation to take a part in the wars which the Nizam and Mahrattas might kindle, was for inserting an article by which the allies were not to assist one another, except just when they pleased; or, as he chose to express it, 'until they were convinced that the party requiring assistance had justice on his side, and all measures of conciliation had proved fruitless.'

"A draft of a treaty, to this effect, was transmitted to the Courts of Hyderabad and Poona. The Nizam, though fully sensible that the English alone stood between him and destruction, was yet encouraged to the hope of drawing his profit out of the eagerness for this treaty which the Governor-General displayed. A dispute had already sprung up between him and Tippoo Sooltan. The Nuwab of Kurnool was the dependant of the Nizam. On that chief Tippoo was urging claims which the Nizam contested. When solicited on the subject of the treaty, the Nizam demanded, as the price of his consent, the support of the English in the affair with Tippoo. This behaviour the English, who knew their advantages, treated as a crime, and expressed so much of anger that the Nizam was eager to redeem his offence by unlimited complaisance."

On the other side again: "The Mahrattas were jealous of the enlarged and growing power of the English. They were impatient to reap the spoils of the feeble Nizam; an acquisition to which the connection of that prince with the English they regarded as the only obstruction. Scindia,

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

whose power had been so greatly increased, now exerted a decisive influence on the Mahratta councils, and entertained designs of future grandeur with which the ascendancy, or rather the existence of the English in India was altogether incompatible. He was not solicitous to disguise his hatred of the connection between them and the Nizam, or the satisfaction with which he regarded the power of Tippoo, as a counterpoise to the still more formidable power of the English.

"After a negotiation of more than a year, the accession of the Mahrattas to the union, so fondly projected by Lord Cornwallis, was regarded as hopeless. The Nizam, who saw in their aversion to the proposed engagements a design of holding themselves at liberty to fall upon him, was kindled to an ardent pursuit of the guarantee, and urged upon the English Government the propriety of concluding the treaty singly with him, as it could be no reason, because a third party swerved from its engagements, that the other two should abandon theirs. It entered, however, into the policy of Sir John Shore to avoid whatever could excite the jealousy of the Mahrattas. The English Government accordingly declared its satisfaction with the verbal acquiescence of the Nizam; and on the part of the Mahrattas, with a promise incidentally given, that they would act agreeably to existing treaties.

"The Nizam became at last so much impressed with the prospect of the dangers around him, that, on the 1st January, 1794, Sir John Kennaway, the English Resident at Hyderabad, described him to the Governor-General as prepared to form, with the English, engagements which would render them masters of his country for ever; and urged the wisdom of not allowing so favourable an opportunity to escape.

"The course into which the Mahrattas had been guided, by impulse of the circumstances in which they were placed, very highly favoured the extension of their dominion, by gradual encroachments upon the slothful and improvident governments of India. Enabled from the nature of their country and their state of society to exercise with advantage a continual war of depredation against the surrounding states, they were often bribed to forbearance by those who could find no other security against their ravages. The terms of this agreement came at last to be fixed at a fourth part of the revenues of the country which they consented to spare. This was an opening at which the stronger party generally found the means of introducing whatever was required for the final subjugation of the country.

"The fourth part of the revenues was always a disputed sum; and as the Mahrattas endeavoured to make it appear to be greater than it really was, the government of the country endeavoured to make it less. Nothing is ever paid by an Indian government so long as it can help it; least of all, an odious tribute. The Mahratta *chout*, therefore, was seldom paid, except by the terror of a Mahratta army; and by consequence it was almost always in arrear. Under the pretension of security against imposition and delay in the receipt of the chout, the Mahrattas as often as possible insisted upon sending their own officers into the country to collect it. This gave them a power of interference in every measure of the Government, and the support of a body of partisans, who, exercising the powers of Indian tax-gatherers, were masters of the property, and to a great degree of the person, of every man subject to their exactions.

"The dominions of the Nizam had long sustained the

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

Mahratta chout; and previous to the connection which was formed between the Hyderabad Government and Lord Cornwallis, the Mahrattas exercised so great an authority in his country, that the Minister of the Nizam was more attentive to the wishes of the Mahrattas than the commands of his master. During the necessity of exertion against Tippoo, and the union formed for his subjugation, the Mahrattas had yielded to a temporary relaxation of their influence over the country of the Nizam. But they now intended to resume it with improvements; and a long arrear of chout afforded the pretext for interference.

"The English Government offered its mediation. The ready acceptance of the Nizam was not a matter of doubt. The Mahrattas employed evasion; and as soon as they were convinced that the interposition of the Governor-General would certainly not be with arms, they treated his mediating proposition with frigid indifference.

"A circumstance calculated to alarm the English Government occurred. Tippoo Sooltan had an army in the field, and either intended, or under terror was suspected of intending, a confederacy with the Mahrattas for the subjugation of the Nizam. The question was, what course it now behoved the English Government to pursue.

"By the Treaty of Alliance, it might be urged, the Nizam was entitled to the assistance of the English against Tippoo; and so little were they released from their engagement by the infidelity of the Mahrattas, that they were rather bound to compel them to fulfil the conditions of a treaty, of which the parties were implied guarantees. Besides, the Nizam had declared that his accession to the alliance against Tippoo was founded, not upon any confidence which he could place in Mahratta, but on that

alone which he reposed in English faith. Receiving him into the alliance upon this declaration was a virtual pledge that the protection to which he looked from the English was not to depend upon that security which he expressly rejected — to make it depend upon that security was therefore a breach of engagement. At the time when the Nizam, confiding in the security of English protection, took part with the English, the value attached to his alliance was such that it would have been purchased with eagerness at the expense of an engagement offensive and defensive with himself. If the Nizam, being attacked by Tippoo, would have been entitled to assistance from the English if defended by the Mahrattas, was his title less when about to be attacked by Tippoo with the Mahrattas conjoined? Such a disappointment in hopes on which he had staked the very existence of his throne could not do less than ensure to the English the enmity of the Nizam. Nor could the English abandon him without the appearance at once of weakness and infidelity; without descending from that high station in which they now overawed the princes of India, as well by the terror of their arms as the purity of their faith.

"Considerations presented themselves of an opposite tendency. If the co-operation of all the parties in a treaty were necessary to the attainment of its end and the defection of any one of them rendered the attainment of the end no longer possible, the defection of one dissolved, of course, the obligation of all. Again, the treaty of alliance between the English, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, bound the parties not to assist the enemies of one another. In the case, therefore, of a war between any two of the parties, the third could not interfere. In such a case the neutrality of the third party was that

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

which the terms of the treaty expressly required. If the friendship of the Nizam would be lost, if the opinion which prevailed of English power and of the tenacity of English engagements should endure a slight and temporary diminution, war was beyond comparison a greater evil. It was impossible for anybody to suppose that a war against Tippoo and the Mahrattas would be easily sustained. And as the revenue of the East India Company was confessedly unequal to the expenditure of war, a protracted contest was to be regarded as pregnant with ruin. Even the destruction of the Nizam could not be considered as adding to the dangers of the English, since, after subverting that power, the Mahrattas and Tippoo were much more likely to make war upon one another than to combine their arms for an attack upon the British State. Finally, by the Act of Parliament, the East India Company's servants were completely prohibited from interfering in the quarrels of the native princes, and from taking up arms against them, unless to oppose an actual invasion of the British provinces.

"By these considerations the mind of the Governor-General was determined, and he purposed to leave the Nizam to his fate. That such a determination was contrary to the expectations upon which the Nizam was induced to enter into the alliance, and expectations which, for that purpose, he was encouraged to entertain, there seems no reason to doubt. The difficulties of the Governor-General and the disappointment of the Nizam were created by the looseness of the treaty. Two obvious cases the authors of that treaty had not been able to foresee; first, if one of the three contracting parties were attacked by Tippoo, and one of the two who in that case were bound to assist should decline; secondly, if one of

the three were attacked, and one of the two, who ought to assist, instead of assisting should join the aggressor. There was nothing in the treaty which determined what was to be done by the third party in either of those cases.

"If Tippoo had attacked the English, and the Mahrattas had either not assisted or joined in the attack, it may be strongly expected that the English, in that case, would not have held the Nizam released from his engagement.

"The opinion has also been urged, and it is not without probability, that by declaring themselves bound to protect the Nizam, the English would not have involved themselves in the calamities of war, but would have prevented hostilities by the terror of their interference.*

"When once the English have thoroughly imbibed the dread of an enemy — Tippoo or any other — that dread, after the cause of it is weakened or peradventure wholly removed, continues for a long time to warp their policy. In the opinion of the Governor-General, great danger still impended over the Company by the existence of Tippoo: the Nizam he regarded as too weak, the Mahrattas alone as sufficiently powerful to yield a counterpoise to that detested sovereign; his policy, therefore, was to retain at some cost the friendship of the Mahrattas, and for this purpose not to grudge the sacrifice of the Nizam. He was relieved from a portion of his difficulties by the assurance that if Tippoo had entertained the project of an attack upon the Nizam it was now laid aside. In the dispute between the Nizam and the Mahrattas, the treaty, he thought, created certainly no obligation to interfere.

"In the opinion of Sir John Malcolm an obligation existed, which cannot fail to be considered as a little

* This opinion is given with confidence by Sir John Malcolm.

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

extraordinary. He *seems* to say, for it is seldom that a rhetorical writer is entirely free from ambiguity, that the native powers, by joining the English in any war in which they were engaged, established a right, which nothing but their own misconduct could ever forfeit, to their friendship and to protection against any power to whom by that conduct they might have given offence. He adduces Lord Cornwallis as a party to this speculation, who, in his letter, under date the 28th February, 1790, to the Resident at Poona, declared that the Mahratta State, by acting against Tippoo in concert with the British Government, became entitled in reason and equity to a defensive alliance against that prince, even though no previous engagement existed." If this proposition means anything real, and if assistance in war creates an obligation to assistance in return, except an obligation of which the party obliged is alone to judge, in other words an obligation binding him only when agreeable, that is no obligation at all; the receipt of assistance in war is a snare which carries ruin in its consequences, and ought for ever to be shunned. One little consequence, in the present instance, it would appear that Sir John Malcolm overlooked. The Nizam and Mahrattas were about to go to war; the English had received assistance from both of them; the English were therefore bound to lend assistance to both of them, that is, to send one body of English troops to fight against another.

"Before hostilities commenced between the Soobehdar and the Mahrattas, Mahdojee Scindia died. The power of this chief, and his ascendancy in the Mahratta confederacy, had lately been so great that his death was expected to produce considerable changes, and the Resident at Poona thought it probable that the opportunity might be

European difficulties.

so improved as to effect an adjustment between the Nizam and Mahratta. The Governor-General, however, would not risk offence to the Poona Government by any sort of interference more forcible than words, and the successor of Mahdojee Scindia, his nephew, Dowlut Rao, soon assembled his army from the remotest part of his dominions, and obtained an ascendancy at once in the Poona councils and in the confederacy which was forming against the dominions of the Nizam.

"The Nizam was the party in danger, but the first in the field. He advanced to Beder, if not with a view to actual aggression at least with a view to interfere in the internal affairs of the Mahratta Government, a considerable time before the movement of the Mahratta armies. Early in March 1795 the advanced corps of the Mahratta army, under the command of Dowlut Rao Scindia, approached, and the Nizam advanced from Beder to meet him. A general action took place; both armies were thrown into some confusion, and neither obtained any considerable advantage. But the women of the Nizam* were frightened, and under their influence he retreated from the scene of action during the night. He sought protection in the small fort of Kurdlah, where the Mahrattas had

* This will not be understood unless it is explained that Nizam Alee had two battalions of female sepoys, of 1000 each, which he named the *Zuffur pultuns* or victorious battalions. The females composing them, who were called *Garduncs* — a corruption of the English word guard — were dressed after the old style of British sepoys, and were regularly trained to the French manual and platoon exercise. Their principal duty was to mount guard in the interior of the palace, and to accompany the movements of the Nizam's Zenana. The battalions, I ought to add, were officered by ladies.

These battalions no longer exist, and the six girls who remain of the establishment, in the service of Shums-ool-Oomrah's second son, grinned with delight as they went through some of their drill for my amusement.

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

the advantage of terminating the war without another blow, and concluded a peace on terms which they were pleased to dictate.

"The particulars of the treaty have already been given in the history of the Nizam, but for the performance of its conditions the Nizam had to give up as hostage his Minister, Azeem-ool-Oomrah, whose abilities had for some time been the great support of his throne, who was a zealous friend of the English connection, and a firm opponent of the Mahrattas.

"No part of the conduct of the English had more offended the Nizam than the refusal to permit his two battalions of British troops to accompany him to the war. As the Mahrattas were the great source from which he apprehended danger, an expensive force which could not be employed against the Mahrattas was a loss rather than an advantage. He therefore, shortly after his return to Hyderabad, intimated his desire to dispense with the service of the English battalions, and they marched to the territories of the Company.

"The Nizam had never from the time of Bussy been without French officers in his service. In the confederate war against Tippoo he had two battalions of regular infantry, officered by Frenchmen, and commanded by a gentleman of the name of Raymond, who began his military career in India at an early age in the disastrous campaign at Lally. At first his establishment amounted to no more than 300 men, and he hired their arms from a merchant of his own country at the rate of eight annas—a shilling—a month. By his services and address he rapidly increased the favour and liberalities of the Soobehdar, of which he availed himself for the augmentation and equipment of his corps. It had received

great accession both to its number and appointments since the peace of Seringapatam, and the English Resident reported, probably with great exaggeration, that twenty-three battalions of this description, with twelve field-pieces, accompanied the Nizam in his campaign against the Mahrattas.

"After the return of his Highness to his capital he ordered new levies of this corps, and assigned a portion of territory for its regular payment. The expostulations of the British Resident, and his intimations that so much encouragement of the French portended serious changes in his relations with the English, were but little regarded.

"A part of this corps was sent to occupy the districts of Kurpah and Kummun. These districts lay upon the frontier of the Company's possessions, and the Governor-General took the alarm. 'The measure itself,' he remarked, 'had a suspicious, not to say criminal, appearance,' and he directed 'the strongest representations to be made to induce the Nizam to recall the detachment of M. Raymond.' In case of refusal the Resident was even instructed to threaten him with the march of a body of English troops to his frontier. The apprehensions of the English Government were increased by some French officers, prisoners at Madras, who were detected in a project of escape, and suspected of a design to join M. Raymond.

"Whether the Nizam could have been led on to risk the displeasure of the English, or whether the knowledge of his defenceless condition would soon have brought him back to court their support, sufficient time was not afforded to try. On the 28th June, 1795, his eldest son, Alee Jah, fled from the capital and placed himself in open rebellion, when the Nizam's fears were so vehemently excited, that he applied himself with the utmost eagerness to recover

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

the friendship of the English. He agreed to the recall of Raymond's corps from the district of Kurpah; and warmly solicited the return of the subsidiary force. The battalions were ordered to join him with the greatest possible expedition; but before they were able to arrive an action had taken place in which Alee Jah was made prisoner. He did not long survive his captivity. The Nizam, however, enjoyed but a few months' tranquillity, when another member of his family revolted, at the head of a large body of troops. In quelling this rebellion and recovering the fort of Raichore, which the insurgents had occupied, the English battalions had an opportunity of rendering conspicuous service.

"The Nizam, though brought again to a sufficient sense of his dependence upon the English, could not help reflecting that from them he had nothing to expect in seeking the means of his defence against that insatiate neighbour, whom nothing less than his ruin would content; nor could he forbear turning with particular favour to that body of his troops, on whom, in contending with the Mahrattas, his principal dependence must rest. The value of M. Raymond's corps had risen in his estimation by the activity which it had displayed in the reduction of Alee Jah. Its numbers and appointments were increased; additional lands for its support were assigned to its commander; and arsenal and foundries were established for its equipment. The abilities of M. Raymond qualified him to improve the favourable sentiments of his prince; the discipline and equipment of his corps were carried to the highest perfection of which his circumstances would admit; and his connections with the principal officers of the Government were industriously cultivated and enlarged. He was not anxious to avoid those little displays, by which

the fears and hatred of the English were most likely to be enflamed. The colours of the French Republic were borne by his battalions; and the cap of liberty was engraved on their buttons. While a detachment of this corps was stationed on the frontier of the Company's territories, a partial mutiny was raised in a battalion of Madras sepoys. It was ascribed, of course, to the intrigues of the abominable French officers. Whether this was or was not the fact, two native commissioned officers with a number of men went over to the French.

"It was by no means without jealousy and apprehension, that the English Government beheld the progress of a French interest in the councils of the Nizam. That prince declared his readiness to dismiss the rival corps, provided the English subsidiary force was so increased, and its service so regulated, as to render it available for his defence. This, however, the desire of standing fair with the Mahrattas dissuaded, and a substitute was devised. It was thought expedient to encourage the entrance of English adventurers into the service of the Nizam, who might form a rival corps to counterbalance the French. But the English were less qualified than the French for this species of adventure; there was no man to be found whose abilities and address could balance those of M. Raymond, and this project totally failed."

The Marquis Wellesley had now arrived in India, and while engaged in assembling the army with which he proposed to meet Tippoo Sooltan, found employment in negotiating with Nizam Alee the dismissal of the French officers and the dissolution of their corps. His Minister, to whom the business of the State was almost wholly committed, was a partisan of the English, and well disposed for the annihilation of the French party, as soon as the

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

British Government would consent to replace them by a force adequate to the service which the French performed in the protection of the country. The Nizam was not altogether blind to the dangers of placing himself in a state of helpless dependence upon a superior power. But totally unequal, as he knew that he was, to the defence of himself against the Mahrattas, against Tippoo Sooltan, or against the English, it was easy for the Minister to convince him that he was safer in the hands of the English than of either of the other two. From the attainment of what he regarded as an object of unspeakable importance, the dissolution of the French corps in the service of the Nizam, Lord Wellesley was far from allowing himself to be restrained by any dread of offending the Mahrattas, the motive by which the mind of his predecessor had been swayed. His instructions were issued to the Acting Resident at Hyderabad, on the 8th July, to open a negotiation with the Nizam; and on the 1st September a treaty was concluded by which four battalions of British troops were added to the former two, and the British Government was pledged for the protection of the Nizam against any unjust demands of the Mahrattas. The Nizam, on his part, engaged to disband the French corps in his service; to deliver over its officers to the British Government whenever the whole of the British force should arrive in his capital; and to raise the subsidy, which he paid for the maintenance of the British troops, from rupees 57,713 to 2,01,425 per month.

"Though the force which the French officers commanded consisted, after all the alarm which it occasioned, of less than 14,000 men, it was necessary to take precautions against the chance of its resistance. Pending the negotiation, the additional troops destined for the service

of the Nizam were collected in that part of the Company's territory which touched upon his frontier, and on the 10th October joined the two former battalions at Hyderabad. Fortunately for the schemes of the Governor-General, Raymond, whose talents and great influence might have been formidably exerted for the preservation of his power, had died a few months before; and a struggle for ascendancy had introduced great animosity and disunion into the corps. Not only the Nizam, but even the Minister himself wavered, however, and drew back, when the enterprise came to the verge of execution. But in so little respect was this greatly dreaded corps really held by the British officer who commanded the six subsidiary battalions, that he did not hesitate to take a decisive step. He declared his determination, unless the Nizam came to the immediate resolution of fulfilling his engagements, to make an attack on the French camp with his own forces, and proclaim the want of faith in the Nizam's government as the cause of all the consequences which might ensue. A proclamation was soon after sent to the French camp announcing the discharge of the officers, and declaring it treason in the soldiers to obey them. The soldiers were already in a state approaching mutiny. The disorders now proceeded to greater violence, and the officers were imprisoned by their men. In this helpless situation, the camp, which at the time did not contain above 11,000 men, the rest of the corps being on distant detachment, was surrounded by the whole of the British battalions, and a strong body of the Nizam's horse. The men, upon a promise of their pay and continuance of service, laid down their arms; and the arrest of the officers was accomplished without difficulty or danger. Notwithstanding the unfriendly passions which Frenchmen at this

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

moment excited in the breast of the Governor-General, he was careful to ensure to the individuals, who had fallen under his power, that generosity of treatment which a gallant mind is ever prompted to bestow. Their property, together with such arrears as were due to them by the Nizam, were secured to their use; they were conveyed to Calcutta under every indulgence compatible with the security of their persons; and on their arrival in England the Governor-General provided that they should not be treated as prisoners of war, but transported to their country without detention."

Such is MILL'S statement. KAYE, in his *Life of Sir John Malcolm*, has the following account — Malcolm having been appointed to take up the Assistant-Residentship, which had become vacant by Captain Achilles Kirkpatrick being promoted to Resident, vice his brother, resigned — "The Nizam had entered into a solemn engagement to disband the French regiments, and to give up their European officers to the representatives of the British Government. But no sooner had Colonel Roberts' force arrived than it became apparent that the terms of the treaty would be grudgingly, if at all, fulfilled. That the Nizam should have parted reluctantly with men who had rendered him good service in the hour of need, is not otherwise than natural and honourable. Viewed from the English side, the dissolution of the French corps was a masterpiece of policy. But the sympathies of our common humanity may yet be awakened in favour of the sufferers, when we contemplate the rending of all those ties which had bound the soldier and the officer together and linked the united military body to the State. Doubtless it was a necessity, but it was a cruel one. And when the hour of parting arrived it was not strange that there

should have been a plentiful growth of subterfuge and evasion to delay the fulfilment of a stipulation so painful and so humiliating both to the French party and the Hyderabad Court.

"But over and above this natural and creditable reluctance, there was all that innate duplicity and evasiveness which is inseparable from the diplomacy of a native court. Seldom or never are the conditions of a treaty with an Oriental potentate fulfilled, except under strong compulsion. The Nizam's ministers, on the arrival of Colonel Roberts' force, were eager to see it encamped in a position where it could be of little use in overawing the French battalions. But the British Resident saw plainly enough that the success of his measures depended upon the promptitude with which our troops could be brought to operate upon their lines. Had he been irresolute in this conjuncture, the whole force might have decamped and carried their services to Tippoo, to be turned against us in the coming war.

"A German officer named Piron had succeeded Raymond in the chief command of the force.* It was now reported at the Residency that he was in personal communication with the ministers; that he had a stronger

* He was a man in all respects vastly inferior to Raymond. Speaking of him in a letter to Lord Hobart, written in April 1798, Malcolm says:—"Raymond is succeeded by M. Piron, a rough, violent democrat; a man with more hostile dispositions to us than his predecessor, but less dangerous." In another letter, to General Ross, he speaks of Piron as "a rough democrat, a stranger to that temper and those conciliatory manners by which his predecessor won his way to greatness." And in a later letter to Lord Hobart, whilst narrating how some Soobehdars who had deserted from our army had been apprehended in the French lines, he says:—"Had Raymond lived, the taking up of these men would not have been an easy task. But Piron has no ability, and his authority is far from being generally acknowledged."

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

party than we had suspected at court; and that dangerous intrigues were on foot which were likely to defeat the peaceable ratification of the treaty, and render coercion necessary. There were divided councils in the Durbar. The interests of the Mahrattas, of Tippoo, of the French, had each their supporters among the chief servants of the Nizam. Strong personal motives, too, were at work to thwart the efforts of the British Minister. Every pretext for evasion and delay was seized upon with avidity by the upholders of the French party. It was even reported that peace had been declared between the English and French; that the hostile designs of the former against Tippoo were at an end; and the territories ceded after the last war were to be restored to the Sooltan. But Meer Allum (at this time commander of the Nizam's Mogul troops), who knew the English well, and who had consistently supported our cause, promptly silenced the report, saying, 'If perchance the island of Great Britain should be swallowed up by the sea, then such a peace would be probable. Till that event takes place, it is impossible.'

"Eager as Kirkpatrick and Malcolm were to accomplish the dissolution of the French force without shedding a drop of blood, they felt that it must be done at all hazards, and they feared that the crooked policy of the Hyderabad Durbar would compel them to resort to violence. It was necessary, at all events, that the troops at the Resident's disposal should assume a threatening attitude; and he prepared at a moment's notice to fire on the French lines. There were two brigades, well equipped and ready for action, the components of the old subsidiary force under Colonel Hyndman, and the reinforcements which had just arrived under Colonel Roberts.

The former were moved up to attack the rear of the French camp; the latter were ready to advance upon its front. From such a disposition of our forces there was no escape. The French troops were now completely at our mercy.

"It was on the 20th of October, 1798, that our battalions took up the position which thus fearfully threatened the total annihilation of the French corps. On the same morning a message was brought to the British Resident, declaring that it was the intention of the chief minister immediately to fulfil the treaty, by dismissing the French officers and breaking up the battalions. And at midnight two French officers waited upon Captain Kirkpatrick, at the instance of M. Piron, to inform him that they were one and all prepared to throw themselves on the protection of the British, 'well knowing that, although general policy might dictate their removal from the Deccan, they would be individually considered as entitled to every justice and indulgence that could with propriety be extended to them.' To this the British Resident returned a becoming answer. Duty and inclination alike prompted him to pledge himself to the generous treatment of these unfortunate men.

"On the following morning the orders of the Nizam for the disbandment of the French corps were publicly proclaimed in the lines. The Durbar officers, to whom this duty was entrusted, reported that all was quiet. Soon after their return, the Resident received a letter from Piron, urging him to despatch some person on the part of the British Government to the French cantonments, with a view to the protection both of the public and private property within them. Accordingly Malcolm, who had been for some time actively assisting the negotiations

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

with the Durbar — writing, translating, discussing — was despatched to the French lines. Before he could reach them, the greater number of the regiments, clamorous for their arrears of pay, had risen up in open mutiny and seized the persons of Piron and many of his officers.

"When Malcolm reached the lines, the violence of the mutineers was at its height. In vain he endeavoured to make his way to the place where Piron was confined. In vain he remonstrated; in vain he endeavoured to persuade the men to suffer order to be restored to their ranks. They crowded tumultuously around him. They threatened to deal with him as they had dealt with their own officers. And, doubtless, in the violence of their excitement, they would have fulfilled their threats; but timely assistance was at hand. Among the crowd of mutineers were some men who had formerly belonged to Malcolm's company in the 29th Battalion, but had deserted to the French corps. They now recognised their old officer and went at once to his assistance. He had been kind to them in former days and they had not forgotten his kindness. Lifting him up and bearing him away on their heads, they rescued him from the hands of the infuriated mob.

"Malcolm returned to the Residency; and the mutiny continued to spread. It was an event to be welcomed, not to be deplored. It was plain to the British diplomatists that it would render the dissolution of the corps comparatively easy. So measures were at once concerted for the accomplishment of the disarming and dispersion of the disorganised mass. Early on the following day, Colonel Roberts was instructed to draw up his detachment opposite the French lines, and to summon the men to an unconditional surrender. If at the end of half an hour they had not complied with the demand, he was to attack

them in front, and as soon as Colonel Hyndman heard a shot fired, he was to open upon their rear. A party of 1500 horse was placed under Malcolm, who was ordered to occupy their right flank and prevent escape in that direction, whilst Captain Greene, with another party of 500 horse, occupied the left.

"Some time before Roberts' force came up Malcolm had reached his ground. The first French sepoys whom he met—a small party of deserters—fearing an immediate attack upon their camp, were in an extreme state of alarm. He exerted himself to allay their fears. He told them that, if they fulfilled the required conditions, no violence would be offered to them, and despatched them into the lines to give assurance of protection to their comrades. A deputation of Soobehdars—native officers—came out to him, and declared that they were ready to do anything that they were ordered. On this he advanced into the lines. He found the whole body of sepoys panic-struck, as were those whom he had first met. They had released their officers, and were now disciplined and subdued by an overwhelming sense of their common danger. Malcolm assured them, that if they laid down their arms in peace, they would be protected by the British troops. They promised, therefore, prompt submission. The only condition which they urged upon the British officer was, that the lines should be placed in the possession of the Company's troops, and not given up to the destructive plunder of the Mogul horse.

"Having reported to Colonel Roberts the favourable aspect of affairs, Malcolm drew up his detachment on the heights fronting the French lines. There he was speedily joined by the European officers of the French corps, elate with joy at their escape from the hands of their infuriate

CHAP. IX.

European difficulties.

soldiery, and actually, in the conjuncture that had arisen, regarding the English as friends and deliverers. The rest was soon accomplished. The sepoys left their guns, laid down their arms, and, in the presence of the two lines of British troops, moved off in a deep column to a flag planted on the right of their ground, followed by their wives and carrying their little property with them. Not a shot was fired; not a drop of blood was shed. Eleven or twelve thousand men were thus dispersed in a few hours; and before sunset their whole cantonment, with all their store-houses, arsenals, gun-foundries, and powder-mills, were completely in our possession. The celebrated French corps of Hyderabad had passed into a tradition."*

From that hour the counsels of Britain prevailed in the Durbar of the Nizam.

* KAYE'S *Life of Sir John Malcolm*, i. 72 *et seq.*

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

The complete Series of Treaties, and Papers relating thereto, concluded by the British Government with the Nizam.

I.

TREATY *entered into by the Honourable* EAST INDIA COMPANY *and his Highness* THE NIZAM. *Under date the* 14*th May*, 1759.

Requests made by Colonel Forde to Nuwab Salabut Jung and his compliance thereto in his own hand.

The whole of the Circar of Masulipatam, with eight districts, as well as the Circar of Nizampatam, and the districts of Condavir and Walalmanner, shall be given to the English Company, as an enam (or free gift), and the sunnuds granted to them, in the same manner as was done to the French.

The Nuwab Salabut Jung will oblige the French troops, which are in his country, to pass the river Ganges within fifteen days, or send them to Pondicherry, or to any other place out of the Deccan country, on the other side of the river Krishna; in future he will not suffer them to have a settlement in this country on any account whatsoever, nor keep them in his service, nor assist them, nor call them to his assistance.

APPENDIX. A.

The Nuwab will not demand or call Ganzepetty Ranze to an account for what he has collected out of the Circars belonging to the French, nor for the computation of the revenues of his own country, in the present year; but let him remain peaceable in it in future; and according to the commutation of the revenues of his country before the time of the French, agreeable to the custom of his grandfather and father, and as was then paid to the Circar, so he will now act and pay accordingly to the Circar, and if he (the Raja) does not agree to it, then the Nuwab may do what he pleases. In all cases the Nuwab will not assist the enemies of the English, nor give them protection.

The English Company on their part will not assist the Nuwab's enemies, nor give them protection.

Dated moon Rumzan, the 16th Hijree, 1172, which is the 14th of May, 1759.

I swear by God and his Prophet, and upon the holy Alcoran, that I, with pleasure, agree to the requests specified in this paper, and shall not deviate from it, even a hair's breadth.*

II.

TREATY *with* THE NIZAM, *under date the* 12*th Nov.*, 1766.

A treaty of perpetual honour, favour, alliance, and attachment between the great Nuwab, high in station, famous as the sun, Nuwab Asoph Jah Nizam-ool-Moolk, Nizam-ood-Dowlah, Meer Nizam Alee Khan Bahadoor, Phutta Jung Sepoy Sirdar, and the Honourable English East India Company; signed, sealed, and ratified, on the one part by his Highness the said Nuwab, and on the other by John Calliaud, Esquire, Brigadier-General, invested with full powers, on behalf of the said Company.

Done at Hyderabad, the 9th of the moon Jumadee-oos-Sanee, in the year of Hijree 1180, equal to the 12th of November, 1766.

* In the Nuwab's own hand, which may be seen on the top of the original, as well as his grand seal.

Article 1. — The two contracting parties do, by virtue of this treaty of honour, favour, alliance, and friendship, solemnly engage a mutual assistance to esteem the enemies of one the enemies of both; and, contrariwise, the friends of one the friends of the other.

Art. 2. — The Honourable English East India Company, in return for the gracious favours received from his Highness, consisting of sunnuds for the five Circars of Ellore, Chicacole, Rajamundry, Mustaphanuggur, and Murtezanuggur, expressing the free gift thereof on them and their heirs, for ever and ever, do hereby promise and engage to have a body of their troops ready to settle the affairs of his Highness's government in everything that is right and proper, whenever required, provided that they be at liberty to withdraw the whole, or such part thereof as they shall judge proper, whenever either the safety of their own settlements and possessions, or the peace and tranquillity of the Carnatic be the least endangered, (in case of their falling out, of which circumstance God forbid,) they do promise and engage to give the most timely notice thereof to his Highness in their power.

Art. 3. — The Honourable English East India Company do further engage and promise that in whatever year the assistance of their troops shall not be required, they will pay to his Highness as a consideration for the free gift of the above-mentioned five Circars, for ever and ever, the following sums, by kists, as specified in the 8th article of this treaty, viz.: for the three Circars of Rajamundry, Ellore, and Mustaphanuggur, five lakhs of rupees, and for those of Chicacole and Murtezanuggur, as soon as they are in their hands, and the settling the same is well effected, two lakhs each, in all nine lakhs of rupees per annum.

Art. 4. — The reduction of the Chicacole Circar, by the blessing of God, the Company will effect as soon as possible; but that of Murtezanuggur, in consideration of his Highness having by former agreements given it to his brother, Bazalut Jung, as a jagheer, the Honourable English East India Company do promise and engage not to take possession of until it be his Highness's pleasure, or until the demise of his said brother; but to

APPENDIX A.1

prevent all future disputes and difficulties that may hereafter arise concerning the same, the aforesaid Company do further explain their intentions in the following article.

Art. 5. — As the Circar of Murtezanuggur borders on that of Nizampatam, and the country of the Carnatic, which, by virtue of the former and present treaties and alliances of the aforesaid Company, are bound to maintain and protect in all its extent, therefore, in case the said Bazalut Jung, his agents or dependants, should cause any disturbances to the prejudice thereof, it is hereby agreed on by both parties that the aforesaid Company shall then have it in their power to take immediate possession of that Circar.

Art. 6. — As, by the tenor of the second article of this treaty, the aforesaid Company have engaged to furnish a body of troops to be ready to march to the assistance of his Highness, it is agreed on by both parties, that the expenses thereof shall be paid in the following manner; to wit, if the expense of the number of troops his Highness may require should fall short of the sum of the five lakhs of rupees mentioned to be paid for the three Circars of Rajamundry, Ellore, and Mustaphanuggur, the Company will account to his Highness for what balance may remain due; and in case of its exceeding the above-mentioned sum, the aforesaid Company do hereby engage themselves to be answerable for the payment of the remainder. The same agreement, in like manner, to hold good for the sums stipulated to be paid for the two Circars of Siccacole and Murtezanuggur, when settled.

Art. 7. — In consideration of the fidelity, attachment, and services of the aforesaid Company, and the dependence his Highness has upon them, his said Highness, out of his great favour, does hereby entirely acquit the above-mentioned Circars of all arrears and demands, down to the present date of these writings.

Art. 8. — In case the assistance of the Honourable Company's troops is not required, the annual stipulated sum, expressed in the third article of this treaty, the aforesaid Company do engage to pay, in three kists, after the following manner, and to give

Soucar security for the same, viz.: the first payment, the 31st of March; the second, the 30th of June; and the third the 31st of October.

Art. 9.—Whenever his Highness goes into winter quarters, and the troops of the other Circars have leave for that purpose, those of the aforesaid Company shall have leave also to depart to their own country.

Art. 10.—His Highness engages to give as early notice as possible, not less than three months, of the service in which he will require the assistance of the troops of the aforesaid Company, that they may have timely notice to make the necessary preparations, and that the number of troops sent may be sufficient for the service of them, of which the aforesaid Company are to be left the entire and sole judges; and as the success of all expeditions depends much upon secresy in council, both parties do hereby engage themselves not to reveal any such designs as they may communicate to each other until everything on both sides is ready for execution.

Art. 11.—The Honourable English East India Company, in consideration of the diamond mines, with the villages appertaining thereto, having been always dependent upon his Highness's government, do hereby agree that the same shall remain in his possession now also.

Art. 12.—His Highness, in order to convince the whole world of the great confidence and trust he reposes in the English nation, agrees and consents that the Fort of Condapillee shall be entirely garrisoned by the troops of the aforesaid Company; in consideration of which the aforesaid Company do hereby agree and consent likewise that there be a killeedar therein on the part of his Highness, and that the usual jagheer annexed to the killeedaree shall be ceded to him.

Art. 13.—In virtue of this treaty of mutual favour, alliance, and friendship between the two contracting parties, his Highness promises and engages to assist the aforesaid Company with his troops when required; reserving to himself the same liberty of withdrawing the whole, or any part thereof, in the same manner as is expressed, for the aforesaid Company, in the second

APPENDIX A. article of this treaty, whenever the same shall become necessary.

Art. 14.—In virtue of the above treaty of favour, alliance, and friendship, both parties do mutually and solemnly engage to the punctual and strict observance of all and every one of the above-mentioned articles, that from this time all doubts and suspicions shall cease between them, and in their room a perpetual, just, and sincere confidence be established, so that the great affairs of the Deccan Government and the business of the Company may increase every day in honour, riches, and happiness, from generation to generation.

In confirmation of which, his Highness on the one part, and John Calliaud, Esquire, Brigadier-General, invested with full powers from the English Company, on the other, have hereunto affixed their hands and seals.

Dated in Hyderabad, the 9th of the moon Jumadee-oos-Sanee, in the year of the Hijree 1180, equal to the 12th of November, 1766.

III.

TRANSLATION *of a Sunnud under the seal of* NIZAM ALEE KHAN *for the five Circars.*

Be it known to the Deshmookees, Deshpandias, Mookadums, husbandmen, and inhabitants of the Circars of Rajamundry, Ellore, Mustaphanuggur, Chicacole and Murtezanuggur, belonging to the Soobahship of Hyderabad, that out of our great favour and goodness, from the 9th of the moon Jumadee-oos-Sanee, in the year of Fuslee, 1176, equal to the 12th of November, 1766, the whole of the said Circars (the jagheer of the Mustaphanuggur, *alias* Condapillee Fort, and the usual villages appertaining to the diamond mines excepted) are now given to and conferred upon the European English Company, by way of enam, or free gift, for ever and ever, agreeable to their petition, signed by us, in return for which they, the English Company, are to pay the annual sum of nine lakhs of rupees, and to stand to all Sebundy charges, and whatever earthly or heavenly mischances may hap-

pen. You, therefore, our above-mentioned Deshmookees, &c., are hereby required, with contented minds, to live in obedience to the above Company's deputies, and to pay the proper revenues at the fixed and stated times.

Looking upon this as a positive order, obey it accordingly.

Dated the 9th of the moon Jumadee-oos-Sanee, in the year of the Hijree 1180, equal to the 12th of November, 1766.

IV.

TRANSLATION *of a Discharge under the seal of* NIZAM ALEE KHAN *to* OOMDUT-OOL-MOOLK, SURAJ-OOD-DOWLAH, MOONEER-OOD-DEEN KHAN BAHADOOR, MUNSOOR JUNG, *Foujdar of the Carnatic Payeen Ghaut, from the borders of the Palnand country to the further extremity of those of the Malabar country, and to the sons and heirs of the said* OOMDUT-OOL-MOOLK BAHADOOR.

In consideration of the fidelity and attachment, the said Oomdut-ool-Moolk Bahadoor has promised and engaged to my court, by the means of General Calliaud, and in return for the sum of five lakhs of rupees (agreeable to the petition hereunder mentioned, countersigned by us), this discharge is now given to him, the said Oomdut-ool-Moolk, his sons and heirs, for the whole of the above-mentioned countries, as well the past, present, as the future also.

V.

TRANSLATION *of the Petition supposed to be presented by* OOMDUT-OOL-MOOLK BAHADOOR'S *Wukeel.*

In consequence of the fidelity and attachment Oomdut-ool-Moolk Bahadoor has promised and engaged to your Highness's court, by the means of General Calliaud, I beg leave to hope, that in return for the sum of five lakhs of rupees, a discharge for the past, present, and future may be given to him (the said Oomdut-ool-Moolk Bahadoor), his sons and heirs, for the Car-

APPENDIX A.

natic, from the borders of the Palnand country to the further extremity of those of the Malawar country.

Dated the 9th of the moon Jumadee-oos-Sanee, in the year of the Hijree 1180, equal to the 12th of November, 1766.

VI.

TRANSLATION *of an Obligation given to his Highness* NIZAM ALEE, *by General* CALLIAUD, *on the part of the* NUWAB SURAJ-OOD-DOWLAH.

Whereas evil-minded people have taken great pains, by false representations and otherwise, to instil doubts and suspicions into his Highness's mind regarding Oomdut-ool-Moolk, Suraj-ood-Dowlah, and Mooneer-ood-Deen Khan Bahadoor; in order, therefore, to prevent all causes for the same in future, and to strengthen and establish in the strongest manner the alliance, attachment, and fidelity between his Highness the said Oomdut-ool-Moolk Bahadoor and the English Company, I, John Calliaud, Esquire, Brigadier-General, do hereby promise and engage, on the part of the said Oomdut-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, that he will do nothing prejudicial to the interests of his Highness, or contrary to the friendship and alliance, by the means of the said Company, now happily established between them; for the true and just performance of which the aforesaid Company do hereby become securities.

Given at Hyderabad the 11th of the moon Jumadee-oos-Sanee, in the year of the Hijree 1180, equal to the 14th of November, 1766.

VII.

TRANSLATION *of an Obligation given to his Highness* NIZAM ALEE, *by General* CALLIAUD, *on the part of the* NUWAB SURAJ-OOD-DOWLAH.

I, John Calliaud, Esquire, Brigadier-General, do hereby promise and engage, on the part of Oomdut-ool-Moolk Suraj-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, that agreeable to the terms which his High-

ness has done for him, he, the said Oomdut-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, one month after my arrival at Madras, shall pay into the hands of Soucars, for the use of his said Highness, the sum of five lakhs of rupees, for the performance of which the Company are hereby made securities.

Dated at Hyderabad the 11th of the moon Jumadee-oos-Sanee, in the year of the Hijree 1180, equal to the 14th of November, 1766.

VIII.

TREATY *of Perpetual Friendship and Alliance concluded, in February* 1768, *by the Honourable* EAST INDIA COMPANY *with the* NUWAB *of the Carnatic and the* SOOBAH *of the Deccan.*

A treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance, made and concluded at Fort St. George, between the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, in conjunction with the Nuwab Walla Jah Oomdut-ool-Moolk Ameer-ool-Hind, Suraj-ood-Dowlah, Mooneer-ood-Deen Khan Bahadoor, Munseer Jung, Sipah Salar of the Carnatic Payeen Ghaut, on the one part; and the great Nuwab, high in station, Asoph Jah Nizam-ool-Moolk Meer Nizam Alee Khan Bahadoor Futteh Jung Sipah Salar, Soobah of the Deccan, on the other part; by the Honourable Charles Bourchier, Esq., President and Governor of Fort St. George, and the Council thereof, on behalf of the said English East India Company; the Nuwab Walla Jah Oomdut-ool-Moolk, on behalf of himself as Nuwab of the Carnatic; and the Nuwab Rokun-ood-Dowlah, Dewan, invested with full powers, on behalf of the said Nuwab Asoph Jah Nizam-ool-Moolk, his heirs and successors, as Soobah of the Deccan. Done on the 23rd day of February, in the year 1768 of the Christian era, and on the 4th of the moon Shuval, in the year of the Hijree 1181.

Whereas, on the 12th of November, in the year of the Christian era 1766, or on the 9th of the moon Jumadee-oos-Sanee, in the year of the Hijree 1180, a treaty was concluded at Hyderabad, by and between General John Calliaud, invested with full

APPENDIX No. I.

powers, on behalf of the English East India Company, and the Nuwab Asoph Jah Nizam-ool-Moolk, &c., on behalf of himself, as Soobah of the Deccan, with a design to establish an honourable and lasting friendship and alliance between the two contracting powers; and whereas some misunderstandings have since arisen, which have perverted the intent of the said treaty, and kindled up the flames of war; now be it known to the whole world, that the before-mentioned Nuwab Asoph Jah, and the English Company, with the Nuwab Walla Jah, have entered into another treaty of the strictest friendship and alliance, on the following conditions: —

Article 1.—The exalted and illustrious Emperor of Hindoosthan Shah Allum Padshah, having, out of his gracious favour, and in consideration of the attachment and services of the English East India Company, given and granted to them, for ever, by way of enam, or free gift, the five Circars of Mustaphanuggur, Rajamundry, Chicacole, Murtezanuggur, or Condavir, by his royal firman, dated the 12th of August, 1765, or on the 24th of Suffer, in the sixth year of his reign; and the Nuwab Asoph Jah Nizam-ool-Moolk, as Soobah of the Deccan, having, by the second and third articles of the afore-mentioned treaty, ceded and surrendered by sunnuds, under his hand and seal, to the English East India Company for ever, the afore-mentioned five Circars, it is now farther acknowledged and agreed by the said Asoph Jah Nizam-ool-Moolk, Soobah of the Deccan, that the said Company shall enjoy and hold for ever, as their right and property, the said five Circars, on the terms hereafter mentioned.

Art. 2.—By the afore-mentioned Treaty of Hyderabad, it was stipulated that the Nuwab Asoph Jah having given the Circar of Murtezanuggur as a jagheer to his brother, the Nuwab Ameer-ool-Oomra, Suraj-ool-Moolk Bahadoor Bazalut Jung, the Company should not take possession of the said Circar till after the death of Bazalut Jung, or till he broke the friendship with the said Company, by raising disturbances in the country of Nizampatam or the Carnatic; and though the Company might justly claim a right to take possession of the said Circar, from the

late conduct of Bazalut Jung, yet, in consideration of their friendship for Asoph Jah and his family, and that they may not distress his affairs, by obliging him to provide his brother, Bazalut Jung, with another jagheer, the Company do agree and consent, that Bazalut Jung still hold the Circar of Murtezanuggur, on the aforesaid conditions, or till it be the pleasure of Asoph Jah that the Company should take possession thereof; provided that the said Bazalut Jung returns immediately to his own country of Adonee, and neither keeps with, nor receives from, Hyder Naique any wukeel or correspondence, but lives in peace and harmony with the English Company and the Nuwab Walla Jah, and gives no protection or assistance whatever to the said Naigue, or any of his people, nor any other enemies of the Company, or the Nuwab Walla Jah. But if this article shall at any time be infringed, the Company shall be at liberty, by virtue of this treaty, to take possession of and keep the Circar of Murtezanuggur, in the same manner as the other four, and the Nuwab Asoph Jah engages to assist therein with his troops, if necessary.

Art. 3.—The Fort of Condapillee, with its jagheer, shall for ever hereafter remain in possession of the English Company, and be garrisoned with their troops, under their own officers only, notwithstanding anything to the contrary stipulated in the twelfth article of the Treaty of Hyderabad.

Art. 4.—Narraindoo, one of the zumeendars of the Circar of Chicacole, having lately raised disturbances in the Itchapore country, and refused (as he alleges, in conformity to the Nuwab Asoph Jah's orders) to pay his rents or obedience to the Company, the Nuwab Asoph Jah agrees, on the signing and exchange of the present treaty, to write letters, not only to Narraindoo, but to all the zumeendars in the Circars of Ellore, Mustaphanuggur, Rajamundry, and Chicacole, acquainting them that they are in future to regard the English Company as their Sovereign, and to pay their rents and obedience to the said Company, or their deputies, without raising any troubles or disturbances. The Nuwab Asoph Jah further agrees, that he will not in future encourage or protect, in raising troubles or disobedience, any

APPENDIX A.

zumeendars, renters, or servants of the English Company, or the Nuwab Walla Jah, who, on their parts, engage the same to his Highness Asoph Jah.

Art. 5.—It has been the constant desire and endeavour of the English Company and the Nuwab Walla Jah to preserve their possessions in peace, and to live on terms of friendship with the Soobah of the Deccan: they still desire to do the same; and though the operations of war have lately obliged the Company to send their troops towards Hyderabad, and to take possession of the Circars of Commamet and Wurangul, yet, as a proof of their friendship for the Nuwab Asoph Jah, &c., Soobah of the Deccan, on the signing and exchange of this treaty, the Company's troops shall be recalled to the Fort of Commamet, from whence they shall also retire into their own Circars, so soon as the Soobah, with his army, has crossed the Krishna, leaving the Fort of Commamet to the Soobah's deputy. And as a farther proof of the Company's sincere desire to preserve a friendship with the Soobah of the Deccan, they agree to bury in oblivion what is past, and to pay him annually, for the space of six years, to be computed from the 1st of January, 1768, or the 10th of the moon Shibaun, in the year of the Hijree 1181, the sum of two lakhs of Arcot rupees, at Madras or Masulipatam—that is to say, one lakh on the 31st of March, and also one lakh on the 31st of October, or two lakhs every year, and one lakh more at each of these periods, whenever the Circar of Condavir is put into the Company's possession. The Company, moreover, promise that if they peaceably possess the Circars, during the aforesaid term of six years, and the Soobah gives them no trouble, they will pay annually, from the 1st of January, 1774, the sum of five lakhs, in two equal payments as before expressed, or of seven lakhs, if Condavir be then in their possession; but in case the Soobah, or the Mahrattas, by his instigation, should invade the Circars or Carnatic, or they or any other power should conquer the Circars from the English Company, the payment of the said sums shall be suspended till peace, and the Circars are restored to the Company.

Art. 6.—It was stipulated in the former treaty made at

Hyderabad that the Company and the Soobah should mutually assist each other with their troops when required, and their own affairs would permit; but it being apprehended, at present, that such an agreement may subject both parties to difficulties, and that misunderstandings may arise on that account, it is now agreed only that a mutual peace, confidence, and friendship shall subsist for ever between the English Company, his Highness Asoph Jah, and the Nuwab Walla Jah; the enemies of either shall be regarded as the enemies of the other two powers, and the friends of either be treated as the friends of all; and in case any troubles should arise, or any enemies invade the countries under the government of either of the contracting parties, the other two shall give no countenance or assistance to such enemies or invaders. The Company and the Nuwab Walla Jah, willing, however, to show their voluntary attachment to the Soobah, will always be ready to send two battalions of sepoys and six pieces of artillery, manned by Europeans, whenever the Soobah shall require them and the situation of their affairs will allow of such a body of troops to march into the Deccan, provided the Soobah pays the expense during the time that the said troops are employed in his service.

Art. 7.—The exalted and illustrious Emperor Shah Allum, having been pleased, out of his great favour and high esteem for the Nuwab Walla Jah, to give and grant to him and to his eldest son, Moyen-ool-Moolk Oomdut-ool-Oomrah, and their heirs for ever, the government of the Carnatic Payeen Ghaut, and the countries dependent thereon, by his royal firman, bearing date the 26th of August, 1765, or the 27th of the moon Zuphur, in the sixth year of the said emperor's reign; and the Nuwab Asoph Jah Nizam-ool-Moolk, &c., having also, out of his affection and regard for the said Nuwab Walla Jah, released him, his son Moyen-ool-Moolk, &c., and their heirs in succession for ever, from all dependence on the Deccan, and given him a full discharge of all demands, past, present and to come, on the said Carnatic Payeen Ghaut, by a sunnud, under his hand and seal, dated the 12th of November, 1776, in consideration of the said Nuwab Walla Jah having paid the Soobah five lakhs of

APPENDIX A.

rupees, it is now agreed and acknowledged by the said Asoph Jah Nizam-ool-Moolk, that the said Nuwab Walla Jah, and after him his son Moyen-ool-Moolk, and their heirs in succession, shall enjoy for ever as an ultumgan, or free gift, the government of the Carnatic Payeen Ghaut, in the fullest and amplest manner, the said Nuwab Asoph Jah promising and engaging not to hold or keep up any kind of correspondence with any person or persons in the said Carnatic Payeen Ghaut, or in the Circars before and now ceded to the English Company, except the said Nuwab Walla Jah or the said English Company, by the means of their Resident and council of Madras; who, on their part, in conjunction with the said Nuwab Walla Jah, engage likewise not to hold or maintain any correspondence with any person or persons in the Deccan, except the Nuwab Asoph Jah, his Dewan, and the securities, whose names are hereunto subscribed.

Art. 8.—The Nuwab Asoph Jah, out of his great regard and affection, and from other considerations, having been pleased to grant and confer on the Nuwab Walla Jah, and his eldest son, Moyen-ool-Moolk Oomdut-ool-Oomrah, several sunnuds, viz.:—

An ultumgan sunnud for the whole of the Carnatic.

An ultumgan sunnud for the whole of the Pergunnah Imungundela, with the Chumpoora.

An ultumgan sunnud for the whole of the villages of Cathasera, &c.

An ultumgan sunnud for the killeedaree of the Fort of Colaur.

An ultumgan sunnud for the whole of the district of Sonedaupe; and a full and ample sunnud containing a discharge for all demands past, present, and future, on account of the Carnatic, &c.

It is hereby agreed that all and every one of these sunnuds shall be regarded equally binding with any other article of the treaty, and be as duly observed by the Nuwab Asoph Jah as if entered here at full length.

Art. 9.—Hyder Naique having, for some years past, usurped the government of the Monsore country, and given great disturbances to his neighbours by attacking and taking from many of them

their possessions, and having also lately invaded, and laid waste with fire and sword the possessions of the English Company and the Nuwab Walla Jah in the Carnatic, it is certainly necessary for their peace, and for the general benefit of all the neighbouring powers, that the said Naique should be punished and reduced so that he may not hereafter have the power to give any person further trouble; to this end the Nuwab Asoph Jah hereby declares and makes known to all the world, that he regards the said Naique as a rebel and usurper, and, as such, divests him of, and revokes from him, all sunnuds, honours, and distinctions conferred by himself, or any other Soobah of the Deccan, because the said Naique has deceived the Nuwab Asoph Jah, broken his agreement, and rendered himself unworthy of all farther countenance and favours.

Art. 10.—That the English Company may hereafter carry on their trade peaceably on the coast of Coromandel, and also on the coast of Malabar, and that they, with the Nuwab Walla Jah, may hold the Carnatic and their other possessions in peace, it appears necessary that the countries of Carnatic Balaghaut, belonging to the Soobehdaree of Viziapoor, now or lately possessed by Hyder Naique, should be under the management and protection of those who will do justice and pay obedience to the high commands from court: it is therefore agreed by the Nuwab Asoph Jah that he shall relinquish to the English Company all his right to the Dewanree of the said Carnatic Balaghaut, belonging to the Soobahdaree of Viziapoor, and that the Company shall present an arzee or petition to the royal presence to obtain from the Emperor Shah Allum a firman confirming and approving their right thereto. But that the Nuwab Asoph Jah, as Soobah of the Deccan, may not lose his dignity or the revenue arising from the said countries, the English Company agree to pay him annually out of the Dewanree collection, from the time they are in possession thereof, the sum of seven lakhs of Arcot rupees, including Durbar charges, being the sum annually paid heretofore, in two payments, at the space of six months from each other, provided the said Asoph Jah, Soobah of the Deccan, assists the said Com-

APPENDIX A. 1

pany and the Nuwab Walla Jah in punishing Hyder Naique, and neither receives from nor sends either wukeels or letters to him.

Art. 11.—As the English Company do not intend to deprive the Mahrattas of their chout any more than the Soobah of his peshcush, which used to be paid from the Carnatic Balaghaut, belonging to the Soobahdaree of Viziapoor, now or lately possessed by Hyder Naique, it is hereby agreed, and the Company willingly promise to pay the Mahrattas regularly and annually, without trouble, for the whole chout, as settled in former times, from the time the said countries shall be under the Company's protection as Dewan; provided, however, that the Mahrattas guarantee to the Company the peaceable possession of the said Dewanree; to this end the Nuwab Asoph Jah promises to use his best endeavours, jointly with the English and the Nuwab Walla Jah, to settle with the Mahrattas concerning the chout of the said countries, how and where it is to be paid, so that there may be no disturbances hereafter on that account between any of the contracting parties or the Mahrattas.

Art. 12.—All the foregoing articles are sincerely agreed to by the subscribing parties, who resolve faithfully to execute and abide by the same, so that a firm and lasting friendship may mutually subsist between them; and while such an alliance subsists, what power will dare to disturb the possessions of either party? The English Company and the Nuwab Walla Jah will endeavour on all occasions to show their friendship and attachment to the Nuwab Asoph Jah, Nizam-ool-Moolk, as Soobah of the Deccan, and look on the support of that government as the support of their own; in short, there will be no manner of difference in interest between them.

In witness and confirmation of all the above articles, and every part of the aforesaid treaty, we whose names are underwritten have interchangeably subscribed to and sealed three instruments of the same tenor and date, viz.: The President and Council of Fort St. George, on the behalf of the English East India Company at that place, this 26th day of February, in the year of the Christian era 1768; the Nuwab Asoph Jah,

Soobah of the Deccan, at his camp, near Pillere, on the 22nd day of the moon Shavul, in the year of the Hijree 1181; and the Nuwab Walla Jah, for himself, at Fort St. George, the 7th day of the moon Shavul, in the 1181st year of the Hijree. APPENDIX A.

(Signed) CHARLES BOURCHIER,
SAMUEL ARLEY,
JOHN CALL,
GEORGE STRATTON,
GEORGE DAWSON,
JAMES BOURCHIER,
GEORGE MACKEY.

The Company's Seal.

N.B. — The names of the contracting parties were transposed in the parts kept by each of them, and each took the precedence by turn.

The above contracting parties, to wit, the President and Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the English East India Company; the great Nuwab, high in station, Asoph Jah, Soobah of the Deccan; and the Nuwab Walla Jah, Soobah of Mahommedpoor, having duly considered and voluntarily entered into the above articles, which they have respectively signed and sealed in our presence, we whose names are hereunto subscribed do solemnly promise and engage, under our hands and seal, that we will guarantee to the said English Company and the Nuwab Walla Jah the due and just observance of the above treaty, on the part of the Nuwab Asoph Jah.

I take God to witness that of my own free will I am security.

The Seal of Rokun-ood-Dowlah.

I swear by Vencatesh and Bail Bahadoor that of my own free will and consent I am security.

The Seal of Ramchunder Ranze.

APPENDIX A. 1

I swear by Sactasha and Bail Bahadoor that I am truly and sincerely security.

The Seal of Beer Bahadoor.

I swear by Vencatesh and Bail Bahadoor that of my own free will and consent I, Dundaveram, wukeel to Madhoo Rao, Pundit Purdhan, am security on the part of the said Madhoo Rao.

The Seal of Dundaveram.

N.B.—The foregoing guarantee agreement was signed and executed by the guarantees subscribing the same, and annexed to the parts of the treaty delivered to the Company and the Nuwab; and to the part delivered to Nizam Alee Khan the following guarantee or agreement was fixed, viz.:

The above contracting parties, to wit, the Great Nuwab, high in station; Asoph Jah, Soobah of the Deccan; the Nuwab Walla Jah, of Mahommedpoor; and the President and Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the said English East India Company, having duly considered and voluntarily entered into the above articles, which the said President and Council, on behalf of the said English East India Company, have signed and sealed in my presence, I, the said Nuwab Walla Jah, whose name is hereunto subscribed, do solemnly promise and engage, under my hand and seal, that I will guarantee to the said Nuwab Asoph Jah the due and just observance of the above treaty, on the part of the said English East India Company.

The Nuwab's Seal.

And we, the said President and Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the said English East India Company, do solemnly promise and engage, under our hands, that we will guarantee to

the said Nuwab Asoph Jah the due and just observance of the above treaty on the part of the said Nuwab Walla Jah.

(Signed) CHARLES BOURCHIER,
SAMUEL ARDLEY,
JOHN CALL,
GEORGE STRATTON,
GEORGE DAWSON,
JAMES BOURCHIER,
GEORGE MACKEY.

IX.

TRANSLATION *of a Sunnud, under the* SOOBAH'S *seal, dated the 22nd of the moon Shavul,* 1181, *equal to the 12th of March,* 1768.

Be it known to the Deshmookees, Deshpandias, Mookadums, husbandmen, &c., inhabitants of the Rajamundry, Ellore, Mustaphanuggur, Murtezanuggur and Chicacole Circars, belonging to the Soobahship of Foukund, Booncand, Hyderabad, that agreeable to the firman of Shah Allum, Padshah Gazee, to the English East India Company, and my regard and friendship to them (the said English East India Company), I have again conferred upon them, by way of enam, for ever and ever, all and several of the above Circars, whole and entire, together with the fort and jagheer of Condapillee, in consequence of a treaty of friendship and alliance which has lately been concluded between me, the said Company, and Ameer-ool-Hind Walla Jah Bahadoor, and which was executed on the part of the said Company by the Governor and Council of Madras and on the part of Ameer-ool-Hind Walla Jah Bahadoor, by himself, in the aforesaid place of Madras, the 7th of the moon Moorah, Hijree 1181, equal to the 26th of February, 1768; and by me, now in the encampment of my victorious army, near Pillere, this 22nd day of the moon Shavul, Hijree 1181. You, therefore, the whole of the said Deshmookees, Deshpandias, Mookadums, &c., look upon the said East India Company as your masters, and be in every re-

APPENDIX. A.

spect obedient to them, exerting yourselves in the payment to them of the proper revenues of the said Circars, at the fixed and stated times.

Look upon this as a positive and absolute order, and obey it accordingly. Dated as above.

On the back of the sunnud are the attestations of the Mutesuddees of the offices of Huzzoor, Mustouphy, and Dewan, and copies thereof have been registered in their books.

X.

TRANSLATION *of a Sunnud, under the* SOOBAH'S *seal, dated the 22nd of the moon Shavul, Hijree* 1181, *equal to the 12th of March,* 1768.

In these times the Dewanee of the Carnatic Balaghaut country, belonging to the Soobahship of Daurel, Zuphur Viziapoor, before or now possessed by Hyder Naique, with the whole of my right and title thereto, has been conferred upon the English East India Company, they, the said English East India Company, engaging, after being in possession thereof, to pay annually into my treasury (Durbar charges included) the sum of seven lakhs of rupees, nuzzur, or peshcush; you, therefore, the zumeendars, both high and low, of the said Carnatic Balaghaut country belonging to the said Soobahship, live in due obedience to the said Company, paying them the proper revenues thereof, at the fixed and stated times. And whereas Hyder Naique is a rebel and usurper, I have therefore deprived him of all his honour and dignities: you are by no means, therefore, to pay any attention to his deputies or wukeels, but are to stop all correspondence, either with him or them.

Look upon this as a positive and strict order. Dated as above.

On the back of the sunnud, the petition from the Mutesuddees supposed to be presented is inserted, and the Mutesuddees of the several offices of Huzzoor, Dewan, and Mustouphy, have attested that copies thereof have been registered in their books.

XI.

TRANSLATION *of a Sunnud, under the* SOOBAH'S *seal, dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree* 1181, *equal to the 11th of March,* 1768. APPENDIX A.

In these times, agreeable to the high firman of Shah Allum, Padshan Gazee, the Dewanee Rockshigurry, and Meer Autushy of the Carnatic Payeen Ghaut and Balaghaut countries, from the banks of the river Krishna, towards Pulnaur, to the boundaries of Bombay (including the Malabar country), together with the whole of the forts, jagheerdars, zumeendars, poleegars, killeedars, nisamdars, rozeenedars, &c., belonging thereunto, have been conferred, by way of enam ultumgan, whole and entire, without the participation of any one, upon Oomdut-ool-Oomrah, Moyen-ool-Moolk, Assed-ool-Dowlah, Hoosain Alee Khan Bahadoor, Zoolpheam Jung; you therefore, our sons, brothers, officers, and mutesuddees of the Nizamship of the Deccan, and mootecophils of our affairs, both new and old, at present and to come, agreeable to the above firman and this sunnud, exert yourselves in the strengthening of this business, for ever and ever, delivering up the said countries from generation to generation, and esteeming his as exempt and free from all displacing and removal, also acquitted and discharged from the whole of the demands of the Dewanee, &c.; give him no trouble or molestation whatever, either for the Soobehdaree or Foujdaree peshcush, or any other charges or expenses.

Look upon this as an order, and by no means act in anything contrary to what is herein expressed, nor require a new sunnud every year.

XII.

TRANSLATION *of a Sunnud under the seal of the* SOOBAH, *dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree* 1181, *equal to the 11th of March,* 1768.

Be it known to the Deshmookees, Deshpandias, husbandmen, and inhabitants of the district of Sundacope, belonging to the

APPENDIX A.

Soobahship of Viziapoor, that the said district, agreeable to what is desired in the zimir, or back of the sunnud, has been assigned over as an ultumgan to Siphi-ool-Moolk, Anwur-ood-Dowlah, Mahommed Anwur Khan Bahadoor, Hoosain Jung; you will, therefore, live in true and just obedience to the Amuldur of the said Siphi-ool-Moolk, and pay the proper revenues at the fixed and stated times.

Look upon this as an order, and act agreeable thereto.

XIII.

TRANSLATION *of the Zimir, containing a petition, which is supposed to be presented by the* MUTESUDDEES, *and to have been signed by the* SOOBAH *signifying his consent thereto.*

The form of the petition runs thus: —The wukeel of Walla Jah, Ameer-ool-Hind, begs that the district of Sundacope, whole and entire, may be conferred upon Siphi-ool-Moolk, Anwur-ood-Dowlah, Mahommed Anwur Khan Bahadoor, Hoosain Jung, by way of ultumgan, and that a sunnud for the same may be made out and signed by your Highness. Respecting this we wait your orders.

The sunnud for the pergunnah of Imungundala (belonging to the Circar of Chumpoora), to Hoosain-ool-Moolk, Hemand-ood-Dowlah, Mahommed Abdoolla Khan Bahadoor, Heyabber Jung, runs the same as the former sunnud, excepting the term "whole" being inserted therein; the date thereof is likewise the same as the other.

XIV.

TRANSLATION *of a Sunnud, under the* SOOBAH'S *seal, dated the* 21*st of the moon Shavul, Hijree* 1181, *equal to the* 11*th of March,* 1768.

Be it known to the Deshmookees, Deshpandias, husbandmen, and inhabitants of the pergunnah of Hewalee, Hyderabad, &c., Circar of Mahommednuzzer, of the Soobahship of Hyderabad, that the village of Cutkasera, belonging to the above pergunnah, in the manner as is expressed on the back of this sunnud,

has been assigned over, by way of ultumgan, to Ameer-ool-Hind Walla Jah, in order to defray the expenses of his father's tomb; you will, therefore, live in perfect and true obedience to the Amuldar of the said Walla Jah, paying them the proper revenues at the fixed and stated times.

Look upon this as an order, and obey it accordingly.

In the zimir, at the back of the sunnud, containing the supposed petition, the village of Cutkasera is mentioned, &c.

XV.

TRANSLATION *of a Discharge, under the* SOOBAH'S *seal, dated the 2nd of the moon Shavul, Hijree* 1181, *equal to the 11th of March,* 1768.

To the high in rank and station, our dear brother Walla Jah Ameer-ool-Hind. From the time that your father, Anwur-ood-Deen Khan Bahadoor, the martyr, held from the family of Asopheea the Soobahship of the Carnatic, and the Chicacole, Rajamundry, &c., Circars (belonging to the Soobahship of Foakund, Booncand, Hyderabad), to the time of his martyrdom, and from thence, during your time, till the present instant, and the date of this discharge, all accounts and demands of the Circar have been settled and forgiven, every pice and every cash; and there remains now, under no pretence whatever, either to myself, my children, or brothers, as well for past, present, or future, any demands either upon you, your children, or heirs, on account of the Soobehdaree or Foujdaree peshcush, or the Dewanee Rockshigurry, Meer Athushy, &c., charges; in proof of which I have written this paper by way of discharge, that it may hereafter appear.

XVI.

TRANSLATION *of a Sunnud, under the* SOOBAH'S *seal, dated the 21st of the moon Shavul, Hijree* 1181, *equal to the 11th of March,* 1768.

In these times the Killeedarship of the Fort of Chumpoora

APPENDIX A.

(belonging to the Circar of that name, and dependent upon the Soobahship of Hyderabad), together with the jagheer annexed thereto, and the troops belonging thereto, exempt from all chout, agreeable to what is mentioned in the zimir, or back of this sunnud, has been given and conferred, by way of ultumgan, to Naseer-ool-Moolk, Jutzain-ood-Dowlah, Mahommed Salabut Khan Bahadoor, Naseer Jung, that he the said Naseer-ool-Moolk, may not deviate in the least in the proper care and attention thereto, either in the furnishing or charging of provisions, or regulating the troops according to the established custom; you, therefore, the zumeendars and Deshmookees, esteeming the said Naseer-ool-Moolk as invested with absolute powers in the Killeedarship, pay him the proper revenues at the fixed and stated times, and look upon him as entitled to the usual perquisites and advantages of the said fort.

Esteem this as an order, and obey it accordingly.

On the back of the sunnud is the petition, reciting the contents of the sunnud.

The sunnud of the Killeedarship of the Fort of Calaur (belonging to the Soobahship of Viziapore), to Muddur-ool-Moolk Rokun-ood-Dowlah, Haphiz Mahommed Munnowar Bahadoor, Bahadoor Jung, runs the same as that for the fort of Chumpoora (excepting that the whole of the jagheer is mentioned in this): the date is also the same as the other.

The whole of the sunnuds are endorsed by the mutesuddees of the Dewanee, Mustouphee, and Huzzoor offices, and copies of all have been registered in their books.

XVII.

TREATY *of Alliance with* BAZALUT JUNG, 1779.

Heads of a treaty of friendship and alliance between the Nuwab Ameer-ool-Oomrah, Suraj-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, and the Governor and Select Committee of Fort St. George, in behalf of the English East India Company, 1779.

Article 1. — The English Company agree to rent from the Nuwab Suraj-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, the Circar of Murtezanuggur,

commonly called Guntoor, clear of sebundy, for whatever he now annually receives from it, as will appear by the accounts of collections of the Anmil now residing there.

Art. 2.—We, the English Company, shall always have at heart the good and prosperity of the Nuwab Suraj-ool-Moolk. He shall dismiss from his service the French soldiers now with him. We will send him what troops he may want (the quota to be settled hereafter), who will remain with him constantly and obey his instructions. They are, however, only to be employed within the districts belonging to him, or for the defence of his country in case of an attack from a foreign enemy; but these troops are on no account to be carried out of his country, or those of the zumeendars dependent upon him. If his affairs should at any time require his going to visit his brother, the Nuwab Nizam-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, their troops shall attend him, and be always with him.

Art. 3.—The expenses of their troops shall be regulated by the Company's custom; and the accounts, having been signed by the Nuwab, shall be paid monthly from the rent of the Guntoor Circar. The remainder of the rent shall be regularly remitted in Soucar bills to the Nuwab. In case of any improper behaviour or disrespect shown by the commanding officer, or any other European officer of our troops, upon representation being made to us by the Nuwab, we shall remove such officer and appoint another in his room.

Art. 4.—If the Nuwab Suraj-ool-Moolk's territories be invaded by an enemy, we shall, besides the troops that are stationed with him, send such a sufficient force as we can spare to his assistance. The ordinary and extraordinary expenses of such troops, whatever they may amount to, shall be paid agreeable to the Company's established customs by the Nuwab, who will sign the accounts. If any disputes arise between our soldiers and sepoys and the ryots and the servants of the Nuwab, punishment shall be inflicted by our officers on our men, agreeable to the English laws and customs. The English officers and their people shall not interfere with the servants and ryots of the Nuwab, and shall not protect or countenance them in any shape.

APPENDIX A.

In case of any dispute, where the Nuwab's people appear to be in the wrong, they shall be delivered up to him for punishment.

Art. 5.—The customary allowances of the zumeendars of the Guntoor Circar, amounting annually to 5000 pagodas, shall continue as before. The fort and jagheer villages of Condavir shall remain under the management of the servants of the Nuwab; but a garrison of English troops, as may be deemed necessary for the defence of the fort, shall be stationed with the killeedar.

Art. 6.—If the Company shall demand a body of horse from the Nuwab, he shall let them have a number according to his abilities, and the said cavalry shall be returned to him, and their expenses paid, as soon as the service for which they shall be required is finished.

These articles we promise in general to fulfil on our part, until a more full and explicit treaty can be drawn out, which shall be drawn out as soon as possible. Witness our hands and the seal of the Company, in Fort St. George, the 27th day of April, 1799.

SUNNUD FROM BAZALUT JUNG.

AMEER-OOL-OOMRAH,

SURAJ-OOL-MOOLK,

AHMED-OOD-DOWLAH,

MEER MAHOMMED SHUREEF KHAN BAHADOOR,

BAZALUT JUNG,
the devoted Servant of his
glorious Majesty,
SHAH ALLUM
BAHADOOR.

XVIII.

To all Deshmookees, Zumeendars, Deshpandias, and Tenants of the Circar of Murtezanuggur, commonly called Guntoor, be it written.

The aforesaid Circar has at this time been given to the glory of merchants, the English Company, at a certain rent, commencing from the beginning of the year Fuslee, 1188.

You are therefore to give your attendance on the Naibs of the aforesaid Company, and punctually pay to them the just revenue due to the Circar (Government). After this a fresh sunnud, setting forth the rent which is fixed upon, shall be granted, and you are to act agreeable thereto. Let this be punctually observed. — Dated 12th Mohurrum, in the 1193rd year of the Hijree.

XIX.

TRANSLATION *of the* NIZAM'S *Order to* SEYF JUNG *for the Surrender of the Guntoor Circar to the Company, delivered to Captain* KENNAWAY, *the Resident at the* NIZAM'S *Durbar, the* 18*th September*, 1788.

At this time, Captain Kennaway, being come to the Presence, on the part of Lord Cornwallis, and having made a demand of the Guntoor, is charged with the settlement of affairs between his Highness and the English Company; you are, therefore, immediately on receipt of this order, to deliver up the Circar in question to the servants of the Company without opposition, and with your jumma wansil bankee account, your own effects, and whatever is with you belonging to Government, repair to the Presence.

A true translation of what was delivered to Captain Kennaway as a copy of the sealed order sent to him for Seyf Jung.

(Signed) A. B. EDMONSTONE,
Assistant to the Department.

XX.

APPENDIX A. COPY *of a Letter from* EARL CORNWALLIS *to the* NIZAM, *deemed equal to a Treaty, written 7th July*, 1789.

Your Highness's letter, containing strong expressions of friendship, was presented to me by Meer Abool Cassim, and has afforded me the most inexpressible satisfaction. I have perfectly understood all the matters entrusted to the verbal communication of Meer Abool Cassim, and the sincere and friendly sentiments which I have discovered your Highness to be impressed with towards me have induced me to show the confidence I place in your Highness's declaration by candid and explicit conversations with Meer Abool Cassim, on subjects of the highest importance; and as they all of them have tendency to strengthen and increase our friendship, I shall communicate without reserve to your Highness what has occurred to me relative to them.

It was with no small concern I found, on my arrival in charge of the control of all the Company's affairs, that one of the eventual and most essential points of the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance made in 1768, between your Highness and the Company, remained unexecuted on both sides, viz.: the surrender of the Guntoor Circar to the Company, and the regular discharge of your Highness's demand for the peshcush from the Company. Anxious, notwithstanding, that by urging the due performance of this article, I should not intrude on your Highness while engaged in pursuits of importance, I postponed all negotiations on the subject until I was convinced that your Highness, uninterrupted by war, had full leisure to consider the propriety of the performance of this article of the treaty, and until you might have had sufficient opportunity to put implicit confidence in my assurances for the punctual discharge of the peshcush for the Northern Circars. I then deputed Captain Kennaway to your Highness's court, with instructions to make the demand of the Guntoor Circar, by virtue of the Treaty of

1768; to assure your Highness of my firm intention to discharge the balances, upon fair statement, due to your Highness on account of the peshcush, and to impress you with the sincerity of my intentions for its regular payment hereafter.

I have already expressed my satisfaction at your Highness's immediate compliance to deliver up the Guntoor Circar to the Company, and have assured your Highness of my firm intention to persevere in a strict system of faith to engagements; and now, with such a proof of the sincerity of your Highness's friendship and good faith, I have, from a desire to testify to your Highness that I am impressed with similar sentiments, entered into a full discussion of every article with Meer Abool Cassim, in order that such parts of it as are undefined and bear an obscure and doubtful meaning may be so explained as shall preclude every necessity of future discussion, remove all grounds of misunderstanding, and give stability and permanency to that friendship which now subsists between us.

In adopting this rule of conduct, I do no more than fulfil the intention of the King of England and the British nation, who, by the system lately established for the government of this country, had in view the important end of giving efficacy to the existing treaties between the English and the powers of Hindoosthan, and of securing a due performance thereof in future. This communication, I am persuaded, will fully satisfy your Highness of the propriety of my declining the proposal of Meer Abool Cassim for entering into a new security for the discharge of the peshcush by mortgaging a portion of the Circars, considering, as I do, the faith of the English nation pledged for the due payment of it.

In proof of the sincerity of my intentions that the treaty should be carried into full effect, I agree that in the sixth article of the treaty the words "whenever the situation of affairs will allow of such a body of troops to march into the Deccan," shall be understood to mean, that the force engaged for by this article, viz., two battalions of sepoys and six pieces of cannon, manned by Europeans, shall be granted whenever your Highness shall apply for it, making only one exception,

APPENDIX A.

that it is not to be employed against any power in alliance with the Company, viz., Pundit Purdhan Peishwa, Raghojee Bhonsla, Mahadajee Scindia, and the other Mahratta chiefs, the Nuwab of Arcot, and Nuwab Vizier, Rajas of Tanjore and Travancore. That the battalions at present not defined in number, shall consist of not less than 800 men each. That the six field-pieces shall be manned with the number of Europeans which is usual in time of war. That the expense to be charged to your Highness shall be no more than the exact sum which it costs the Company to maintain a body of that force when employed on service in the field, and that this expense be as per separate account. That this detachment shall march within two months, or sooner, if possible, after it is demanded, and your Highness shall be charged with the expense of it from the day it enters your Highness's territories until it quits them on its return to the Company's, with the addition of one month at the average calculation of the whole amount, in order to defray the charges the Company must necessarily incur to put such a force in a state fit for service.

I have so fully discussed the articles of the treaty that relate to the Nuwab of Arcot and the Carnatic, on the representation of Meer Abool Cassim, that a mere reference to the articles themselves will inform your Highness of the full force of my arguments; and although the long-existing friendship between the Nuwab and the Company might be urged as farther ground for declining the proposal of Meer Abool Cassim, his right to the possession of the Carnatic Payeen Ghaut is fully established and admitted by the seventh and eighth articles, and papers appertaining to them; there can therefore be no necessity for troubling your Highness with other reasons.

In regard to the articles relative to the Dewanee of the Carnatic Ballaghaut, your Highness must be well convinced that circumstances have totally prevented the execution of these articles, and the Company are in the full enjoyment of peace with all the world; but should it hereafter happen that the Company should obtain possession of the country mentioned in these articles, with your Highness's assistance, they will strictly per-

form the stipulations in favour of your Highness and the Mahrattas. Your Highness must be well assured that while treaties of peace and friendship exist with any chief, negotiations that tend to deprive that chief of any part of his possessions, improved on his part, must naturally create suspicions in his mind unfavourable to the reputation of your Highness and to the character of the Company, since the only grounds on which such negotiations could be carried on rest on a treaty existing upwards of twenty years, the execution of which is yet unclaimed, and since no provocation has hitherto been made to justify a breach in the present peaceable and amicable understanding between each other.

As I am at all times desirous that such circumstances as carry with them impediment and hindrance to good order and government, without bearing the smallest advantage to either side, should be so changed as to produce the good effects expected from treaties, and as the affairs of both parties might suffer great injury from being excluded from corresponding with the other powers of the Deccan, I agree that, in future, either party, without a breach of treaty, shall be at liberty to receive or send wukeels to correspond with any powers in the Deccan in such manner as may be expedient for the benefit of their own affairs, under the condition that the object of such intercourse or correspondence be not hostile to either of the governments.

I have, in many instances, as well through Captain Kennaway as Meer Abool Cassim, and in the first part of this letter, declared my firm intention to execute the Treaty of 1768, and to live in perpetual amity and friendship with your Highness; and your Highness will be convinced, from the explanations I have given to those articles in the treaty of ambiguous and obscure meaning, that I am earnestly desirous of the adjustment of every matter on grounds fair and liberal, but it is necessary, in consideration of the subjects of conversation with Meer Abool Cassim, that I should point out to your Highness, that unless just cause should be given for entering into new treaties, the laws of my country, the injunctions of the King and Company of England, as well as the faith and honour of the English, prohibit me from enter-

APPENDIX A.

ing into any negotiation to make new treaties; and I have confined my conferences with Meer Abool Cassim to the explanation of that made in 1768, with a view to a more perfect execution of it. On this account I have not judged proper to comply with such requests as have been made by Meer Abool Cassim, that in any shape tend to alter the spirit of that treaty. A farther agreement to impress your Highness with the propriety of this determination, is the sanction and support of his Majesty and the Company of England to those measures that coincide with their instructions. I have mentioned this circumstance merely to assure your Highness of the strength of my assertions, and the value of my engagements, in regard to the Guntoor Circar, and the other articles of the treaty; and I trust that this clear explanation of the ambiguous articles of the treaty will render it effectual, and will afford your Highness a convincing proof of the Company's determination to adhere to the faith of it.

Although I have not agreed to enter into a new treaty with your Highness through Meer Abool Cassim, for the reasons above assigned, yet your Highness, in consideration of the authority vested in me by the King and Parliament of England, will consider my letter, though merely purporting a clear explanation of the several articles in the Treaty of 1768, strong and efficient upon the English governments in India equally so as a treaty in due form could be, since the members of the Council have given their cheerful acquiescence to its contents.

For further particulars of my sentiments I beg leave to refer your Highness to Meer Abool Cassim, whom I have considered, during this negotiation, as faithfully attached to your Highness, fully acquainted with your Highness's interests, and your most confidential servant, empowered to settle any agreement for the mutual benefit of the two governments. I have, accordingly, communicated to him without reserve all that has occurred to me on the subject of the elucidation of the Treaty of 1768, in the same manner as if your Highness were present; nevertheless, as your Highness's concurrence and approbation are necessary to give a final sanction to the articles discussed, I have

thought proper to mention them in this letter. For the rest, your Highness may have the most assured confidence that I will most faithfully abide by all the engagements I have entered into on the part of the Company. APPENDIX A.

XXI.

EXTRACT *from the Journals of the House of Commons, 15° Martii,* 1792.

Resolved, that it appears that Earl Cornwallis's letter, dated the 7th July, 1789, to the Nizam, was meant to have, and has had, the full force of a treaty executed in due form.

XXII.

TRIPARTITE TREATY *of* 1790.

Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance between the Honourable United English East India Company, the Nuwab Asoph Jah Bahadoor, Soobehdar of the Deccan, and the Peishwa, Servoy Madhoo Rao Narrain Pundit Purdhan Bahadoor against Futtee Alee Khan, known by the denomination of Tippoo Sooltan, settled by Captain John Kennaway on the part of the said Honourable Company, with the said Nuwab Asoph Jah by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable Charles, Earl Cornwallis, K.G., Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Article 1. — The friendship subsisting between the three states agreeable to former treaties, shall be increased by this, and between the Honourable Company and his Highness the Nizam, the three former treaties concluded with the late Salabut Jung, through Colonel Forde, in the year 1759, with the Nizam through General Calliaud in the year 1766, and the Treaty of 1768 with the Madras Government, together with Lord Cornwallis's letter of the 7th July, 1789, which is equivalent to a

APPENDIX A.

fourth treaty, remain in full force, except such articles of them as may, by the present treaty, be otherwise agreed to, and perpetual friendship shall subsist between both parties and their heirs and successors agreeably thereto.

Art. 2. — Tippoo Sooltan having engagements with the three contracting powers, has notwithstanding acted with infidelity to them all, for which reason they have united in a league, that to the utmost of their power they may deprive him of the means of disturbing the general tranquillity in future.

Art. 3. — This undertaking being resolved on, it is agreed that on Captain Kennaway's annunciation to the Nuwab Asoph Jah of the actual commencement of hostilities between the Honourable Company's force, and the said Tippoo, and on Mr. Malet's announcing the same to Pundit Purdhan, in number not less than 25,000, but as many more and as much greater an equipment as may be, shall immediately invade the territories of the said Tippoo, and reduce as much of his dominions as possible before and during the rains, and after that season the said Nuwab and Pundit Purdhan will seriously and vigorously prosecute the war with the potent army, well appointed and equipped, with the requisite warlike apparatus.

Art. 4.—If the Right Honourable the Governor-General should require a body of cavalry to join the English forces, the Nuwab Asoph Jah and Pundit Purdhan shall furnish to the number of 10,000, to march in one month from the time of their being demanded by the shortest and safest route with all expedition to the place of their destination, to act with the Company's forces; but should any service occur practicable only by cavalry, they shall execute it, nor cavil on the clause of "to act with the Company's forces." The pay of the said cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the Honourable Company at the rate and on the conditions hereafter to be settled.

Art. 5. — If in the prosecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy should gain a superiority over either, the others shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to relieve the said party and distress the enemy.

Art. 6. — The three contracting powers having agreed to enter

into the present war, should their arms be crowned with success in the joint prosecution of it, an equal division shall be made of the acquisition of territory, forts, and whatever each Circar or government may become possessed of from the time of each party commencing hostilities; but should the Honourable Company's forces make any acquisitions of territory from the enemy previous to the commencement of hostilities by the other parties, those parties shall not be entitled to any share thereof. In the general partition of territory, forts, &c., due attention shall be paid to the wishes and conveniences of the parties relatively to their respective frontiers.

Art. 7.—The underwritten poleegars and zumeendars, being dependent on the Nuwab Asoph Jah and Pundit Purdhan, it is agreed that on their territories, forts, &c., falling into the hands of any of the allies, they shall be re-established therein, and the nuzzeranna that shall be fixed on that occasion shall be equally divided amongst the allies. But in future the Nuwab Asoph Jah and Pundit Purdhan shall collect from them the usual peshcush and kundee which have been heretofore annually collected; and should the said poleegars and zumeendars act unfaithfully towards the Nuwab or Pundit Purdhan, or prove refractory in the discharge of their peshcush and kundee, the said Nuwab and Pundit Purdhan are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The Chief of Saranoon is to be subject to service with both the Nuwab and Pundit Purdhan; and should he fail in the usual conditions thereof, the Nuwab and Pundit Purdhan will act as they think proper.

List of Poleegars and Zumeendars.

Chittledroog.	Heychungoondeh.
Anagoondy.	Cunnagheery.
Henponelly.	Kittoor.
Billaree.	Hannoor.
Roydroog.	The district of

Abdool Hakim Khan, the Chief of Saranoon.

Art. 8.—To preserve, as far as possible, consistency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a wukeel from

APPENDIX A.

each party shall be permitted to reside in the army of the others, for the purpose of communicating to each other their respective views and circumstances, and the representations of the contracting parties to each other shall be duly attended to, consistent with circumstances and the stipulations of this treaty.

Art. 9.—After this treaty is signed and sealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to swerve from its conditions at the verbal or written instance of any person or persons whatever, or on any other pretence; and in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it shall be made by mutual consent, no party introducing unreasonable objections, nor shall either of the parties enter into any separate negotiations with Tippoo, but on the receipt of any advance or message from him by either party, it shall be communicated to the others.

Art. 10.—If, after the conclusion of peace with Tippoo, he should attack or molest either of the contracting parties, the others shall join to punish him, the mode and conditions of effecting which shall be hereafter settled by the contracting powers.

Art. 11.—This treaty, consisting of eleven articles, being this day settled and concluded by Captain John Kennaway, with his Highness the Nuwab, Captain Kennaway has delivered to his Highness the Nuwab one copy of the same in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, and the Nuwab has delivered to Captain Kennaway another copy in Persian, executed by himself, and Captain Kennaway has engaged to procure and deliver to the Nuwab, in sixty-five days, a ratified copy from the Governor-General, when the treaty executed by Captain Kennaway shall be returned.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Paungul, on the 20th of Shavul, 1204 Hijree, or 4th July, 1790, E. S.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, the 29th day of July, 1790.

XXIII.

TREATY *with the* NIZAM, *with two separate Articles*, 1798.

An enlarged perpetual subsidiary treaty, between the Honour-

able United English East India Company and his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor, Soobehdar of the Deccan, his children, heirs, and successors, settled by Capt. James Achilles Kirkpatrick by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Mornington, Knight of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, one of his Britannic Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the said Honourable East India Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies.

Whereas his Highness Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor has, from the greatness of existing friendship, expressed a desire for an increase of the detachment of the Honourable Company's troops, at present serving his Highness, the Right Honourable Earl Mornington, Governor-General, has taken the proposals to that effect into his most serious consideration, and the present juncture of affairs, and the recent hostile conduct and evil designs of Tippoo Sooltan, as fully evinced by his sending ambassadors to the Isle of France, by his proposing to enter into treaty, offensive and defensive, with the French Republic, against the English nation, and by actually receiving a body of French troops into his dominions and immediate pay, rendering it indispensably necessary that effectual measures for the mutual defence of their respective possessions should be immediately taken by the three allied powers, united in a defensive league against the aforesaid Tippoo Sooltan. The aforesaid Governor-General, in consequence, empowered Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick, Acting Resident at the court of his Highness the Nizam, to enter, in behalf of the Honourable Company, into certain engagements with his Highness Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor, for a permanent increase of the Honourable Company's troops in his Highness's pay, in the proportion, and on the condition, specified in the following articles, which must be understood to be of full validity, when the treaty shall be returned, signed, and sealed, by the Governor-General.

Article 1.—Such parts of the letter from Earl Cornwallis to his Highness the Nizam, dated the 7th July, 1789, and which has

APPENDIX A.

always been considered in the light of a treaty, as relate to the stationing of troops with his Highness, are to be considered as in full force; that is, the services of the new permanent subsidiary force are to be regulated precisely by the same restrictive clauses that operate on the present detachment, unless the Peishwa shall hereafter consent to any alterations in those conditions, and his Highness likewise approve of the same.

Art. 2.—Agreeably to the practice in the Company's service, the new subsidiary force shall be subject to relief, either partial or entire, as often, and in such manner, as the Company's Government may require, provided, withal, that no diminution takes place, by such means, in the stipulated number to be stationed with his Highness.

Art. 3.—The proposed reinforcement of subsidiary troops shall be in the pay of the State from the day of their crossing the boundaries. Satisfactory and effectual provision shall be made for the regular payment of this force, which, including the present detachment, is to amount to 6000 sepoys with firelocks, with a due proportion of field-pieces, manned by Europeans, and at the monthly rate of rupees 2,01,425. The yearly amount of subsidy for the aforesaid force for 6000 men, with guns, artillerymen, and other necessary appurtenances, is rupees 24,17,100. The said sum shall be completely discharged in the course of the year by four equal instalments; that is, at the expiration of every three English months, the sum of rupees 6,04,275 in silver, of full currency, shall be issued, without hesitation or demur, from his Highness's treasury; and should the aforesaid instalments happen to fall at any time the least in arrears, such arrears shall be deducted, notwithstanding objections thereto, from the current kist of peshcush payable to his Highness on account of the Northern Circars. Should it at any time so happen, moreover, that delay were to occur in the issue of the instalments aforesaid, at the stated periods, in such case assignments shall be granted on the collections of certain districts in the State, the real and actual revenue of which shall be adequate to the discharge of the yearly subsidy of the aforesaid force.

Art. 4.—The duties on grain and all articles of consumption, as well as on all necessaries whatever, for the use of the new subsidiary force, shall be commuted agreeably to the practice that obtained with the former detachment. A place likewise shall be fixed on as the head-quarters of the said force, where it shall always remain, except when services of importance are required to be performed; and whenever either the whole or part of the said force is to be employed in the business of the State, a person of respectability, and who is a servant of this Circar, shall be appointed to attend it. The commanding officer and officers of the said subsidiary force shall be treated in all respects in a manner suitable to the greatness and dignity of both States. APPENDIX A.

Art. 5.—The said subsidiary force will, at all times, be ready to execute services of importance; such as the protection of the person of his Highness, his heirs, and successors, from race to race, and overawing and chastising all rebels or exciters of disturbance in the dominions of this State; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions, nor, like sebundy, to be stationed in the country to collect the revenues thereof.

Art. 6.—Immediately upon the arrival of the aforesaid subsidiary force at Hyderabad, the whole of the officers and serjeants of the French party are to be dismissed, and the troops composing it so dispersed and disorganised, that no trace of the former establishment shall remain. And his Highness hereby engages for himself, his heirs, and successors, that no Frenchman whatever shall hereafter be entertained in his service, or in that of any of his chiefs or dependants, nor be suffered to remain in any part of his Highness's dominions; nor shall any Europeans whatever be admitted into the service of this State, nor be permitted to remain within its territories, without the knowledge and consent of the Company's Government.

Art. 7.—The whole of the European and sepoy deserters from the Company's service that may be in the French or any other party of troops belonging to this State, are to be seized and delivered up to the British Resident; and no persons of the above description are to be allowed refuge in future in his

APPENDIX A.

Highness's territories, but are, on the contrary, to be seized without delay, and delivered up to the British Resident; neither shall any refuge be allowed in the Company's territories to sepoy deserters from the service of his Highness, who shall in like manner be seized and delivered up without delay.

Art. 8.—Whereas his Highness the Nizam, from considerations of prudence and foresight and with a view of avoiding manifold evils, has determined on dismissing the French from his service, and on dispersing and disorganising the troops commanded by them, as specified in the sixth article, and on entertaining a perpetual standing force of the Honourable Company's in their room, subject to the limitations and restrictions prescribed by Earl Cornwallis's letter to his Highness the Nizam, mentioned in the first article, it is therefore hereby agreed, that with a view to the mutual benefit of his Highness and the Peishwa, and the happiness of their respective subjects, the Company's Government will use their best endeavours to have inserted, with the consent and approbation of both, in the new treaty, in contemplation between the three allied powers, such a clause as shall set each at ease with regard to the other. Should the Peishwa, however, not accede to a proposal so highly advantageous and profitable to both governments, and differences hereafter arise between the two States, namely, that of the Nuwab Asoph Jah Bahadoor, and of Rao Pundit Purdhan, in such case the Company's government hereby engage, that interposing their mediation in a way suitable to rectitude, friendship, and union, they will apply themselves to the adjustment thereof, conformable to propriety, truth, and justice; the Nuwab Asoph Jah Bahadoor accordingly hereby engages never to commit, on his part, any excess or aggression against the Circar of Rao Pundit Purdhan; and in the event of such differences arising, whatever adjustment of them the Company's Government, weighing things in the scale of truth and justice, may determine upon, shall, without hesitation or objection, meet with full approbation and acquiescence.

Art. 9.—All former treaties between the Honourable East India Company and the government of the Nuwab Asoph Jah and the Peishwa remain in full force. Should hereafter the Rao Pundit Purdhan express a desire to enter into subsidiary engagements similar to the present with the Honourable Company, the Nuwab Asoph Jah will most readily give his concurrence.

Art. 10.—This enlarged subsidiary treaty, consisting of ten articles, being this day settled by Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick with the Nuwab Asoph Jah Bahadoor, Captain Kirkpatrick has delivered one copy hereof, in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, to the Nuwab, who on his part has also delivered to Captain Kirkpatrick one copy of the same, duly executed by himself; and Captain Kirkpatrick hereby engages to procure and deliver to his Highness, in the space of fifty days, a ratified copy from the Governor-General, in every respect the counterpart of the one executed by himself; and on the delivery of such copy, which will then have become a full and complete instrument, the treaty executed by Captain Kirkpatrick shall be returned. In the meanwhile, no time shall be lost in writing for the advance of the proposed reinforcement.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Hyderabad, the 1st September, Anno Domini 1798, or 19th Rubbee-ool-Awul, Anno Hegiræ 1213.

XXIV.

SEPARATE ARTICLES *appertaining to the* TREATY *with the* NIZAM.

Separate articles appertaining to the perpetual subsidiary treaty, concluded between the Honourable English East India Company and his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah Bahadoor, on the 1st September, Anno Domini 1798, or 19th Rubbee-ool-Awul, Anno Hegiræ 1213.

Whereas, in conformity to a wish expressed by his Highness the Nizam, the stipulation in the sixth article of the subsidiary treaty, respecting the delivering up of the French, is agreed to

APPENDIX A.

be made a separate one, his Highness hereby engages that after the arrival of the Company's troops at Hyderabad the whole of the French officers and soldiers in his service shall be apprehended, in such way as Captain Kirkpatrick may point out, and be delivered up to him, or for a time be kept in confinement in a habitation belonging to the Circar, but in the custody of the Company's troops; and upon the re-organisation of the party lately under the command of the aforesaid French officers, they, the said French officers and soldiers, shall, within the space of two months, be delivered up to the British Resident. Strict orders shall, moreover, be issued to all Talookdars on the frontiers, and to those in charge of all forts and passes, to seize any Europeans whatever attempting to pass their respective stations, and send them immediately, with all due precautions, prisoners to Hyderabad, where they shall be instantly delivered up to the British Resident. On the above condition it is hereby agreed that the Frenchmen thus delivered up shall not be considered as common prisoners of war, nor be in any respect maltreated. They shall be conveyed at the Company's expense, and with as little restraint as possible, to England, and from thence be sent, by the first favourable opportunity, to France, without being detained for a cartel or exchange of prisoners. Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Hyderabad, the 1st September, Anno Domini 1798, or 19th Rubbee-ool-Awul, Anno Hegiræ 1213.

(Signed) J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
Acting Resident.

XXV.

SEPARATE ARTICLE *appertaining to the* PERPETUAL SUBSIDIARY TREATY, *concluded between the Honourable English* EAST INDIA COMPANY *and his Highness the Nuwab* ASOPH JAH BAHADOOR, *on the 1st September, Anno Domini* 1798.

No correspondence on affairs of importance shall in future, on any account, be carried on with the Circar of Rao Pundit

Purdhan, or with any of his dependants, either by the Nuwab Asoph Jah Bahadoor, or by the Honourable Company's Government, without the mutual privity and consent of both contracting parties; and whatever transactions, whether of great or small import, may in future take place with the aforesaid Rao Pundit Purdhan, or his dependants, a reciprocal communication of the same shall be made to the other contracting party, without delay and without reserve.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Hyderabad, the 1st September, Anno Domini 1798, or 19th Rubbee-ool-Awul, Anno Hegiræ 1213.

(Signed) J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
Acting Resident.

XXVI.

PARTITION TREATY *of* MYSORE, 1799.

Treaty for strengthening the alliance and friendship subsisting between the English East India Company Bahadoor, his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, and the Peishwa Rao Pundit Purdhan Bahadoor, and for effecting a settlement of the dominions of the late Tippoo Sooltan.*

Whereas the deceased Tippoo Sooltan, unprovoked by any act of aggression on the part of the allies, entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army for the purpose of commencing war against the Honourable English Company Bahadoor, and its allies, Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, and the Peishwa Rao Pundit Purdhan Bahadoor; and the said Tippoo Sooltan having attempted to evade the just demands of satisfaction and security made by the Honourable English Company and its allies for their defence and protection against the joint designs of the said Sooltan and the French, the allied armies of the Honourable

* The Peishwa refused to accede to this treaty.

APPENDIX A.

English Company Bahadoor, and of his Highness Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, proceeded to hostilities in vindication of their rights, and for the preservation of their respective dominions from the perils of foreign invasion, and from the ravages of a cruel and relentless enemy.

And whereas it has pleased Almighty God to prosper the just cause of the said allies, the Honourable English Company Bahadoor, and his Highness Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, with a continual course of victory and success, and finally to crown their arms by the reduction of the capital of Mysore, the fall of Tippoo Sooltan, the utter extinction of his power, and the unconditional submission of his people. And whereas the said allies, being disposed to exercise the rights of conquest with the same moderation and forbearance which they have observed from the commencement to the conclusion of the late successful war, have resolved to use the power which it has pleased Almighty God to place in their hands, for the purpose of obtaining reasonable compensation for the expenses of the war, and of establishing permanent security and genuine tranquillity for themselves and their subjects, as well as for all the powers contiguous to their respective dominions; wherefore a treaty for the adjustment of the territories of the late Tippoo Sooltan between the English East India Company Bahadoor and his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor is now concluded by Lieutenant-General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of his Britannic Majesty and of the English East India Company Bahadoor, in the Carnatic and on the coast of Malabar, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Mornington, K.P., Governor-General for all affairs, civil or military, of the British nation in India; and by the Nuwab Meer Allum Bahadoor, on the part and in the name of his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, according to the undermentioned articles, which, by the blessing of God, shall be binding upon the heirs and successors of the

contracting parties as long as the sun and moon shall endure, and of which the conditions shall be reciprocally observed by the said contracting parties.

Article 1.—It being reasonable and just the allies and this treaty should accomplish the original objects of the war (viz. a due indemnification for the expenses incurred in their own defence, and effectual security for their respective possessions against the future designs of their enemies), it is stipulated and agreed that the districts specified in the Schedule A. hereunto annexed, together with the heads of all the passes leading from the territory of the late Tippoo Sooltan to any part of the possessions of the English East India Company Bahadoor, of its allies, or tributaries, situated between the Ghauts on either coast, and all forts situated near to, and commanding the said passes, shall be subjected to the authority, and be for ever incorporated with the dominions of the English East India Company Bahadoor, the said Company Bahadoor engaging to provide effectually, out of the revenues of the said districts, for the suitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Tippoo Sooltan, and to apply to this purpose, with the reservation hereinafter stated, an annual sum of not less than two lakhs of star pagodas, making Company's share as follows:—

Estimated value of districts enumerated in the Schedule A., according to the statement of Tippoo Sooltan, in 1792, canterai pagodas .	7,77,170
Deduct provision for the families of Hyder Alee Khan, and of Tippoo Sooltan, two lakhs of star pagodas in canterai pagodas . .	2,40,000
Remains to the East India Company	5,37,170

Art. 2.—For the same reason stated in the preceding articles, the district specified in the Schedule B. annexed hereunto, shall be subjected to the authority, and for ever united to the dominions of the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, the said Nuwab having engaged to provide liberally, from the revenues of the said districts, for the support of Meer Kummer-ood-Deen Khan Bahadoor, and of his family and relations, and to grant him for this purpose a personal jagheer in the district of Gurrumcondah, equal to the annual sum of rupees 2,10,000, or

APPENDIX A.

of 70,000 canterai pagodas, over and above, and exclusive of a jagheer, which the said Nuwab has also agreed to assign to the said Meer Kummer-ood-Deen Khan, for the pay and maintenance of a proportionate number of troops to be employed in the service of his said Highness, making the share of his Highness as follows:—

Estimated value of the territory specified in Schedule B., according to the statement of Tippoo Sooltan, in 1792, canterai pagodas . .	6,07,332
Deduct personal jagheer to Meer Kummer-ood-Deen Khan, 2,10,000R. or	70,000
Remains to the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Khan Bahadoor	5,37,332

Art. 3.—It being further expedient for the preservation of peace and tranquillity, and for the general security, on the foundations now established by the said Company Bahadoor, it is stipulated and agreed that the said fortress, and the island on which it is situated (including the small tract of land, or island, lying to the westward of the main island, and bounded on the west by a nullah, called the Mysore nullah, which falls into the Canvery near Chenagal Ghaut) shall become part of the dominions of the said Company, in full right and sovereignty for ever.

Art. 4.—A separate government shall be established in Mysore; and for this purpose it is stipulated and agreed that the Maharaja Mysore Kishna Raja Oodiaver Bahadoor, a descendant of the ancient Rajas of Mysore, shall possess the territory hereinafter described, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Art. 5.—The contracting powers mutually and severally agree that the districts specified in Shedule C., hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the said Maharaja Mysore Kishna Raja, and shall form the separate government of Mysore, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Art. 6.—The English East-India Company Bahadoor shall be at liberty to make such deductions, from time to time, from the sums allotted by the first article of the present treaty for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Alee Khan and Tippoo Sooltan, as may be proper, in consequence of the decease of any

member of the said families; and in the event of any hostile attempt on the part of the said family, or of any member of it, against the authority of the contracting parties, or against the peace of their respective dominions or the territories of the Raja of Mysore, then the said English East India Company Bahadoor shall be at liberty to limit or suspend entirely the payment of the whole or any part of the stipend hereinbefore stipulated to be applied to the maintenance and support of the said families.

Art. 7.—His Highness the Peishwa Rao Pundit Purdhan Bahadoor shall be invited to accede to the present treaty, and although the said Peishwa Rao Pundit Purdhan Bahadoor has neither participated in the expense or danger of the late war, and therefore is not entitled to share any part of the acquisitions made by the contracting parties (namely, the English East India Company Bahadoor and his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor), yet, for the maintenance of the relations of friendship and alliance between the said Peishwa Rao Pundit Purdhan Bahadoor, the English East India Company Bahadoor, his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, and Maharaja Mysore Kishna Raja Bahadoor, it is stipulated and agreed that certain districts specified in Schedule D., hereunto annexed, shall be reserved, for the purpose of being eventually ceded to the said Peishwa Rao Pundit Purdhan Bahadoor, in full right and sovereignty, in the same manner as if he had been a contracting party to this treaty; provided, however, that the said Peishwa Rao Pundit Purdhan Bahadoor shall accede to the present treaty, in its full extent, within one month from the day on which it shall be formally communicated to him by the contracting parties; and provided also, that he shall give satisfaction to the English East India Company Bahadoor, and to his Highness Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor with regard to certain points now pending between him, the Peishwa Rao Pundit Purdhan Bahadoor, and the said Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, and also with regard to such points as shall be represented to the said Peishwa, on the part of the English East India Company

APPENDIX A.

Bahadoor, by the Governor-General or the British Resident at the Court of Poona.

Art. 8.—If contrary to the amicable expectation of the contracting parties, the said Peishwa Rao Pundit Purdhan Bahadoor shall refuse to accede to this treaty, or to give satisfaction upon the points to which the seventh article refers, then the right to, and sovereignty of the several districts herein-before reserved for eventual cession to the Peishwa Rao Pundit Purdhan Bahadoor, shall vest jointly in the said English East India Company Bahadoor, and the said Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, who will either exchange them with the Raja of Mysore for other districts of equal value, more contiguous to their respective territories, or otherwise arrange and settle respecting them as they shall judge proper.

Art. 9.—It being expedient, for the effectual establishment of Maharaja Mysore Kishna Raja in the government of Mysore, that his Highness should be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, it is stipulated and agreed, that the whole of the said force shall be furnished by the English East India Company Bahadoor, according to the terms of a separate treaty, to be immediately concluded between the said English East India Company Bahadoor and his Highness the Maharaja Mysore Kishna Raja Oodiaver Bahadoor.

Art. 10.—This treaty, consisting of ten articles, being settled and concluded this day, the 22nd of June, 1799 (corresponding to the 17th of Mohurrune, 1214 Anno Hegiræ), by the Lieutenant-General George Harris, the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, have delivered to Meer Allum Bahadoor one copy of the same, signed and sealed by themselves; and Meer Allum Bahadoor has delivered to Lieutenant-General George Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, another copy of the same, sealed by himself; and Lieutenant-General George Harris, the Honourable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honourable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant-Colonel

William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Close, and Meer Allum Bahadoor, severally and mutually engage, that the said treaty shall be respectively ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-General under his seal and signature, within eight days from the date hereof, and by his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, within twenty-five days from the date hereof.

The Nizam's Seal.

Ratified at Hyderabad, by his Highness the Nizam, on the 13th day of July, Anno Domini 1779.

(Signed) J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
Resident.

SCHEDULE A.

The Company's Share.

The following districts from Nuggur or Bidmore: —

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Konal (Mangalore) Bekul and Neliseram	1,33,662	7¼	0			
Karkul	11,393	2¼	0			
Barkoo	48,389	8½	0			
Khooshalpore	26,361	7½	0			
Bulkul	9,177	0¾	0			
Gairsoppa	9,192	0¾	0			
Haniavur (Onore)	17,482	9½	0			
Mirjaun	8,953	4¾	0			
Anoolah, Punchmahl, and Shedasooghur (or Soonda Payeen Ghaut)	28,332	2	0			
				2,92,945	2½	0
Bhilghuy				18,929	4½	0

Coimbatoor, &c.: —

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Coimbatoor	80,000	0	0			
Danaigincotah	35,000	0	0			

APPENDIX A.

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Cheoor	27,000	0	0			
Chinjeny	27,000	0	0			
Darapoor, Chuckerghery	64,000	0	0			
Settimungalum	30,000	0	0			
Undoor	8,000	0	0			
Perondoora	14,000	0	0			
Vizimungal (Aravarcourchy)	20,000	0	0			
Errode	20,000	0	0			
Coroor	41,000	0	0			
Coodgully	15,000	0	0			
Cavereporam	4,000	0	0			
				3,85,000	0	0

Wynaad (from Ahmednuggur Chickloor) from Talooks belonging to Seringapatam:—

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Panganoor	15,000	0	0			
Suttikal, Alambady, and Kodahully	15,200	0	0			
Oussore	18,096	0	0			
Decanicotah and Ruttungeery	14,000	0	0			
Vencatigyrotah	6,000	0	0			
Ankusgusgeery and Solageree	4,000	0	0			
Bangloor	3,000	0	0			
Talmulla and Talwoddy (two Talooks of Hurdunhully)	5,000	0	0			
				80,296	0	0
				7,77,170	6¾	0
Deduct provision for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Alee Khan and Tippoo Sooltan, star pagodas, 2,00,000				2,40,000	0	0
Remains to the Company				5,37,170	6¾	0

SCHEDULE B.

The Nizam's Share.

Gooty:—

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Fyze Hussur Kubal	15,568	0	0			
Kona Koomlah	7,500	0	0			
Pamri	11,000	0	0			
Wurjur Kurroor	8,998	1	0			
Yursutty Murajcherroo	5,902	0	0			
Riem Rapah	4,800	0	0			

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	APPENDIX A.
Muttoor	2,700	0	0				
Pravalli Munimong	9,426	3	0				
Chunumpilly	8,951	8	0				
Mul Kaira Koobpo	22,251	8¾	0				
Koortunni	8,800	0	0				
Yarki	22,673	1	0				
				1,23,571	1¾	0	
Pennacoondah				60,000	0	0	
Mürrugseera				8,000	0	0	
Hundytenantpoor				16,000	0	0	
Kongoor (remainder of)				11,629	0	0	
Kunchundgoondy (remainder of)				10,000	0	0	
Of Gurrumconda, all districts not ceded in 1792				1,85,810	0	0	
Puttungherry (from Seringapatam)				10,000	0	0	
Rydroog (6 Talooks)				1,02,856	0	0	
Kurnool Peshcush				66,666	0	0	
From Chittledroog Jerrimulla (1 Talook)				7,800	0	0	
				6,07,332	1¾	0	
Deduct a personal jagheer to Kummer-ood-Deen Khan and relations				70,000	0	0	
Remains to the Nizam				5,37,332	1¾	0	

SCHEDULE C.

Districts ceded to Maharaja Kishna Raja Oodiaver Bahadoor.

Talooks belonging to Seringapatam :—

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Puttun Attorkrun	11,000	0	0			
Mysore Attorkrun or Rohmut Nazeer	11,500	0	0			
Nuzzer Bar	14,000	0	0			
Hurdunhully	15,000	0	0			
Periapatan	6,200	0	0			
Muddoor	13,200	0	0			
Hetghur Dewancotah	8,000	0	0			
Betudapoor	7,000	0	0			
Tyoor	8,000	0	0			
Yellandoor	10,000	0	0			
Malweily (Yulinahbad)	9,000	0	0			
Tulkar Sosilah	8,100	0	0			
Nursipoor	10,200	0	0			

APPENDIX A.

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Yertoorah	7,200	0	0			
Bailoor	15,700	0	0			
Arkulgoor	4,300	0	0			
Chinipatam	12,100	0	0			
Bullum (Mungizabad)	10,000	0	0			
Hussen	7,900	0	0			
Honawully	9,400	0	0			
Nagmungul	4,700	0	0			
Belloor	3,100	0	0			
Maharage Droog	10,000	0	0			
Gram	3,500	0	0			
Ramghéery	7,400	0	0			
Turkarumb	7,400	0	0			
Ahmudnuggur Chickloor	10,000	0	0			
Kurp	12,000	0	0			
Tornoy Khaira	9,000	0	0			
Coonydghul	5,006	9	0			
Hoolioordroog	4,000	0	0			
Kairkaira	4,065	0	0			
Chennyputtan	9,138	0	0			
Nooggairly	3,000	0	0			
Mairlatesh and Kismagepoor	6,100	0	0			
Sucknyputtan	6,200	0	0			
Bonorawar, Guradungilly, and Hanenhelly	10,000	0	0			
Boodihall	7,000	0	0			
Nidghul	6,000	0	0			
Pasghur	10,000	0	0			
Hagulwary	12,000	0	0			
Goomnaipollum	10,000	0	0			
Bangalore	55,000	0	0			
Mâgry	8,400	0	0			
Mudgeny	36,000	0	0			
Coorjgherry	4,000	0	0			
				4,60,811	9	0
Chankanhelly	8,900	0	0			
Nulwang and Doorbillah	16,000	0	0			
Anicul	10,000	0	0			
Byroodroog	4,000	0	0			
Hyboor	7,000	0	0			
Dewanhelly	20,045	0	0			
Ootradroog	5,000	0	0			
Chinroydroog	8,000	0	0			
Toomkoor and Deoroy	18,000	0	0			
Nidgegul and Macklydroog	16,000	0	0			
Kundy Keera and Chullnaighelly	16,000	0	0			
Chota Balapoor	80,000	0	0			

APPENDIX A.

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Colar	80,000	0	0			
Jungumcotah	13,000	0	0			
Chuckmoogalum	8,134	4	0			
Kudoor	7,129	7¼	0			
				3,17,509	1¼	0

Serra (remainder of):—

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Serra and Amrapoor	55,000	0	0			
Hoosutta	50,754	0	0			
Burra Balapoor	44,000	0	0			
				1,49,754	0	0

Nuggur above Ghaut:—

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Kusbah	29,145	4¾	2			
Coolydroog	28,818	0¾	2			
Koompsee	8,094	2½	0			
Kope	22,864	5¼	2			
Wasthara	6,818	9	0			
Eckairy and Sagur	39,411	0½	2			
Ghooty (Hoably)	11,006	8¾	0			
Surbtowanundy	10,458	0¼	2			
Terryanwitty	17,424	0	0			
Shikarpoor	11,774	0¾	0			
Annuntapoor	10,191	9½	0			
Lakouly Danwass	11,629	6¾	1			
Oodgunny	13,614	1¾	0			
Jimoga	16,883	5	0			
Hoolighonore	6,583	5¾	1			
Biddery	10,835	5	2			
Chingeery Beswapatam	22,091	1¾	3			
Turry Keerah	14,076	4¼	2			
Azimpor	10,696	2¾	3			
				3,02,417	6	6

Chittledroog (remainder of), 12 Talooks:—

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Kusbah	20,874	7¾	1			
Beem Sumendar	12,148	4	2			
Doodiary	12,984	9½	0			
Husdroog	11,936	2¾	3			
Muttoor	10,392	3½	2			
Murkaul Murroo	12,662	9¼	3			
Tullick	11,854	0¾	0			
Barm Sagur	10,163	6¼	0			

APPENDIX A.

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Kunkopah	12,542	0½	2			
Bilchoor	10,683	1¼	2			
Hinoor	10,010	0	2			
Goodycottah	11,330	5½	3			
				1,48,583	1½	9
Deduct two Pergunnahs of Hurdunhilly, viz. Talman and Talwaddy, including in the Company's share				5,000	0	0
			Canterai pagodas	13,74,076	8	1

SCHEDULE D.

The Peishwa's Share.

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Harponelly (6 Talooks)				1,10,030	8¾	0
Soonda (above the Ghauts)				59,377	0	0
Anagoondee				60,101	0	0

From Chittledroog, two Talooks, viz.:—

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Holubkaira	11,425	4½	0			
Mycoonda	12,226	9¼	0			
				23,652	3	0

From Bidnore, one Talook, viz.:—

	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.	C. Pagodas.	Fan.	C.
Hurryhur				10,796	0	0
			Canterai pagodas	263,957	3¾	0

Ratified at Hyderabad by his Highness the Nizam, on the 13th day of July, Anno Domini 1799.

(Signed) J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
Resident.

XXVII.

SEPARATE ARTICLES *of the* TREATY *with the* NIZAM.

Separate articles appertaining to the Treaty of Mysore, concluded on the 22nd of June, 1799 (corresponding to the 17th

of Mohurrum, Anno Hegiræ 1214), between the Honourable English East India Company Bahadoor, and the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor.

Article 1.—With a view to the prevention of future altercations, it is agreed between his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, and the Honourable English East India Company Bahadoor, that to whatever amount the stipends appropriated to the maintenance of the sons, relations, and dependants of the late Hyder Alee Khan and Tippoo Sooltan, or the personal jagheer of Meer Kummer-ood-Deen Khan, shall hereafter be diminished, in consequence of any one of the stipulations of the Treaty of Mysore, the contracting parties shall not be accountable to each other on this head. And it is further agreed between the contracting parties that, in the event provided for by the eighth article of the Treaty of Mysore, two-thirds of the share reserved for Rao Pundit Purdhan shall fall to his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, and the remaining third to the Honourable English East India Company Bahadoor.

The Nizam's Seal.

Ratified at Hyderabad by his Highness the Nizam, on the 13th day of July, Anno Domini 1799.

J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
Resident.

XXVIII.

TREATY *with the* NIZAM *dated the 12th of October*, 1800.

Treaty of PERPETUAL and GENERAL DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE between the Honourable the English East India Company and his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor,

APPENDIX A.

Soobehdar of the Deccan, his children, heirs, and successors; settled by Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick, Resident at the court of his Highness, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, most honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and Governor-General in Council of all the British possessions in the East Indies.

Whereas, by the blessing of God, an intimate friendship and union have firmly subsisted, for a length of time, between the Honourable English East India Company and his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahadoor, and have been cemented and strengthened by several treaties of alliance, to the mutual and manifest advantage of both powers, who, with uninterrupted harmony and concord, having equally shared the fatigues and dangers of war and the blessing of peace, are, in fact, become one and the same in interest, policy, friendship, and honour. The powers aforesaid adverting to the complexion of the times, have determined on principles of precaution and foresight, and with a view to the effectual preservation of constant peace and tranquillity, to enter into a general defensive alliance, for the complete and reciprocal protection of their respective territories, together with those of their several allies and dependants, against the unprovoked aggression or unjust encroachments of all or of any enemies whatever.

Article 1.—The peace, union, and friendship so long subsisting between the two States shall be perpetual, the friends and enemies of either shall be the friends and enemies of both; and the contracting parties agree, that all the former treaties and agreements between the two States, now in force, and not contrary to the tenor of this engagement, shall be confirmed by it.

Art. 2.—If any power or state whatever shall commit any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against either of the contracting parties, or against their respective dependants or allies, and after due representation shall refuse to enter into

amicable explanation, or shall deny the just satisfaction or indemnity which the contracting parties shall have required, then the contracting parties will proceed to concert and prosecute such further measures as the case shall appear to demand.

Art. 3.—For the more distinct explanation of the intent and effect of this agreement, the Governor-General in Council, on behalf of the Honourable Company, hereby declares that the British Government will never permit any power or state whatever to commit with impunity any act of unprovoked hostility or aggression against the rights or territories of his Highness the Nizam, but will, at all times, maintain the same, in the same manner as the rights and territories of the Honourable Company are now maintained.

Art. 3.*—With a view to fulfil this treaty of general defence and protection, his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah agrees that two battalions of sepoys, and one regiment of cavalry, with a due proportion of guns and artillerymen, shall be added, in perpetuity, to the present permanent subsidiary force of six battalions of sepoys, of 1000 firelocks each, and one regiment of cavalry, 500 strong (with their proportion of guns and artillerymen), so that the whole of the subsidiary force furnished by the Honourable East India Company to his Highness, shall henceforward consist of eight battalions of sepoys (or 8000 firelocks) and two regiments of cavalry (or 1000 horse), with their requisite complement of guns, European artillerymen, lascars, and pioneers, fully equipped with warlike stores and ammunition; which force is to be stationed, in perpetuity, in his Highness's territories.

Art. 4.—The pay of the above-mentioned additional force shall be calculated at the rate of the pay of the existing subsidiary forces, and shall commence from the day of the entrance of the said additional force into his Highness's territories.

Art. 5.—For the regular payment of the whole expense of the said augmented subsidiary force (consisting of 8000 infantry, 1000 cavalry, and their usual proportion of artillery), his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah hereby assigns and cedes to the Honourable Company, in perpetuity, all the territories

APPENDIX A.

acquired by his Highness, under the Treaty of Seringapatam on the 18th March, 1792, and also all the territories acquired by his Highness under the Treaty of Mysore, on the 22nd June, 1799, according to the Schedule annexed to this treaty.

Art. 6. — Certain of the territories ceded by the foregoing article to the Honourable Company being inconvenient, from their situation to the northward of the river Toombuddrah, his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah, for the purpose of rendering the boundary line of the Honourable Company's possessions a good and well-defined one, agrees to retain the districts in question, namely, Copul, Gujjinderghur, and others (as marked in the annexed Schedule), in his own possession; and, in lieu thereof, assigns and cedes, in full and in perpetuity, to the Honourable Company, the district of Adonee, together with whatever other territory his Highness may be possessed of, or is dependent on his Highness's Government, to the south of the Toombuddrah, or to the south of the Krishnah, below the junction of those two rivers.

Art. 7.— The territories to be assigned and ceded to the Honourable Company by the fifth article, or in consequence of the exchange stipulated in the sixth article, shall be subject to the exclusive management and authority of the said Company and of their officers.

Art. 8.—Whereas the actual produce of a considerable portion of the districts ceded to the Honourable Company by article fifth, is ascertained and acknowledged to be greatly inferior to their nominal value, as specified in the Schedule annexed to this treaty, and the said districts cannot be expected, for a long course of years, to reach their said nominal value; and whereas differences might hereafter arise between the contracting parties, with respect to the real value of the same, and the friendship and harmony happily subsisting between the contracting parties be disturbed by discussions relating to the adjustment of accounts of the produce and value of the said districts; in order to preclude all causes of any such future difference or discussion between the two States, the said East India Company agrees to accept the said districts (with the

reservation stated in the sixth article) as a full and complete satisfaction for all demands, on account of the pay and charges of the said subsidiary force, and therefore to whatever extent, or for whatever length of time, the actual produce of the said districts shall prove inadequate to the amount of the subsidy payable by his Highness, on account of the said subsidiary force, no demands shall ever be made by the Honourable Company upon the treasury of his Highness on account of any such deficiency, or on account of any failure in the revenues of the said districts, arising from unfavourable seasons, from the calamity of war, or any other cause, his Highness the Nizam, on his part, with the same friendly views, hereby renounces all claim to any arrears or balances which may be due to him from the said districts, at the period of their cession to the Honourable Company, and also to any eventual excess in the produce of the said districts, beyond the amount of the subsidy payable by his Highness, on account of the said subsidiary force, the true intention and meaning of this article being, that the cession of the said districts and the exchanges stipulated in the sixth article, shall be considered as a final close and termination of accounts between the contracting parties, with respect to the charges of the said subsidiary force.

Art. 9.—After the conclusion of this treaty, and as soon as the British Resident shall signify to his Highness Asoph Jah, that the Honourable Company's officers are prepared to take charge of the districts ceded by the fifth article, his Highness will immediately issue the necessary purwannahs, or orders, to his officers to deliver over charge of the same to the officers of the Company; and it is hereby stipulated, and agreed that all collections made by his Highness's officers subsequent to the date of the said purwannahs, or orders, and before the officers of the Company shall have taken charge of the said districts, shall be carried to the account of the Honourable Company.

Art. 10.—All forts situated within the districts to be ceded as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the officers of the Honourable Company, with the said districts; and his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah engages that the said forts shall be delivered to

APPENDIX A.

the Honourable Company as nearly as possible in the same state as that in which his Highness received them.

Art. 11.—His Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah will continue to pay the subsidy of the former subsidiary force, and also that of the additional troops, from his treasury, in the same manner as hitherto observed, until the Honourable East India Company's officers shall have obtained complete possession from his Highness's officers of the country ceded to the said Company by the fifth article. The Company will not claim any payments of subsidy from his Highness's treasury, after their officers shall have obtained possession of the said districts from the officers of his Highness.

Art. 12.—The contracting parties will employ all practicable means of conciliation to prevent the calamity of war; and for that purpose will, at all times, be ready to enter into amicable explanations with other states, and to cultivate and improve the general relations of peace and amity with all the powers in India, according to the true spirit and tenor of this defensive treaty. But if a war should unfortunately break out between contracting parties and any other power whatever, then his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah engages that, with the reserve of two battalions of sepoys, which are to remain near his Highness's person, the residue of the British subsidiary force, consisting of 6000 infantry and 9000 horse of his Highness's own troops, making together an army of 12,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry, with their requisite train of artillery, and warlike stores of every kind, shall be immediately put in motion, for the purpose of opposing the enemy; and his Highness likewise engages to employ every further effort in his power for the purpose of bringing into field, as speedily as possible, the whole force which he may be able to supply from his dominions, with a view to the effectual prosecution and speedy termination of the said war. The Honourable Company, in the same manner, engage on their part, in this case, to employ in active operations against the enemy the largest force which they may be able to furnish, over and above the said subsidiary force.

Art. 13.—Whenever war shall appear probable, his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah engages to collect as many benjarahs as possible, and to store as much grain as may be practicable in his frontier garrisons.

Art. 14.—Grain and all other articles of consumption and provisions, and all sorts of materials for wearing apparel, together with the necessary quantity of cattle, horses, and camels, required for the use of the subsidiary force, shall, in proportion to its present augmentation, be, as heretofore, entirely exempted from duties.

Art. 15.—As by the present treaty the union and friendship of the two States are so firmly cemented, as they may be considered as one and the same, his Highness the Nizam engages neither to commence nor to pursue in future any negotiations with any other power whatever without giving previous notice, and entering into mutual consultation with the Honourable East India Company's Government; and the Honourable Company's Government on their part hereby declare that they have no manner of concern with any of his Highness's children, relations, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom his Highness is absolute.

Art. 16. — As by the present treaty of general defensive alliance, mutual defence and protection against all enemies are established, his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah consequently engages never to commit any act of hostility or aggression against any power whatever; and in the event of differences arising, whatever adjustment of them the Company's Government, weighing matters in the scale of truth and justice, may determine, shall meet with full approbation and acquiescence.

Art. 17. — By the present treaty of general defensive alliance, the ties of union, by the blessing of God, are drawn so close that the friends of any party will be henceforward considered as the friends of the other, and the enemies of the one party as the enemies of the other; it is therefore hereby agreed, that if, in future, the Shorapoor, or Gudwall zumeendars, or any other subjects or dependants of his Highness's government, should withhold the payment of the Circar's just claims upon

APPENDIX A.

them, or excite rebellion or disturbance, the subsidiary force, or such portion thereof as may be requisite, after the reality of the offence shall be duly ascertained, shall be ready, in concert with his Highness's own troops, to reduce all such offenders to obedience. And the interests of the two States being now in every respect identified, it is further mutually agreed that if disturbances shall, at any time, break out in the districts ceded to the Honourable Company by this treaty, his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah shall permit such a proportion of the subsidiary troops as may be requisite to be employed in quelling the same within the said districts. If disturbances shall at any time break out in any part of his Highness's dominions contiguous to the Company's frontier, to which it might be inconvenient to detach any proportion of the subsidiary troops, the British Government, in like manner, if required by his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah, shall direct such proportion of the troops of the Company as may be most conveniently stationed for the purpose to assist in quelling the said disturbances within his Highness's dominions.

Art. 18.—Whereas, by the favour of Providence, a perfect union, harmony, and concord have long and firmly subsisted between the Honourable Company, his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah, his Highness the Peishwa Rao Pundit Purdhan, and Raja Rhagojee Bhonslah, therefore should his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan, and Raja Rhagojee Bhonslah, or either of them, express a desire to participate in the benefits of the present defensive alliance, which is calculated to strengthen and perpetuate the foundation of general tranquillity, the contracting parties will readily admit both or either of the said powers to be members of the present alliance, on such terms and conditions as shall appear just and expedient to the contracting parties.

Art. 19. — The contracting parties being actuated by a sincere desire to promote and maintain general tranquillity, will admit Dowlut Rao Scindia to be a party to the present treaty whenever he shall satisfy the contracting parties of his disposition to cultivate the relations of peace and amity with both States, and shall give such securities for the maintenance of

tranquillity as shall appear to the contracting parties to be sufficient.

Art. 20.—This treaty, consisting of twenty articles, being this day settled by Captain James Achilles Kirkpatrick, with the Nuwab Asoph Jah Bahadoor, Captain Kirkpatrick has delivered one copy thereof in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Nuwab, who on his part has also delivered one copy of the same, duly executed by himself; and Captain Kirkpatrick, by virtue of especial authority given to him on that behalf by the most noble the Governor-General in Council, hereby declares the said treaty to be in full force from the date hereof, and engages to procure and deliver to his Highness, in the space of thirty days, a copy of the same from the Governor-General in Council, in every respect the counterpart of that executed by himself; and on the delivery of such copy, the treaty executed by Captain Kirkpatrick shall be returned, but the additional subsidiary force specified in the third article shall be immediately required by his Highness the Nizam, and furnished by the Honourable Company, and all the other articles shall be in full force from this time.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Hyderabad, on the 12th October, Anno Domini 1800, or 22nd Jemmadee-ool-Awul, Anno Hegiræ 1215.

J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
Resident.

XXIX.

Separate and Secret Articles.

SEPARATE and SECRET ARTICLES appertaining to the treaty of perpetual and general defensive alliance, concluded between the Honourable English East India Company and his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah Bahadoor, on the 12th October, Anno Domini 1800, or 22nd Jemmadee-ool-Awul, Anno Hegiræ 1215.

Article 1. — The Peishwa Rao Pundit Purdhan shall be admitted to the benefits of this general defensive alliance, on the following conditions:

APPENDIX A.

First. Rao Pundit Purdhan shall accept the mediation of the Honourable Company's Government, for the amicable adjustment, on the basis of the Treaty of Mah, of all claims or demands of chout, and of all other claims or demands whatever on the territories or government of his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah.

The British Government will also take into consideration the claims of his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah, to a total exemption from chout, and will arbitrate, on the principles of justice and equity, any question now existing, or which shall arise, relative to the same between Rao Pundit Purdhan and the Nuwab Asoph Jah, provided Rao Pundit Purdhan shall agree to accept the said arbitration, and Rao Pundit Purdhan shall not be admitted to the benefit of this general defensive alliance until he shall have agreed to accept the arbitration of the British Government, with respect to the said claims of the Nuwab Asoph Jah to a total exemption from chout.

Secondly. Rao Pundit Purdhan shall give full satisfaction to the Honourable Company on the various points depending between him and the British Government in India.

Thirdly. If Rao Pundit Purdhan shall agree to the foregoing conditions, the Honourable English East India Company and his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah will assist him in the restoration of his just authority in the Mahratta Empire.

Fourthly. For this purpose Rao Pundit Purdhan shall agree to subsidise, in perpetuity, such a body of the said Company's troops as shall hereafter be judged necessary for the restoration and maintenance of his authority.

Art. 2.—Raja Rhagojee Bhonslah shall be admitted to the benefit of this general alliance on the following conditions:

First. Raja Rhagojee Bhonslah shall accept the Honourable Company's arbitration of all unadjusted points between his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah and the said Raja, according to the tenor of subsisting treaties.

Secondly. Raja Rhagojee Bhonslah shall agree to such equitable interchanges, to complete or improve their respective frontiers, or to such cessions of territory (in consideration of a

just pecuniary equivalent) as shall be judged necessary to the same purpose.

Art. 3.—If, contrary to the spirit and object of this defensive treaty, war should hereafter appear unavoidable (which God avert) the contracting parties will proceed to adjust from the success of their united arms.

The contracting parties entertain no views of conquest or extension of their respective dominions, nor any intention of proceeding to hostilities, unless in the case of unjust and unprovoked aggression, and after the failure of their joint endeavours to obtain reasonable satisfaction through the channel of pacific negotiation, according to the tenor of the preceding treaty. It is, however, declared, that in the event of war, and of a consequent partition of conquests between the contracting parties, his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah shall be entitled to participate equally with the other contracting parties in the division of every territory which may be acquired by the successful exertion of their united arms, provided his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah shall have faithfully fulfilled all the stipulations of the preceding treaty, especially those contained in the twelfth and thirteenth articles thereof.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Hyderabad, on the 12th October, Anno Domini 1800, or 22nd Jemmadee-ool-Awul, Anno Hegiræ 1215.

J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
Resident.

Schedule referred to in the Treaty.

Schedule of his Highness the Nizam's territorial acquisitions by the Treaty of Seringapatam, dated the 18th May, 1792, and by the Treaty of Mysore, dated the 22nd June, 1799, and which in conformity to the fifth and sixth articles of the annexed treaty, are now, together with the Talook of Adonee, and all other Talooks situated to the south of the rivers Toombuddrah and Krishnah, ceded in full and in perpetuity to the Honourable East India Company.

APPENDIX A.

List of Talooks acquired by the Treaty of Seringapatam:—

	C. Pagodas.	F.	A.	P.
Sidhout, 6 Talooks	81,800	9½	1	0
Chuinoor, 6 ditto	65,427	4¾	0½	0
Kumlapoor, 4 ditto	50,729	3¾	3	0
Vo-oor, 6 ditto	70,684	9	2½	0
Budwail, 3 ditto	54,883	0	4	0
Jumouul Murrow, 7 ditto	90,643	7	1	0
Kummum, 7 ditto	1,30,148	2½	1	0
Kunnuckgherry, 3 ditto	30,952	4½	1	0
Chit Koontah, 1 ditto	11,298	9¼	0	0
Gudtoor, 1 ditto	17,846	4½	0	0
Coalkonetah, 1 ditto	10,224	9	3½	0
Opulpuhr, 1 ditto	10,098	1¾	1½	0
Nursapoor, 1 ditto	8,397	5½	3	0
Bisspul, 1 ditto	11,074	11¼	0	0
Donypahr Wurdwarenn, 1 ditto	12,402	3¾	1	0
Poodtoor, 2 ditto	22,979	4	2	9
Chutwail or Multlwaur, 8 ditto	1,30,769	3½	1	9
Manyaulpalo, 1 ditto	6,000	0	0	0
Nussam, 1 ditto	17,802	2½	0	0
Bungumpully and Chunchunmullah	41,804	9½	0	0
Onak, 1 ditto	20,000	0	0	0
In Goody, 4 ditto	51,782	8½	0	0
Bulhary and Kurkoor, 1 ditto	23,000	0	0	0
Weonlahwempilly, 1 ditto	12,565	0	0	0
Kopaul, 8 ditto	1,06,137	3½	1	0
Gajjinderghun, 8 ditto	1,01,977	9	0	0
Kunnuckgherry, 1 ditto	79,100	0	0	0
Singaputtum Oopalwarrah, 1 ditto	20,000	0	0	0
Himmuntcond, 1 ditto	15,000	0	0	0
Busswahpoor, 1 ditto	5,000	0	0	0
Mokah, 1 ditto	12,162	6¾	2	0
In the Talook of Koorkoor	370	2¼	1	9
Total	13,16,666	6½	2	0

List of Talooks acquired by the Treaty of Mysore Gooty (remainder of):—

	C. Pagodas.	F.	A.	P.
Fyze Hissur (the Fort and dependencies	15,568	0	0	0
Kundundlah	7,500	0	0	0
Paumry	11,000	0	0	0
Warkur Kunoor	8,998	0	0	0
Yarutty Marracheesor	5,902	0	0½	0

	C. Pagodas.	F.	A.	P.
Beemrajah	4,800	0	0	0
Nuttoor	2,700	0	0	0
Bialy Mutty Murgh	9,426	3	0	0
Chintumpully	8,951	0	0	0
Mutyhurah Huttoor	22,251	9½	0	0
Kordunty	8,800	0	0	0
Yarghy	22,673	0	0	0
Pencoondah	60,000	0	0	0
Minnighserrah	8,000	0	0	0
Hundy Ununtpoor	16,000	0	0	0
Koorkoor, remainder of	11,629	0	0	0
Kunimgoondy	10,000	0	0	0
Gurrumcondah	1,85,810	0	0	0
Ruttungherry	10,000	0	0	0
Ragdroog, 6 Talooks	1,02,856	0	0	0
Kinnool Peshcush	66,666	0	0	0
Junymullah, 1 Talook	7,800	0	0	0
Umrahpoor Noomautty	10,000	0	0	0
Anungoondy	60,100	0	0	0
Hurpimkully, 6 Talooks	1,10,030	8¾	0	0
Wurtnahpoor, and sundry other villages in the Chittledroog district	5,840	1¼	0	0
Total	7,93,300	10¾	0	0
Grand Total	21,09,968	5	3	0

APPENDIX A.

The districts situated north of the Toombuddrah, which, conformably to the sixth article of the annexed treaty, remain with his Highness the Nizam, to be deducted from the above, as follows:—

	C. Pagodas.	F.	C.
Koopal, 8 Talooks	106,137	3½	0
Cajjirdurghur, 8 ditto	101,977	9	0
Kunnuckgherry, 1 ditto	79,100	0	0
Villages of the Anagoondy district, situated to the North of Toombuddrah	8,710	0	0
Villages of the Tukkulcottah district, situated likewise North of Toombuddrah	855	0	0
Retained by his Highness the Nizam	2,96,780	0½	0
Remains to the Honourable Company — C. Pagodas	18,13,188	4½	3
Add the Adonee country, which, together with all his Highness's remaining possessions, South of the Toombuddrah, is by the sixth article of the annexed treaty, ceded in exchange for the above districts to the Honourable Company . . . . . Rupees	8,34,718	12	0

APPENDIX A.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Hyderabad, the 12th October, Anno Domini 1800, or 22nd Jemaul-ool-Awul, Anno Hegiræ 1215.

XXX.

COMMERCIAL TREATY *with the* NIZAM, *dated the 12th April*, 1802.

Treaty for the improvement and security of the trade and commerce between the territories of the Honourable East India Company and of his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Soobehdar of the Deccan; settled by Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, Resident at the court of his Highness, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by his Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of his Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, Captain-General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces in India, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and Governor-General in Council of all the British possessions in the East Indies.

Whereas a well-regulated COMMERCE is essential to the opulence and prosperity of the people, and to the wealth and power of the State; and whereas a free and secure commercial intercourse tends to maintain and improve the relations of amity, peace, and concord between contiguous nations.

Wherefore the Honourable East India Company and his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah, anxious to improve by every possible means the close and intimate connection now happily established between the two States, and to extend the benefits of their union to their respective subjects, have agreed on the following articles of a treaty of commerce between the two States.

Article 1. — As the testimony of the firm friendship, union, and attachment subsisting between the Honourable Company

and his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah, the Honourable Company hereby agree to grant to his Highness the free use of the sea-port of Masulipatam, at which port his Highness shall be at liberty to establish a commercial factory, and agents, under such regulations as the nature of the Company's government shall require, and as shall be adjusted between the Governor-General in Council and his said Highness.

Art. 2.—His Highness's ships bearing his flag, shall be entitled, at all times, to the protection of his Britannic Majesty's and the Honourable Company's ships of war, and shall be admitted into all the ports belonging to the British Government in India, upon the footing of the most favoured nation.

Art. 3.—There shall be a free transit between the territories of the contracting parties of all articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of each respectively; and also of all articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any part of his Britannic Majesty's dominions.

Art. 4.—All rahdarry duties and all duties collected by individual renters or zumeendars on goods passing to and from the territories of the contracting parties shall be abolished, and all zumeendars, renters, &c., shall be strictly prohibited from committing any acts of extortion or violence on the merchants passing through the respective territories of the contracting parties.

Art. 5.—A duty of five per cent. and no more shall be levied at Hyderabad, indiscriminately on all articles of merchandise whatever imported into his Highness's dominions from the Company's possessions. No article shall pay duty more than once. The duties payable shall be regulated by a just valuation of the article or commodity on which they shall be charged, and which shall be determined by an invoice, authenticated by the seal and signature of the proper officer on each side; nor shall any arbitrary valuation of any article or commodity be admitted to enhance the amount of the duties payable thereon, and the said duties shall be fixed and immutable except by the mutual consent of the contracting parties.

Art. 6.—The Honourable East India Company shall, on

APPENDIX A.

their part, adopt similar arrangements in every respect for the purpose of facilitating the transit through their dominions of all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Highness's territories, and of guarding the same from all unjust exactions or vexatious imposts whatever.

Art. 7.—The duties payable to the Honourable Company on all articles imported into their territories from his Highness's dominions, shall be collected in the mode prescribed by the fifth article at Masulipatam alone, or at one or more places according to the convenience of the merchants belonging to his Highness's dominions; and the said place or places shall be fixed with the consent of his Highness the Nizam, it being understood that no article imported from his Highness's dominions shall, in any case, pay duty more than once, whether the said duty be collected at Masulipatam or elsewhere.

Art. 8.—A duty of five per cent. and no more shall be levied once by his Highness's Government, and be made payable at Hyderabad on the prime cost of all commodities purchased in his Highness's dominions for exportation.

Art. 9.—No merchants or traders under the Company's Government shall be allowed to re-vend in the dominions of the Nuwab aforesaid, the productions or manufactures of his territories purchased by them therein. Neither shall any grain be exported from the territories of the Nuwab aforesaid, into those of the Honourable Company, without a special licence for the purpose; nor any more grain be purchased in his Highness's territories than what is necessary for the consumption of the subsidiary force. But it is at the same time hereby agreed, that in cases of necessity, permission shall be reciprocally granted immediately on application for the transportation of grain, free from all duties whatever, into the respective territories of the two contracting powers in Hindoosthan and the Deccan.

Art. 10.—The traders under both governments, namely, all such as shall traffic from the Honourable Company's territories into the territories of his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah, and *vice versâ*, shall, upon the importation of their commodities into the respective territories, pay once a duty of five per cent.,

according to the terms prescribed in the foregoing articles. With respect to others who do not come under the above description, such as traders from foreign parts, or inhabitants of Hyderabad, who have always paid the usual duties, the Kurrorah shall, as heretofore, levy duties from them according to custom.

Art. 11.—The preceding regulations shall take effect and be established in the respective territories of the contracting parties on the 1st day of September next, answering to the 2nd of Jemmadee-ool-Awul, A.H. 1217, after which day no duties shall be levied in any other manner than in conformity to the stipulations of this treaty.

Art. 12.—This treaty, consisting of twelve articles, being this day settled by Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick with the Nuwab Asoph Jah Bahadoor, Major Kirkpatrick has delivered one copy thereof in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, to the said Nuwab, who, on his part, has delivered one copy of the same, duly executed by himself and Major Kirkpatrick, by virtue of special authority given to him in that behalf by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, hereby declares the said treaty to be in full force from the date hereof, and engages to procure and deliver to his Highness in the space of fifty days a copy of the same from the Governor-General in Council, in every respect the counterpart of that executed by himself, and on the delivery of such copy the treaty executed by Major Kirkpatrick shall be returned.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Hyderabad, this 12th day of April, Anno Domini 1802, or 8th day of Zehidge, Anno Hegiræ 1216.

XXXI.

INSTRUMENT *under the signature of the Governor-General in Council, delivered to the Nizam* (SECUNDER JAH) *on his accession to the musnud, recognising all the former treaties and engagements with* NIZAM ALEE *deceased.*

The friendship and alliance which so firmly and happily subsisted between his late Highness the Nuwab Nizam Alee Khan,

APPENDIX A.

Soobehdar of the Deccan, and the Honourable Company's Government, shall be considered to subsist, with equal force and sincerity, and shall continue for ever unimpaired between his late Highness's eldest son and successor, the Nuwab Secunder Jah, and the Honourable Company, and all treaties and engagements which subsisted between his late Highness and the Honourable Company's Government shall be considered to be in full force to all intents and purposes. And his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council hereby declares, on the part of the Honourable Company, that the British Government is effectually bound by the said engagements and treaties, and that the said engagements and treaties shall be duly observed until the end of time.

Given under the seal of the Honourable Company, and the signature of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this 2nd day of August, 1803.

XXXII.

ENGAGEMENT *between* SECUNDER JAH *and the* COMPANY, *dated the 7th August*, 1803.

The friendship and union which so strongly and happily subsisted between the late Nuwab Nizam Alee Khan Bahadoor (whose soul is in Paradise) and the Honourable Company's Government, are to be considered as perfectly unimpaired, and shall meet with no interruption whatever. All existing treaties and engagements, likewise, that were contracted with the late Nuwab aforesaid, are in full force, to all intents and purposes; and we hereby declare that we are effectually bound by the engagements and treaties aforesaid, and by the blessing of God the said treaties and engagements shall be duly observed until the end of time.

Signed and sealed on the 7th day of August, Anno Domini 1803, answering to Rubbee-oos-Saunee, Anno Hegiræ 1218, with the seal and signature of Meer Foulaad Alee Khan Secunder Jah Bahadoor, Soobehdar of the Deccan, and delivered

in duplicate on the day aforesaid, by his Highness himself to Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, Resident at the Court of Hyderabad.

XXXIII.

[c] ADDITIONAL ARTICLE *of* TREATY *between the Honourable* EAST INDIA COMPANY *on the one part, and his Highness* NUWAB NIZAM-OOL-MOOLK ASOPH MEER UKBUR ALEE KHAN BAHADOOR, *Soobah of the Deccan, his children, heirs, and successors on the other; to be considered as appertaining to the treaty of perpetual and general defensive alliance concluded at Hyderabad on the* 12*th of October, Anno Domini* 1800, *or* 22*nd of Jemmadee-ool-Awul, Anno Hegiræ* 1215.

Article.—In the event (which God, however, avert) of joint war breaking out hereafter with any other power, it is hereby agreed that, during the continuance thereof, all officers and all troops, whether individually or collectively, belonging to either of the contracting parties, shall have free ingress and egress to and from all the territories, and to and from all the forts belonging to each other respectively; and it is hereby further agreed that all officers, whether civil or military, belonging to either government, shall, when requisite, employ all their power and all the resources at their command in facilitating the operations of the troops employed, to whichever of the two contracting powers they may happen to belong.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Hyderabad, this 9th of January, 1804, agreeing with 25th Ramzan, Anno Hegiræ 1218.

XXXIV.

PARTITION TREATY *of Hyderabad, with his Highness the* SOOBEHDAR *of the Deccan,* 1804.

Treaty for the settlement of general peace in Hindoosthan and Deccan, and for the confirmation of the friendship subsisting between the Honourable English East India Company, and its allies, his Highness the Soobehdar of the Deccan, and

APPENDIX A.

his Highness Rao Pundit Purdhan Peishwa Bahadoor, settled between the said Honourable Company and the said allies, by Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, in virtue of the powers delegated to him by his Excellency the Most Noble Richard Marquis of Wellesley, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council of all the British possessions, and Captain-General of all the British land forces in the East Indies.

Whereas, by the terms of the treaties of the peace, concluded by Major-General the Honourable Arthur Wellesley, on the part of the Honourable Company and its allies, with the Maharaja Senah Sahib Soobah, Raja of Berar, at Deogaum, on the Angrugaum, on the 30th of that month, which treaties have been duly ratified by the Governor-General in Council, and by the allies of the British Government, certain forts and territories have been ceded by Maharaja Senah Sahib Soobah, and by Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia, to the Honourable Company and its allies, and the following articles of agreement, for the settlement of the said forts and territories, have been concluded by the British Government and by the said allies.

Article 1.—The province of Cuttack, including the port and district of Balasore, and all cessions of every description, made by the second article of the Treaty of Deogaum, or by any treaties which have been confirmed by the tenth article of the said Treaty of Deogaum, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to the Honourable English East India Company.

Art. 2.—The territories of which Maharaja Sena Sahib Soobah formerly collected the revenues, in participation with his Highness the Soobehdar of the Deccan, and those formerly possessed by Maharaja Sena Sahib Soobah, to the westward of the river Wurdah, ceded by the third article of the Treaty of Deogaum, and the territory situated to the southward of the hills, on which are the forts of Nernula, and Gawilghur, and to the westward of the river Wurdah, stated by the fourth article of the Treaty of Deogaum to belong to the British Government, and its allies, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to his

Highness the Soobehdar of the Deccan, with the exception of the districts reserved to Sena Sahib Soobah, in the fifth article of the said Treaty of Deogaum.

Art. 3. — All the forts, territories, and rights of Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia, in the Doab, or countries situated between the Jumna and the Ganges, and all his forts, territories, rights, and interests, in the countries which are to the northward of those of the Rajas of Jeypoor, and Jodpoor, and of the Ranah of Gohut, ceded by the second article of the treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to the Honourable Company.

Art. 4.—The fort of Baroach, and the territory depending thereon, ceded by the third article of the treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to the Honourable Company.

Art. 5.—The fort and city of Ahmednuggur, together with such part of the territory depending thereon, as is ceded by the third article of the treaty of Surje Anjengaum to the Honourable Company and its allies, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to his Highness the Peishwa.

Art. 6. — All the territories which belonged to Maharaja Dowlut Rao Scindia, before the commencement of the late war, situated to the southward of the hills, called the Adjuntee hills, including the fort and district of Jalnahpoor, the town and district of Gundapoor, and all other districts between that range of hills and the river Godavery, ceded by the fourth article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum to the Honourable Company and its allies, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to his Highness the Soobehdar of the Deccan.

Art. 7. — All cessions made to the Honourable Company, by any treaties which have been confirmed by the ninth article of the Treaty of Surje Anjengaum, shall belong, in perpetual sovereignty, to the Honourable Company.

Art. 8. — This treaty, consisting of eight articles, being this day, the 17th of Mohurrum, corresponding with the 28th of April, settled and concluded at Hyderabad, by Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, with his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah

APPENDIX A.

Meer Akbar Alee Khan Bahadoor, Soobehdar of the Deccan, the said Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick has delivered to his said Highness, a copy of the same in English and Persian, under the seal and signature of the said Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, and his Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah Meer Akbar Alee Khan Bahadoor has delivered to the said Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick, another copy, also in Persian and English, bearing his Highness's seal and signature; and the aforesaid Major James Achilles Kirkpatrick has engaged to procure and deliver to his Highness, without delay, a copy of the same, duly ratified by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, on the receipts of which by his said Highness, the present treaty shall be deemed complete and binding on the Honourable English East India Company, and on his Highness, and the copy of it now delivered to his said Highness the Nuwab Asoph Jah shall be returned.

Done at Hyderabad, this 28th day of April, Anno Domini 1804, or 17th day of Mohurrum, Anno Hegiræ 1219.

XXXV.

TREATY *between the Honourable* EAST INDIA COMPANY *and his Highness the* SOOBEHDAR *of the* DECCAN, *and his children, heirs, and successors for the further confirmation of friendship and unity of interests, concluded through the agency of* CHARLES THEOPHILUS METCALFE, *Esquire, Resident at the court of his said Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by his Excellency the most Noble Francis* MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, *Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, one of his Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honourable the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company, to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and Commander in-Chief of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces, dated the 12th December,* 1822.

Whereas certain forts, rights, and territories have come into

the possession of the Honourable Company from the States of Nagpoor and Holkar, and in consequence of the reduction and occupation of the dominions of the Peishwa, the following articles of agreement for the settlement of the said Honourable Company and his said Highness the Soobehdar of the Deccan.

Article 1.—All former treaties and engagements between the two States now in force, and not contrary to the tenor of this treaty, shall be confirmed by it.

Art. 2.—The arrears of all claims and demands of chout, and of all other claims whatever on the territories or government of his Highness the Nizam, due by his said Highness to the Peishwa, are hereby declared to be extinguished, and his said Highness is released in perpetuity from the payment of all chout of every description on account of any part of his possessions.

Art. 3.—His Highness the Nizam being desirous of possessing certain of the districts acquired by the late war, on account of their situation within the exterior line of his Highness's frontier, the following exchanges of territory are hereby agreed upon for his Highness's benefit and the mutual convenience of the contracting parties.

Art. 4.—The districts formerly belonging to the Peishwa, as specified in the Schedule A. hereunto annexed, and estimated at the annual sum of rupees 5,69,275—8, are hereby transferred in perpetual sovereignty to his Highness the Nizam.

Art. 5.—The districts formerly belonging to the Raja of Nagpoor, according to the Schedule B. hereunto annexed, and estimated at the annual sum of rupees 3,13,743—8, together with the forts of Gawilgurh and Narulla, and the range of hills on which they are situated, shall belong in perpetual sovereignty to his Highness.

Art. 6.—The district of Umber and Ellora, formerly belonging to Maharaja Mulhar Rao Holkar, and estimated at the annual sum of rupees 1,89,373, shall also belong in perpetual sovereignty to his said Highness.

Art. 7.—His Highness the Nizam on his part hereby cedes to the Honourable Company, in perpetual sovereignty, the whole of his rights and possessions situated on the west or right

APPENDIX A.

bank of the river Seena, according to the Schedule C. hereunto annexed, and also the whole of his rights and possessions situated within the district of Ahmednuggur, as detailed in the said Schedule, the whole being estimated at the annual sum of rupees 4,31,785 — $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Art. 8.— His Highness the Nizam also cedes, for the purpose of their being transferred in perpetual sovereignty, to the Raja of Nagpoor, the whole of his participated rights and possessions situated on the east or left bank of the river Wurda, according to the Schedule D. annexed to the present treaty, and estimated to produce an annual revenue of rupees 75,000.

Art. 9.— Certain assignments of chout, within the territory of his Highness the Nizam, to the estimated annual amount of rupees one lakh and twenty thousand, having been guaranteed to Appa Dessaye and the Putwardhans, his Highness the Nizam hereby agrees to pay the aforesaid sum annually to the Honourable East India Company in perpetuity.

Art. 10.—His Highness the Nizam also engages to confirm and continue all Enamas and Wurshasuns, and all individual and charitable allowances, of every description whatever, which may have been granted, either on the chout, payable by his Highness to the Peishwa, or on any portion of the districts formerly belonging to the Peishwa, and now acquired by his said Highness under the fourth article of the present treaty, provided those grants shall have been in force at the breaking out of hostilities with the Peishwa in the month of November 1817, and that the holders of them shall have performed the conditions prescribed in Mr. Elphinstone's proclamation, dated the 11th of February, 1816.

Art. 11.—This treaty, consisting of eleven articles, having been this day settled by Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Esquire, with the Nuwab Asoph Jah Bahadoor, one copy thereof has been delivered to the said Nuwab, and the Nuwab on his part has delivered one copy of the same, duly executed by himself, to the aforesaid gentleman, who engages to procure and deliver to his Highness a copy of the same from his Excellency the Governor-General, in every respect the counterpart to this executed by

himself, after which the copy executed by the aforesaid gentleman shall be returned.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Hyderabad, 12th December, Anno Domini 1822, 27th Rubbee-ool-Awul, Anno Hegiræ 1238.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE. L.S.

The Nizam's Seal.

(Signed) HASTINGS.
J. ADAM.
J. FENDALL.
J. H. HARRINGTON.

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William, in Bengal, this 31st day of December, 1822.

(Signed) GEORGE SWINTON,
Secretary to the Government.

I.

Schedule of the districts formerly belonging to the Peishwa, and now transferred by the fourth article of the annexed treaty to his Highness the Nizam.

Oomurtehair.	Wyezapoor Seorage.
Julgaum.	Untoor ditto.

Twenty-two villages of Talook Rahisbone Seornije:—

Dhabany Seorage.	Hurpoor Talookah.
Detached Villages.	Ghal Nandoor.
Shewlee Peer.	Sundry Villages.
	Total . 5,69,275 8 0

II.

Schedule of the districts formerly belonging to the Raja of

APPENDIX A.

Nagpoor, and now transferred, by the fifth article of the annexed treaty, to his Highness the Nizam.

Akool.			
Argaum.			
Wumais.			
Bhatooly.			
Kulkall	3,25,000	8	0
Deduct the revenue of Moongaum, held by Sreedhur Pundit and Jeswant Rao Ramchunder. Half of the village of Balkhaira held by Jeswant Rao Ramchunder	11,250	0	0
Total .	3,13,750	8	0

III.

Schedule of the rights and possessions of his Highness the Nizam of Ahmednuggur, the whole of which are now transferred, by the seventh article of the annexed treaty, to the Honourable Company, west of the Seena in the Pergunnah of Mohul, Circar of Purainda.

The Kusbeh, &c.	Wurwul, &c.
Koorwaller, &c.	Ram Higna.
Phool Chircholee.	

In the Pergunnah of Raseen, Circar of Ahmednuggur:—

Koortee, &c.

In the Pergunnah of Pandia, Circar of Pairgaum:—

Ahmednuggur.	Sivaul, &c.
Saurergaum, &c.	Loonee, &c.
Mentchagaum.	

In the Pergunnah of Wangee, Circar of Purainda:—

Luhwa.	Kunder.
Krishbeh, &c.	Hitnowra.

In the Pergunnah of Mundpoor, Circar of Solapoor:—

Mundpoor, &c.	Meeree, &c.

In the Pergunnah of Taimbhöornee, Circar of Purainda:—

Ahola, &c.	Hutgaum.
Wuralee.	Kushbeh of Taimbhoornees.

In the Pergunnah of Chamargoonda, Circar of Ahmednuggur:—

Paleywarree, &c.	Saitphut.
Kurgut.	Korygaum.
Koondaiza.	Ghautgaum, &c.

In the Pergunnah of Kimywulleet of Ahmednuggur:—

Kusbeh of Nandnuj.	Amba Julgaum, &c.
Hurmulla.	Sogaum.
Jargaum, &c.	Mamdgaum, &c.

In the Pergunnah of Burdole, Circar and Soobah of Beejahpoor:—

Tanklee, &c.	Codree Kinmoor.
Jujjeeumunee, &c.	Choutee and other Ubwaubs granted to the Putwurdhuns.
Charchars, &c.	
Part of the village of Mandra.	

In the Pergunnah of Oondergaum, Circar of Purainda Marra, &c.:—

In the Pergunnah and Circar of Purainda, Koordee and nineteen other Khalsa villages.	Badlooneé and eleven other villages.
	Oopheh.
	Papnass.

Within the district of Ahmednuggur, in the Pergunnah of Kurwah:—

Adulgaum.	Kolegaum.

In the Pergunnah of Jamkhair:—

Kurdlah.	Sonegaum.
Jamkhair.	Sountany, attached to the Fort of Purainda.
Loney.	
Punpulgaum.	Dhurrungaum.

In the Turruff of Ranjungaum:—

Anquah.	Bhowsee.

In the Talook of Khaim:—

Khaim.	Nimborry.

In the Talook of Ahmednuggur:—

Khorjaum.	Pargaum Kolhot.
Mreddurgaum.	Bulwany.
Mandway.	

APPENDIX A.

In the Pergunnah of Pangree :—

Bhatamray.	Chickroud.

In the Circar of Sungamnair :—

Rahlay.

In the Pergunnah of Nawassa :—

Sallabutpoor.	Sooltanpoor.
Boorampoor.	Kurmore.
Hingangaum.	Koontaphul.
Chanday.	Tondoolee.
Lohorwarry.	Sallet Wurgong.
Dairhgaum.	Dewallamy.
Morequhan.	Wankkree.
Ballypondurree.	Mallwany.
Nerinbgaum.	Nimbay.
Prowrah Sungum.	Prekargaum.
Pathewully.	Khandlay Khaddlay.
Koorneet Sengway.	Amulnair.

Total within the district of Ahmednuggur, and on the west bank of the river Seena . .	4,31,785	3½	0

IV.

Schedule of the participated rights and possessions of his Highness the Nizam, situated on the east or left bank of the river Wurda, and now ceded by his said Highness, according to the 8th article of the annexed treaty, for the purpose of being transferred to the Raja of Nagpoor.

In the Pergunnah of Arwees, Circar of Gaweib.			
In the Pergunnah of Ashtee, Circar of Gaweil.			
In the Pergunnah of Amnair, Circar of Khavilla.			
Total	75,000	0	0

XXXVI.

TREATY *confirmatory of former Treaties, dated the 17th October,* 1831.

The friendship and union which have been so strongly and happily established from of old between the Honourable Com-

pany and the late Nuwab Asoph Jah Moozuffir-ool-Moolk Nizam-ool-Moolk, Nizam-ood-Dowlah, Nuwab Meer Turkhund Alee Khan Bahadoor, the eldest son and successor of the deceased Nuwab, and the said Honourable Company; all existing treaties, engagements, and relations that were contracted or established between the two States during the time of the late Nuwabs Nizam-ool-Moolk, Nuwab Meer Nizam Alee Khan Bahadoor, and Nizam-ool-Moolk, Nuwab Meer Akber Alee Khan Bahadoor, shall remain in full force to all intents and purposes, accordingly the Right Honourable the Governor-General, on the part of the said Honourable Company, declares that the British officers are effectually bound by the engagements and treaties aforesaid, and that, by the favour of God, the stipulations of the said treaties and engagements shall be duly observed till the end of time. In assurance whereof the Governor-General has given in writing these few lines in the shape of an engagement.

Signed and sealed, at Simla, on the 20th day of September, 1831, A.D. (answering to the 13th Rubbee-oss-Sanee, 1247 A.H.), and delivered, in duplicate, on the 17th day of October, 1831, by Major J. Stewart, Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, to his Highness Nuwab Asoph Jah Moozuffir-ool-Moomalik Meer Turkhund Alee Khan Bahadoor Futteh Jung, Nizam of Hyderabad.

W. BENTINCK.

The Governor-General's Seal.

No. XXXVII.

APPENDIX A.1

TREATY *between the Honourable the* ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY *and his Highness the Nuwab* NIZAM-OOL-MOOLK ASOPH JAH BAHADOOR, *settled by Colonel* J. LOW, C.B., *Resident at the Court of his Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Most Noble James Andrew Marquis of* DALHOUSIE, *Knight of the Most Ancient and most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and Governor-General, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their Affairs in the East Indies.*

Whereas friendship and union have subsisted for a length of time between the Honourable East India Company and his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor, and have been cemented and strengthened by treaties of general defence and protection: and whereas, in the lapse of time, many changes in the condition of princes and neighbouring States have taken place, by reason of which it has now become expedient to revise the military arrangements that were formerly agreed upon for the fulfilment of the said treaties: and whereas differences and discussions have for some time existed between the contracting parties, regarding the adjustment of charges connected with portions of the military arrangements subsisting between the States: and whereas it is fit and proper, and for the mutual advantage of both powers, that such differences should now be finally settled, and that the recurrence of such discussions which tend to disturb the friendship and harmony of the contracting parties, should effectually be prevented: wherefore the Honourable East India Company and his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor have agreed upon the following articles of a treaty between the States:—

Article 1.—The peace, union, and friendship so long subsisting between the Honourable East India Company and his Highness the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor shall be per-

petual; the friends and enemies of either shall be the friends and enemies of both, and the contracting parties agree that all the former treaties and agreements between the two States now in force, and not contrary to the tenor of this engagement, shall be confirmed by it.

Art. 2.—The subsidiary force which for general defence and protection has been furnished by the Honourable East India Company to his Highness the Nizam shall be continued, and shall consist, as heretofore, of not less than eight battalions of sepoys and two regiments of cavalry, with their requisite complement of guns and European artillerymen, fully equipped with warlike stores and ammunition. Unless, with the express consent of his Highness, there shall never be less than five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry (with a due proportion of artillery) of the said subsidiary force, stationed within the territories of his Highness, and the residue of such subsidiary force shall at all times be brought into his Highness's territories, without delay, on his Highness making requisition therefor. The said subsidiary force shall be employed, when required, to execute services of importance, such as protecting the person of his Highness, his heirs and successors, and reducing to obedience all rebels and exciters of disturbance in his Highness's dominions; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions, or, like sebundy, to be stationed in the country to collect revenue.

Art. 3. — The Honourable East India Company further agrees, that in lieu of his Highness's present contingent, it shall maintain for his Highness, his heirs and successors, an auxiliary force, which shall be styled the "Hyderabad Contingent," according to the provisions for the maintenance of that force which are detailed in the 6th article of this treaty.

It shall consist of not less than 5000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, with four field-batteries of artillery. It shall be commanded by British officers, fully equipped and disciplined, and controlled by the British Government through its representative, the Resident at Hyderabad.

Whensoever the services of the said contingent may be required they shall be afforded at all times to his Highness the

APPENDIX A.

Nizam, fully and promptly, throughout his whole dominions. If rebellion or disturbance shall be excited, or if the just claims and authority of his Highness shall be resisted, the said contingent, after the reality of the offence shall have been duly ascertained, shall be employed to reduce the offenders to submission.

Art. 4.—As the interests of the two States have long been identified, it is further mutually agreed, that if disturbances shall break out in districts belonging to the Honourable East India Company, his Highness the Nizam shall permit such portions of the subsidiary force as may be requisite to be employed in quelling the same within the said districts. In like manner, if disturbances shall break out in any part of his Highness's dominions contiguous to the territories of the Honourable East India Company, to which it might be inconvenient, owing to the distance from Hyderabad, to detach any portion of the subsidiary force, the British Government, if required by his Highness the Nizam, shall direct such portions of its troops as may be most available to assist in quelling the disturbances within his Highness's dominions.

Art. 5.—In the event of war, his Highness the Nizam engages that the subsidiary force, joined by the Hyderabad Contingent, shall be employed in such manner as the British Government may consider best calculated for the purpose of opposing the enemy; provided that two battalions of sepoys shall always remain, as settled by former treaties, near to the capital of Hyderabad; and it is also hereby agreed that, excepting the said subsidiary and contingent forces, his Highness shall not, under any circumstances, be called upon to furnish any other troops whatsoever.

Art. 6.—For the purpose of providing the regular monthly payment of the said contingent troops, and payment of Appa Dessaye's chout, and the allowances to Mohiput Ram's family, and to certain Mahratta pensioners, as guaranteed in the 10th article of the Treaty of 1822, and also for payment of the interest at 6 per cent. per annum of the debt due to the Honourable Company, so long as the principal of that debt shall remain unpaid, which debt now amounts to about 50 lakhs of Hydera-

bad rupees, the Nizam hereby agrees to assign the districts mentioned in the accompanying Schedule, marked (A.), yielding an annual gross revenue of about 50 lakhs of rupees, to the exclusive management of the British Resident for the time being at Hyderabad, and to such other officers acting under his orders as may from time to time be appointed by the Government of India to the charge of those districts. APPENDIX A.

Art. 7.—By the 12th article of the Treaty of 1800, the British Government can, in time of war, call upon that of his Highness the Nizam to furnish 9000 cavalry and 6000 infantry to accompany the British troops in the field. The present Hyderabad contingent, which is to be maintained at all times (whether in peace or war), is accepted as an equivalent for the larger body of troops above specified to be furnished in time of war; and it is accordingly hereby declared that the Nizam shall not be called upon at any time by the British Government to furnish any other troops but those of the subsidiary force and the Hyderabad contingent; and that part of the 12th article of the Treaty of 1800 which requires the Nizam to furnish 9000 cavalry and 6000 infantry is accordingly hereby annulled.

Art. 8.—The districts mentioned in Schedule (A.) are to be transferred to Colonel Low, C.B., the Resident, immediately that the ratified treaty shall be received from Calcutta; and that officer engages, on the part of the British Government, that the Resident at the Court of Hyderabad for the time being shall always render true and faithful accounts every year to the Nizam of the receipts and disbursements connected with the said districts, and make over any surplus revenue that may exist to his Highness, after the payment of the contingent and the other items detailed in article 6 of this treaty.

Art. 9.—This treaty, consisting of nine articles, being this day concluded and settled by Colonel John Low, C.B., on behalf of the Honourable the English East India Company with the Nuwab Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor, Colonel Low has delivered one version thereof in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, to the Nuwab, who on his part has also delivered one copy of the same to Colonel Low, duly executed

APPENDIX A.

by his Highness; and Colonel Low hereby engages to deliver a copy of the same to his Highness the Nizam, duly ratified by the Governor-General in Council, within thirty days from this date.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Hyderabad, 21st May, Anno Domini 1853 (12th Shabun, Anno Hegiræ 1269).

(Signed) J. Low, Colonel,
Resident at Hyderabad.

(A.)

SCHEDULE of DISTRICTS in Berar, the Raichore Doab, and Borders of the Sholapore and Ahmednuggur Collectorates, Bombay Presidency, transferred to the management of the British Resident at Hyderabad, agreeably to the Provisions of Article 6 of the Treaty of 1853 (Fuslee 1263), entered into by the Honourable East India Company with his Highness the Nizam.

The districts in Berar transferred to British management are those lying to the north of the range of hills which extends from Adjuntah, on the west, to Woon, near the Wurda, on the east. Any villages not named underneath, within the above-mentioned boundary, will be included hereafter among those transferred to the management of the British Resident at Hyderabad.

Pergunnah:	Rs.	Pergunnah:	Rs.
Akola	1,24,944	Nargaom	975
Dheanda	1,33,844	Ralagaom	8,750
Barragaom	17,381	Pandur Koura	2,000
Thoogaom	61,425	Boxhi Kheir	2,000
Kurar	2,250	Wunmaidi	28,033
Posud	17,158	Numba	12,000
Argaom	10,000	Boodnarapooljee	32,068
Nursi	73,129	Boomki	2,702
Mahore	14,360	Damodi, *alias* Damori	18,923
Chicholee	12,722	Gooboo	6,000
Larkheir	4,556	Bowenber	*14,000
Yawuk, *alias* Yawuth Mahal	2,287	Julka	*3,000
Kullum	2,510	Seralla	10,000
Chicknee	2,501	Poosda	*5,000
Mahagaom	11,370	Urgaon (Small)	1,500

Pergunnah:	Rs.
Akote	77,000
Urgaon	1,25,000
Julgaon	97,000
Jamodi	35,155
Morsi	36,000
Palla	3,000
Malghat	15,000
Dhoolghat	2,401
Soongaom	7,500
Moongram	1,500
Juroor	9,000
Karlah	8,020
Bhil Keira	2,563
Oomrawuttee	58,442
Rathore Shaik Baboo	15,881
Barsee Taklee	12,076
Babun	3,881
Nandgaon	18,592
Pathooda	24,001
Penjur	16,682
Peepulgaon Raja	37,946
Buneira Bebee	37,759
Kolapoor	33,807
Thullagaom	21,173
Tiktab	3,500
Lakpoori	2,401
Raoja	1,500
Buroor	90,394
Soorli	2,991
Unjungdombari	2,918
Seaeeala, *alias* Seerala	7,014
Nowsari	1,036
Bukki	1,468
Ellichpoor	1,00,000
Kurujgaom	1,00,000
Unjungaom	1,05,219
Dharoor	20,000
Akoli	*6,500
Bulgaom	*5,000
Budneira Gungaee	59,843
Punchgawun	30,371
Salood	23,912
Papoo, *alias* Papul	7,911
Punj Mahagaom	51,921
Reitlpoor	61,710
Chinchona	11,139
Khed Belloora	14,910
Seona	14,820
Banoda	17,855

Pergunnah:	Rs.
Bath Kolee	38,596
Pathrote	1,37,932
Malkeera	10,871
Pullas Keira	10,011
Sawurgaon Taklee	2,500
Neer Pursoo Pundet	8,360
Nandgaom Cazee	13,263
Devicota	3,226
Damnuko	2,899
Parsoli	2,200
Manjur Keir	8,525
Oomrawuttee Ranee	4,665
Hewer Keir	22,601
Amnair	6,855
Serusgaon	19,189
Danapoor	75,000
Mana	22,000
Girowli	10,000
Koorum	18,000
Mortizapoor	45,000
Mungalore Peer	40,000
Koora	45,000
Mungaloree Dustigeer	12,000
Kusbeo Korum Keir, &c.	8,708
Dhumej, &c.	5,320
Ussalgaom	10,105
Akote	9,000
Balapoor	2,41,275
Mulkapoor	51,319
Raichore	2,499
Rajoora	3,742
Rohin Kheir	2,491
Chandore	20,727
Nandoora	9,846
Nundgaon	3,736
Jeypore	4,146
Koleli	990
Devulghat	17,955
Dharsangvi	6,159
Darea	17,436
Karinja Bebee	23,535
Kari Dhamini	14,297
Kamurgaon	2,230
Total	Rs. 30,95,309
Deduct amount of personal jagheers	35,000
Total	Rs. 30,60,309

APPENDIX A.

The above amount is exclusive of deh sadur, russooms muktahs, yeomeas, enams, and all charitable allowances hitherto held, which will only be paid to the several claimants after they have established their rights by the production of proper sunnuds, or other official documents acknowledged to be correct by the Nizam's government.

DISTRICTS in the Raichore Doab, transferred to the management of the British Resident, the boundaries of which are the Rivers Krishna and Toombuddra, on the north, south, and east, and the Honourable Company's Frontier, belonging to the Bombay Presidency, on the west.

(Any talooks or villages not named underneath, within the above-mentioned boundary, will be included hereafter among those transferred to the management of the British Resident at Hyderabad.)

	Rs.
Pergunnah Deodroog, &c., and the talook of Kadloor, &c.	1,07,872
The Gudwal Peshcush	1,15,000
Pergunnah Huvelee, Raichore, and Mahalat	3,93,380
Pergunnah Kanegheri, &c., and Gooboor and Tharanah	2,22,280
Pergunnah Kopal, &c.	1,84,887
Pergunnah Moodkhee and Moodgul	59,063
Pergunnah Gungawuttee	66,860
Total	*Rs.* 11,51,342

No claims in these districts will be allowed for personal jagheers hitherto held till the rights to the same shall have been established by the production of proper sunnuds, or other official documents acknowledged to be correct by the Nizam's government.

The above rule is also applicable to russooms, muktahs, yeomeas, enams, and all charitable allowances.

DISTRICTS on his Highness's Western Frontier, bordering on the Honourable Company's Bombay Collectorates of Ahmednuggur and Shorapore.

1. The 16 villages in the Beer District, on the boundaries of

the Jamkhair Talook, in the Honourable Company's territory, viz.:—

REVENUE.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Karagaon	902	11	3	Seerapoor Dhomulla	1,417	15	0
Kutola	773	14	6	Bhateli	1,452	3	9
Koptee	574	5	6	Bawee	505	0	0
Bhubkul	740	5	6	Jam	292	0	0
Moralah	1,595	13	0	Vernee	624	3	0
Mandah	374	7	0	Madmapore	232	10	0
Warjur	1,189	0	0	Vadolee	436	11	0
Roopoor	104	8	6				
Kotun	1,965	4	0	Total	Rs. 13,181	0	0

2. All the villages in the districts of

Katee,	Kullum,	Lohara,
Maidee,	Latoor,	Gunjotee,
Peramdah,	Nuldroog,	Alund, and
Daraseo,	Tooljapoor,	Afzulpore,
Bhoom,		

and which districts are within the boundaries on the north and east of the Manjera, on the west of the Honourable Company's territory, in the Ahmednuggur and Shorapore Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, on the south of the Bheema, and on the east in as direct a line as can possibly be drawn between the town of Nittoor, on the Manjeera, and Ufzalpore, on the Bheema, yielding a gross revenue of about eight lakhs of rupees per annum, exclusive of personal jagheers, yeomeas, russooms, and charitable allowances.

No claims on these districts will be allowed for personal jagheers hitherto held till the rights to the same shall have been established, by the production of proper sunnuds, or other official documents acknowledged to be correct by the Nizam's government.

The above rule is also applicable to russooms, yeomeas, enams, and all charitable allowances.

THE TALOOKS detailed hereafter, belonging to Surf-ee-Kass and

APPENDIX A.

the Noblemen mentioned underneath, will be left to the revenue management of the officers appointed for that purpose by the Hyderabad Government.

BERAR.

Surf-ee-Kass Talooks:	Rs.
Budneira Gungaier	59,843
Punchgohan	30,371
Salood	23,912
Papoo, *alias* Papul	7,911
Punj Mahagaom	51,921
Reithpoor	61,710
Chinchona	11,139
Khed Ballora	14,910
Seona	14,820
Banoda	17,855
Bath Kolee	38,596
Patrote	1,37,932
Mal Keira	10,871
Pullus Keira	10,011

Jaheer Talooks belonging to Suraj-ool-Moolk Bahadoor:	Rs.
Dhurrceapore	75,000
Mana	22,000
Garowlee	10,000
Koorum	18,000
Moortizapoor	45,000
Mungalore Dustigeer	12,000
Numgalore Peer	40,000
Kora	45,000
	Rs. 2,67,000
Doab Talooks belonging to Surf-ee-Kass:	
Mooshkee and Moodgul	59,063
Total	Rs. 8,17,658

TALOOKS on the west of his Highness the Nizam's Territories, bordering on the Collectorates of Ahmednuggur and Shorapore.

Surf-ee-Kass: Villages in the Lohara Talook.
Ditto - - Gunjotee Talook.
Ditto - - Allund Talook.

Shums-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor's Talook of Ufzulpore.

(Signed) J. Low, Colonel,
Resident at Hyderabad.

Hyderabad, 21st May, 1853.

No. XXXVIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL TREATY *between her Majesty the* QUEEN *of* GREAT BRITAIN *on the one part, and his Highness the* NUWAB (UFZOOL-OOD-DOWLAH NIZAM-OOL-MOOLK ASOPH JAH BAHADOOR) *on the other part, settled by Lieutenant-Colonel* CUTHBERT DAVIDSON, C.B., *Resident at the court of his Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by his*

Excellency the Right Honourable CHARLES JOHN EARL CANNING, G.C.B., *Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.*

Whereas it will be for the convenience of both the contracting parties to the Treaty of 1853, and will simplify the relations of the two Governments, if certain modifications of that treaty are made, and whereas certain matters not dealt with in that treaty call for adjustment between the two contracting parties, and whereas it is the desire of the Governor-General in Council to give all possible solemnity to certain acts marking the high esteem in which his Highness the Nizam is held by her Majesty the Queen; therefore the following articles have been agreed upon and determined between the Viceroy and Governor-General on behalf of her Majesty and the Nuwab Ufzool-ood-Dowlah Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor.

Article 1.—All treaties and engagements between the two States and not contrary to the tenor of this engagement are hereby confirmed by it.

Art. 2.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council cedes to his Highness the Nizam in full sovereignty the territory of Shorapore.

Art. 3.—The debt of about fifty lakhs of Hyderabad rupees due by the Nizam to the British Government is hereby cancelled.

Art. 4.—His Highness the Nizam agrees to forego all demand for an account of the receipts and expenditure of the assigned districts for the past, present, or future. But the British Government will pay to his Highness any surplus that may hereafter accrue after defraying all charges under Art. 6, and all future expenses of administration, the amount of such expenses being entirely at the discretion of the British Government.

Art. 5.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in council restores to his Highness the Nizam all the assigned districts in the Raichore Doab and on the western frontier of the dominions of his Highness adjoining the collectorates of Ahmednuggur and Shorapore.

APPENDIX A.

Art. 6.—The districts in Berar already assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1853, together with all the Surf-ee-Kass Talooks comprised therein, and such additional districts adjoining thereto as will suffice to make up a present annual gross revenue of thirty-two lakhs of rupees currency of the British Government, shall be held by the British Government in trust for the payment of the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent, Appah Dessaye's chout, the allowances to Mahiput Ram's family, and certain pensions mentioned in Art. 6 of the said treaty.

Art. 7.— The Surf-ee-Kass Talooks and additional districts mentioned in the foregoing article, are to be transferred to the Resident as soon as this treaty is ratified.

Art. 8.—His Highness the Nizam cedes to the British Government in full sovereignty all the possessions of his Highness on the left bank of the river Godavery and of the river Wyne Gunga above the confluence of the two rivers, viz., the Talooks of Rakapilly, Buddrachellum, Cheila, Albaka, Noojood, and Siroucha.

Art. 9.—The navigation of the river Godavery and its tributaries, so far as they form the boundary between the two States, shall be free, and no customs' duties or other cesses shall be levied by either of the two contracting parties, or by the subjects of either, on goods passing up or down the aforesaid rivers.

Art. 10.—This treaty, consisting of ten articles, being this day concluded and settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert Davidson, C.B., on behalf of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, with the Nuwab-Ufzul-ood-Dowlah Nizam-ool-Moolk Asoph Jah Bahadoor, Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert Davidson has delivered one version thereof in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, to the Nuwab, who on his part has also delivered one copy of the same to Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, duly executed by his Highness; and Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson hereby engages to deliver a copy of the same to his Highness the Nizam, duly ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-General, within thirty days from this date, when this copy herewith signed and sealed by the British Resident will be returned.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1860.

APPENDIX B.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO TERRITORY CEDED BY THE NIZAM, IN LIQUIDATION OF DEBTS.

I.

MINUTE *by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India.*

1. Address the Resident at Hyderabad. State that the time has now elapsed within which his Highness the Nizam was required, in a despatch dated 25th August, 1849, to discharge the large debt which was due by him to the Government of India.

2. I have purposely abstained from addressing to the Resident any instructions in anticipation, which should direct him to adopt at once specific measures in the event of his Highness having failed to meet the demands of this Government at the time fixed.

The tenor of the despatches addressed to me by the Honourable Court has confirmed me in my desire to avoid to the very last any proceeding towards the Nizam which could bear the appearance of harshness or of undue haste.

But I entertain as firm a conviction as before that a due regard for our own interests forbids our consenting to any further postponement of the settlement of our claims upon his Highness, while the constant and large additions that have been made to the debt since the warning was conveyed to his Highness, and the whole course of his Highness's public conduct, plainly show that further indulgence would be no true friend-

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

ship to the State of Hyderabad, but would only lead its ruler into deeper embarrassment, and a more reckless course.

3. The Resident will therefore be so good as to request an audience of his Highness the Nizam. He will state to his Highness that he has been directed by the Government of India to remind him that the time has now elapsed within which, as his Highness was informed, the Government of India required that the debt due to it by his Highness should be discharged.

Although in the interval his Highness has frequently intimated his intention of taking measures for this purpose, the debt has not only not been diminished, but has been largely increased.

The Resident will observe that the Governor-General is unwilling to assume that when the period fixed shall have arrived, his Highness will still have made no effort to meet the just claims of the Government of India; but that the Governor-General has instructed him to add, that if he (the Resident) should report, as the result of the present interview, that his Highness has taken no effectual measures for the fulfilment of his own assurances and for the discharge of the debt, the Resident will thereafter immediately receive instructions to communicate to his Highness those measures to which the Government of India will feel it to be its duty to resort, in order to protect its own interests.

4. The Resident will further be so good as to convey to his Highness an expression of the surprise and dissatisfaction with which the Government of India has learned that his Highness continues still to neglect the appointment of a minister for the conduct of his affairs. It is a delusion for his Highness to suppose that he, the sovereign alone, can properly direct the difficult and complicated business of a great kingdom without the services of an experienced and responsible minister of state.

If such a state of things should continue, the finances of the kingdom will fall into confusion even greater than that which now prevails; disorders already so rife within the bounds of his territories will multiply on all sides, and the authority of the sovereign will speedily be set at naught.

The Government of India would regret to see the affairs of

its ally involved in such perplexity; it therefore earnestly impresses on his Highness the necessity of immediately exercising the authority which belongs to him, and of discharging the duty that he owes to the State over which he rules. The Government of India, as a neighbouring power, is deeply interested in the preservation of order and obedience within his Highness's territories; it therefore has a right to call upon his Highness to take those measures for the ordinary administration of his affairs without which order and obedience will be lost.

5. If it should unfortunately be the duty of the Resident to report (as his recent despatches render probable) that no effectual steps have been taken by the Nizam for the liquidation of his debt, and that the amount of it, already increased in the interval from 54 to 70 lakhs, is becoming gradually larger still, I see no means by which its payment can be secured except by taking possession of some portion of his Highness's territories, from the revenues of which repayment can be made.

6. The Resident has further urged, that, whatever arrangement may be made for the payment of the debt, it should embrace also a similar provision for the regular repayment of the contingent.

Judging from experience of the past, I feel little doubt of this measure becoming eventually indispensable. Probably we shall find ourselves compelled to retain permanently, for the regular payment of the contingent, those districts which we may now occupy temporarily for the liquidation of the debt.

7. If revenue to the amount of 35 lakhs annually shall now be allotted, it will provide for the payment of the debt in three years, and will also provide means for making good the deficiencies which ordinarily occur in the payment made for the contingent.

If, however, the Nizam's government should, after these revenues are allotted, allow the pay of the contingent to fall still more into arrears than heretofore, other and more stringent measures will then become necessary.

8. The Resident, in forming his opinions regarding the territories to be now made over, will bear in mind the probable

APPENDIX B. Affairs of the Nizam.

necessity of retaining them permanently under our own control, in order to secure the regular payment of the contingent. In selecting the districts best fitted for the purpose, he will take into consideration advantages of police, as well as of revenue: his long experience will enable him to state with confidence from which districts under the Madras and Bombay Presidencies references are most frequently made, or in which the most frequent troubles prevail; whether arising from the inherent turbulence of the people, or from the natural advantages which the country affords for opposition and rebellion. There will be no occasion to confine our demand to the cession of one continuous tract; for the opportunity should not be lost of endeavouring to get rid of all intermixed jurisdictions.

9. On these points, and on all others connected with this subject, I shall be happy to receive the opinion and suggestions of the Resident.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

1st January, 1851.

II.

No. 66 of 1851. — Foreign Department.

From the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 295, dated 29th November last, I am directed by the Governor-General to state that the time has now elapsed within which his Highness the Nizam was required, in a despatch dated 25th August, 1849, to discharge the large debt which was due by him to the Government of India.

2. His Lordship has purposely abstained from addressing any instructions to you in anticipation, which should direct you to adopt at once specific measures, in the event of his Highness having failed to meet the demands of this Government at the time fixed.

3. The tenor of the despatches addressed to the Governor-General by the Honourable Court has confirmed his Lordship in his desire to avoid to the very last any proceeding towards the Nizam which could bear the appearance of harshness or of undue haste.

4. But his Lordship entertains as firm a conviction as before that a due regard for our own interests forbids our consenting to any further postponement of the settlement of our claims upon his Highness, while the constant and large additions that have been made to the debt since the warning was conveyed to his Highness, and the whole course of his Highness's public conduct, plainly show that further indulgence would be no true friendship to the State of Hyderabad, but would only lead its ruler into deeper embarrassment and a more reckless course.

5. You will, therefore, be so good as to request an audience of his Highness the Nizam; you will state to his Highness that you have been directed by the Government of India to remind him that the time has now elapsed within which his Highness was informed the Government of India required that the debt due to it by his Highness should be discharged.

6. Although in the interval his Highness has frequently intimated his intention of taking measures for this purpose, the debt has not only not been diminished, but has been largely increased.

7. You will observe that the Governor-General is unwilling to assume that when the period fixed shall have arrived, his Highness will still have made no effort to meet the just claims of the Government of India, but that his Lordship has instructed you to add that if you should report, as the result of the present interview, that his Highness has taken no effectual measures for the fulfilment of his own assurances and for the discharge of the debt, you will thereafter immediately receive instructions to communicate to his Highness those measures to which the Government of India will feel it to be its duty to resort in order to protect its own interests.

8. You will further be so good as to convey to his Highness an expression of the surprise and dissatisfaction with which the

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

Government of India has learned that his Highness continues still to neglect the appointment of a minister for the conduct of his affairs. It is a delusion for his Highness to suppose that he, the sovereign, alone can properly direct the difficult and complicated business of a great kingdom without the services of an experienced and responsible minister of state.

9. If such a state of things should continue, the finances of the kingdom will fall into confusion even greater than that which now prevails; disorders, already so rife within the bounds of his territories, will multiply on all sides, and the authority of the sovereign will speedily be set at naught.

10. The Government of India would regret to see the affairs of its ally involved in such perplexity: it therefore earnestly impresses on his Highness the necessity of immediately exercising the authority which belongs to him, and of discharging the duty that he owes to the State over which he rules. The Government of India, as a neighbouring power, is deeply interested in the preservation of order and obedience within his Highness's territories; it therefore has a right to call upon his Highness to take those measures for the ordinary administration of his affairs, without which order and obedience will be lost.

11. If it should unfortunately be your duty to report (as your recent despatches render probable) that no effectual steps have been taken by the Nizam for the liquidation of his debt, and that the amount of it, already increased in the interval from 54 to 70 lakhs, is becoming gradually larger still, the Governor-General sees no means by which its payment can be secured except by taking possession of some portion of his Highness's territories, from the revenues of which repayment can be made.

12. You have further urged that, whatever arrangements may be made for the payment of the debt, it should embrace also a similar provision for the regular payment of the contingent. Judging from experience of the past, his Lordship feels little doubt of the measure becoming eventually indispensable; and probably we shall find ourselves compelled to retain permanently, for the regular payment of the contingent, those districts

which we may now occupy temporarily for the liquidation of the debt.

13. If revenue to the amount of 35 lakhs annually shall now be allotted, it will provide for the payment of the debt in three years, and will also provide means for making good the deficiencies which ordinarily occur in the payments made for the contingent. If, however, the Nizam's Government should, after these revenues are allotted, allow the pay of the contingent to fall still more into arrears than heretofore, other and more stringent measures will then become necessary.

14. In forming your opinion regarding the territories to be now made over, you will bear in mind the probable necessity of retaining them permanently under our own control, in order to secure the regular payment of the contingent. In selecting the districts best fitted for the purpose, you will take into consideration advantages of police as well as of revenue. Your long experience will enable you to state with confidence from which districts under the Madras and Bombay Presidencies references are most frequently made, or in which the most frequent troubles prevail, whether arising from the inherent turbulence of the people, or from the natural advantages which the country affords for opposition and rebellion. There will be no occasion to confine our demand to the cession of one continuous tract, for the opportunity should not be lost of endeavouring to get rid of all intermixed jurisdictions.

15. On these points, and on all others connected with this subject, his Lordship will be happy to receive your opinions and suggestions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. M. Elliot,
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-General.

Camp, Wuzeerabad,
4th January, 1851.

III.

No. 35 of 1851.

APPENDIX B. Affairs of the Nizam.

From Major-General J. S. FRASER, *Resident at Hyderabad, to Sir* H. M. ELLIOT, K.C.B., *Secretary to the Government of India with the Most Noble the Governor-General.*

Sir,—I have now the honour to reply to that part of your letter, No. 66, under date the 4th ultimo, which refers to our taking possession of some portion of the Nizam's territories, from the revenues of which repayment of the debt which his Highness owes to us may be made, in the event of his not having taken any effectual steps for liquidating it.

2. He has not yet done so; and I do not learn, from either himself or others, that any reasonable hope can be entertained of his Highness's compliance with our just demand in this respect.

3. At all events, this had not been done at the time when the Government of India stated its expectation that the whole amount of debt should be repaid, namely, the 31st December, 1850; for that time is past, and so far from the debt being repaid, now amounting to *Rs.* 70,77,436. 2. 4., it has not diminished to the extent of a single rupee; nor do I believe there is the remotest chance that the Nizam would be able to fulfil his promise of repaying his debt by instalments of 12 lakhs of rupees per annum, even if we acceded to that arrangement.

4. With a view, then, to the mere repayment of the debt, nothing remains but to take possession, as proposed, of a portion of his Highness's territory for this purpose.

5. Your letter refers to the allotment of revenue to the amount of 35 lakhs of rupees annually for the liquidation of the debt in three years, and at the same sime the provision of means for making good the deficiencies which ordinarily occur in payments made for the contingent.

6. In forming my opinion regarding the territories to be now made over with this view, I am directed to bear in mind the probable necessity of retaining them under our own control, in order to secure the regular payment of the contingent; and in selecting the districts best fitted for this purpose, I am instructed

to take into consideration advantages of police as well as revenue.

7. In both points of view I consider that Berar Payeen Ghaut, the border districts from thence down to Shorapore, and the territory of the Doab, between the Krishna and Toombuddra, are best suited for our purpose.*

8. The precise boundaries of several of these districts are not distinctly given in any map in my possession, nor in any map, I believe, extant.

9. The nearest approach to this information which I can obtain, has been found on an inspection of several maps, printed and manuscript, compared with the enclosed revenue accounts furnished to me by Pestonjee Merjee, Esq., who has at different times had means of access to them, which I never possessed.

10. It would be in vain for me to ask for them, or to expect anything like a correct account, either from the Circar or the present Government officers, even if I could with propriety at the present stage of the question apply for them.

11. Pestonjee Merjee was actually Talookdar of Berar Payeen Ghaut for some years anterior to 1845, when he was removed by order of his Highness the Nizam.

12. There can be no doubt that the amount of revenue has been since considerably reduced, in consequence of the disturbances in Berar, as well as general mismanagement; and, probably, under all the circumstances of the case, *Rs.* 36,82,517. 11. 3. per annum is the utmost of what the Circar now receives from the several districts mentioned.

13. With respect to geographical position, I do not think that any territory we could select is better situated than that which I have suggested.

14. The districts herein proposed produce nearly the amount of revenue desired by the Government, and I consider them equally advantageous in a revenue and police point of view.

* Containing the districts of Narnellah and Gaveil: namely, Beytalbaddy, Dowlutabad, Pyetun, part of Ahmednuggur Circar, Bheer, Perainda, Nuldroog, and Gulburga, containing the districts of Raichore, Mudgul, part of Gudjunderghur, and Annagoondee.

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

15. Berar Payeen Ghaut is, without exception, the richest and most fertile part of the Nizam's country, and the Raichore Doab is the next to it in this respect. These two districts hold out great prospect of improvement in regard to revenue and commerce, from an extended culture of the two articles of cotton and opium.

16. The opium now grown in Berar is principally smuggled into Malwa, and there undergoes further preparation to fit it for exportation to Bombay, as particularly explained in a letter from me to the Government of India, No. 102, under date the 27th July, 1847.

17. The quantity of this article now cultivated in Berar Payeen Ghaut, as well as of cotton, might be greatly increased, and the duty upon them would form in itself a very productive source of revenue.

18. The advantages of Raichore will be more particularly stated in a memorandum I have requested from Captain Taylor, which will be forwarded with this despatch, if it arrives in time. I have applied to him for it in consequence of his having become well acquainted, by his local position in the adjoining district of Shorapore, with the capabilities and resources of the south-western portion of the Nizam's country.

19. In a police point of view, there can, I think, be no doubt that the proposed districts are the best that could be selected.

20. They give us the whole frontier from the north-east angle of the Nizam's country (where the Nagpore and British territories unite), along the northern and western boundaries, with the exception only of Shorapore, now under British management, and also the southern boundary as far as the junction of the Krishna and Toombuddra.

21. The possession of this frontier would enable us, I trust, to prevent the further influx of foreign military adventurers into the country, which neither the authorities in Scindia's territory to the north, nor those in Kandeish to the north-west, have been able to effect: and as disputes between the Company's subjects and those of his Highness the Nizam have hitherto occurred principally on the western frontier adjoining the district of

Ahmednuggur, and on the southern boundary between the inhabitants of Raichore and those of the Company's ceded districts, these sources of inconvenience will no longer exist, or, if they recur, they will be of easy correction, since this will be in our own power, instead of that of the corrupt and procrastinating officers of the Nizam's government.

22. With respect to the exception in the continued line of boundary above mentioned, I would fain hope that it will not prove any objection to the proposed arrangement.

23. The Raja of Shorapore is near his majority; but I presume that when that district is given over to his own charge, measures will be taken by the Supreme Government for keeping it, for some years at least, subject to the general control of a British officer. It is at present in a favourable and improving condition; but if given up to the young Raja's exclusive and uncontrolled authority, it will quickly revert to the state of barbarism and confusion in which it was before.

24. This subject will, of course, form the subject of a separate despatch hereafter.

25. I enclose a small outline map of the Nizam's country, showing the position of the districts which I am now proposing as the most suitable to be brought under our management; but if it be wished to refer to a map upon a larger scale, I would mention the latest edition of Arrowsmith, which is the only general map I have seen that contains a division of the Nizam's country into its several districts. It is by no means quite correct, with the exception of Berar Payeen Ghaut, but may sufficiently answer the purpose of reference.

26. Having now stated my opinion regarding the arrangements that might be expedient in order to give effect to the object referred to in your letter, I have only to add on this part of the subject, that if the British Government shall think proper to adopt them, this had better, I think, be done in decided terms by means of a letter from the Most Noble the Governor-General himself, than that they should be made the subject of preliminary discussion and negotiation at Hyderabad.

27. The weak character of the Nizam, and the corrupt in-

fluence under which he acts, would render all negotiation hopeless, especially situated as we are at present, without a minister or public officer of any kind with whom I could place myself in direct communication upon matters of business, with the slightest prospect of advantage.

28. I would now beg permission to proceed somewhat beyond the limits of the view of policy taken in your letter, and to submit to the Government of India, whether the present circumstances of this State would not justify our making a proposition to the Nizam of a more comprehensive nature than that at present contemplated by Government, which provides for our own interests only, not for those of the country at large, either as regards its sovereign or its inhabitants.

29. I mean a proposition for the cession of the whole of the Nizam's country to our sole and exclusive management and authority for a definite number of years, with the allotment of such portion of its revenue as might be considered suitable for the honourable support of his Highness and his family, and a guarantee for the maintenance of the nobles and inhabitants of the country generally in all their just rights and privileges.

30. It should be, however, an indispensable part of the arrangement, without which its great advantages might again be ultimately lost, that on the lapse of that period, and the restoration of the country to the management of his Highness, such political relations should be established between the British Government and that of the Nizam as should admit of a sufficiently decided interference on our part, when necessary to prevent the possibility of the country ever reverting to its present state of ruin and degradation.

31. I speak of this as a proposition only, and by no means an imperative demand, from which his Highness would not be permitted to dissent; for this latter would be unjustifiable under any consideration of international law, in as far as it is not called for by any sufficiently sensible injury which has yet accrued to the neighbouring British territory, nor any such detriment to the general interests of the Indian empire, as we might render the ground and motive of an absolute demand.

32. The proposition might be brought forward in a letter from the Government of India in such a calm and dispassionate tone as could give no offence, and with those reasons for it which I shall now proceed to detail.

33. They not only ostensibly, but, in point of fact, have reference much more to the interests of the Nizam himself than to those of the British Government.

34. We are about to assume, in pursuance of a just right to do so, which cannot be denied, the temporary management of a tract of country yielding from 30 to 40 lakhs of rupees per annum, and the Nizam, therefore, will have so much income less to meet those demands, to which his whole and undivided revenue has long been proved to be quite unequal. He has been unable for the last five years to pay the contingent, excepting by partial instalments only, although he considers this to be the first and most important payment incumbent on his government to make; and it cannot, therefore, be expected that he should be able to meet this essential claim upon him with his financial means diminished to the extent above mentioned. It is all but certain that he will not be able to pay the contingent for any further period than perhaps the next few months, and this probably but in small proportion only. The ultimate consequence, then, must be, and I see no reason why this argument should not be set before him in a plain and distinct light, that we shall be under the necessity of retaining permanently in our possession the territory of which we are now about to assume the temporary charge.

35. That the contingent should ever be done away altogether is a vain idea, impossible to be realised without the most immediate ruin of the country, and final destruction of even that portion of peace and tranquillity of which the inhabitants are still left in the enjoyment; all these consequences being so palpable and certain to ensue, that the idea of disbanding, or even much reducing the contingent, is, I believe, one of the last that the Nizam would entertain.

36. The debts of the Nizam's government now amount, perhaps, to three crore of rupees, besides the two crore which he alleges to have advanced during Raja Ram Buksh's admi-

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

nistration, and which he himself told me he expected to be repaid. But these two crore were lent without interest, or, to use the very words which the Nizam employed in speaking to me on the subject, "Qurzihusuna." A great portion, however, of the remainder of the debt bears interest, and there certainly can be no chance of this being supplied when it cannot be so even now.

37. The sahoocars are clamorous for the payment of their debts, and refuse to make any more advances till satisfactory arrangements are made for the liquidation of the payments already made. One alone of these sahoocaars, Pestonjee Merjee, Esq., claims a debt of 42 lakhs of rupees from the Nizam's government; but he finds it so impossible to obtain the payment of even a single rupee, that he is sending home his son and nephew by the present steamer from Bombay, with a view to memorialise the Court of Directors for such assistance and redress as they may think proper to afford him.

38. The irregular troops of the Nizam, absorbing nominally half, or at least a third of the revenues of the State, are so far in arrears, that if they do not actually mutiny, they declare almost invariably when they are ordered upon service that they cannot move for want of pay. The reduced means of the Nizam will equally increase the difficulty of his paying these men, as it does with respect to the other claims above mentioned.

39. The Arabs, a powerful body of men, have claims on the Government to the amount, I understand, of about 20 or 25 lakhs of rupees; and but for the fact that they have possession of districts and forts, which they will continue to retain as a guarantee for repayment, unless they are actually driven from them by military force, which might prove no very easy task, or are influenced by the hope of a just settlement of their accounts under British authority: their claims also, and the difficulties arising from this cause, would have to be added to the rest.

40. The distracted state of the northern part of the Nizam's country, occasioned in a great measure by the presence there of bands of foreign adventurers, has been sufficiently explained in my recent correspondence.

41. This particular mischief, it is true, may be remedied in

some degree by the measures I have already recommended in recent despatches to the sanction of the Government of India, and its recurrence may be entirely and for ever prevented by our possession of the frontier districts.

42. But all the other difficulties I have enumerated will not only continue to exist, but will certainly be rapidly increased by our partial assumption of territory; and in securing our own interests, we shall greatly have deteriorated those of the Nizam.

43. But it is not only his increased pecuniary embarrassments, and further disorganisation of the country, that are to be apprehended, but a great deal of that misery which the inhabitants are now suffering must still continue to be endured.

44. I submit, then, to the Government of India, whether it will not be at once more expedient, and more just to the Nizam himself, and his country at large, to lay before him a proposition to the effect I have now suggested, and to induce him, if he must necessarily cease to be an independent and absolute prince, to terminate at least his misused and now expiring power, without the dishonour of being forced to it by irresistible circumstances, instead of calmly and with some degree of dignity yielding a voluntary assent to that which cannot long be avoided.

45. If he refuses, and turns a deaf ear alike to what should be the dictate of his own interests, and to the representations of the British Government, the consequences will rest with himself; and while we might lament his blindness and insensibility to the truest interests of the country he has long misgoverned, we should at least not have to reproach ourselves for having precipitated his fall.

46. With the proposition I have suggested, and frank exposition of the Nizam's real position and present course of policy, the British Government will have discharged its duty not only to itself and the empire at large, but so also in an equally marked degree to the blind and ignorant prince who rules this State.

47. If he rejects this last effort to save him on the part of the supreme power of India, acting in a straightforward and honourable manner, and entertaining the most sincere as well as can-

didly expressed intentions, the responsibility of ulterior events will rest with himself, and he never can blame us for having withheld from him a knowledge of his present actual position, and the consequences to which we foresaw it must inevitably lead.

48. Whatever representation of importance is now to be made to the Nizam, had better, I think, as I have already observed, be embodied in a letter from the Governor-General.

49. There is no recognised public individual here at present with whom I can personally and officially confer, excepting with the Nizam himself; and the inutility of a personal conference with him, as well as the difficulty of obtaining it under all the requirements of court etiquette, have been too often proved to render any further advertence ot this subject necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. S. Fraser,
Resident.

Hyderabad Residency,
4th February, 1851.

Minute *by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India.*

In the autumn of 1849 I recorded briefly the various considerations which had led me to the conviction that the large and increasing debt due by his Highness the Nizam to the British Government could no longer be allowed to accumulate; and that his Highness should be called upon to provide for its liquidation within a certain fixed period.

The Nizam was accordingly informed that the debt must be liquidated on or before the 1st January, 1851.

When that period had elapsed, and not till it had elapsed fully, the Resident was instructed to call upon his Highness for repayment of the large advances made to him by the Government of India.

2. The reply of the Resident has been for some time in my hands. I have been concerned — though the line of conduct which his Highness has of late pursued hardly admitted of my

being surprised — to receive from the Resident an intimation that the Nizam was not prepared to liquidate the debt, now amounting to more than 75 lakhs of rupees, and had made no preparations for discharging either the whole or any part of it.

I have purposely abstained for some time from issuing the orders which this communication has rendered it my duty to convey to the Resident at Hyderabad, in the hope that the strong language of warning which has been addressed to the Nizam, and the alarm which his Highness's subsequent proceedings seemed to indicate, might have led to proposals on his part which I could have felt myself justified in accepting, and might have relieved me from the necessity of resorting to measures which cannot be otherwise than painful to the prince whose misguided folly has rendered them inevitable.

But several months have now passed since I last addressed his Highness, without producing any indication of his intention to make an effort in order to meet the serious demand which has been advanced against his State; I can, therefore, no longer postpone the execution of my settled and declared purpose, "to take such decided steps as the interests of the British Government may demand."

3. If it could with truth be alleged that the large sums in which the Nizam is indebted to the British Government had been advanced to him on his solicitation, and without reluctance on our part, or if we had become his creditor to serve any purposes of our own, I should have been slow to resolve on requiring at this time peremptorily and promptly a repayment of the sums we had thus advanced.

4. If, as has been stated, the Government of India had silently, if not insidiously, permitted his Highness to sink deeper and deeper into financial embarrassments, without warning him of the perplexities into which he was hurrying, I should have abstained from the measures which I now feel it my duty to enforce.

5. If, again, the debt which his Highness has incurred had been forced upon him by adverse circumstances, or if, whatever had been its origin, the liquidation of it were now impracticable,

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

without reducing his Highness to straits which he would have reason to regard as harshly subjecting his sovereignty to indignity, I should have been desirous of showing a due degree of consideration to a prince whose relations with this Government have been so intimate and of such long endurance.

6. Finally, if the Nizam had appeared to make any material efforts towards reducing the extent of his vast liabilities to us, or had shown himself less than utterly indifferent to their rapid increase, or otherwise than wilfully blind to the consequences which have been pointed out, and obstinately deaf to the advice which has been offered to him for his own interests in respect of these liabilities; if a further accumulation of his Highness's debt could have been permitted without grave inconvenience to the British Government, or with any prospect of real advantage to the State of Hyderabad, I should have been well disposed to bear with his Highness yet a little longer, and should have sought to effect by persuasion or by renewed remonstrances those ends which must now be accomplished by more vigorous means.

7. The records of the Government of India will show that the Nizam can advance no such pleas as these for further forbearance, and that the British Government not only lies under no obligation, but has no inducement to abstain any longer from pressing its just claims on the Court of Hyderabad.

8. The sum due by his Highness amounts to more than 75 lakhs of rupees. It consists chiefly of advances made by the Resident at Hyderabad, under the instructions of this Government, for the payment of the contingent troops. These were not loans offered and conceded with undue facility by us ministering to his Highness's improvidence, or merely meeting his convenience; still less were they furnished out of our abundance as a convenience to ourselves, or with the view of serving any secondary or secret purpose of our own: they were advances made for the payment of the troops of the contingent, supplied reluctantly, and not until the neglect or inability of the State of Hyderabad to furnish the money necessary for the purpose had compelled this Government, as an act of good faith, to provide

their pay for a force which, existing under our treaties, commanded by our officers, and retained under our control, has a right to look to us for the fulfilment of the conditions on which they took service under our virtual guarantee.

Thus the advances were absolutely necessary for the maintenance of good faith with a body of troops over which we exercised authority; they were equally necessary for upholding discipline and efficiency in the only force on which his Highness could rely for preserving the internal tranquillity of his kingdom; they were never made until every effort to obtain them from the treasury of his Highness had failed; and they have been furnished by us for the most part at a time when difficulties pressed heavily on our own financial resources.

9. There is no warrant for the supposition that his Highness has been permitted gradually and unconsciously to become entangled in embarrassment from which he could hardly extricate himself, and without being warned of consequences which he had not the sense to foresee.

On the contrary, a reference to the correspondence will demonstrate that the attention of his Highness has been often and earnestly called to the increasing amount of his debt, and to the thickening perplexities of his Government; he has received warning with a frequency which appears only to have weakened their force in his estimation. He has been told in language which could not be misunderstood that the course he was pursuing must of necessity lead in time to the bankruptcy of his State, and has been urged with a constancy which only sincerity could dictate, and which recklessness alone could disregard, to set himself in earnest to the task of extricating his State from its financial difficulties by means which have again and again been pointed out, and in which his Highness must have been fully assured he might count on the aid and counsel of the British Government.

10. No circumstances beyond his own control have created the difficulties by which his Highness is now surrounded; no war has drained his treasuries; no rebellion has ever temporarily straitened his resources. The territory of Hyderabad is well known to

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

produce a revenue capable of meeting every reasonable demand which could be made upon it for the service of the State, and fully sufficient to maintain his Highness's court in splendour, and his sovereignty in respect: honestly administered, and husbanded with only ordinary care, the income of the State of Hyderabad would have amply provided against the accumulation of the heavy burdens by which it is at present oppressed.

Even now, although the debt to the British Government has reached the large sums I have named, and although a further and still larger debt is due to other creditors, the public revenues would be able, without much difficulty, to meet all these demands, if the Nizam would consent to enter upon an examination of the condition of public affairs, would disband the hordes of useless rabble that encumber his State, and would remove the foreign mercenaries who eat up his revenue, oppress his people, and hold even his royal power in check.

11. By carrying these measures into effect, the Nizam would in no degree lower his own dignity, and would unquestionably add to his substantial power, while he would thereby provide at once the means of meeting rapidly and easily the claims on his treasury, and would avert from himself the mortification which is now impending over him.

Unhappily the Nizam appears to have set himself doggedly against the advice which has been repeatedly urged on him, and has neglected every attempt to meet his existing obligations, or to prevent their future accumulation. Notwithstanding that his Highness has absolutely no indispensable calls upon his treasury, excepting those which are inseparable from the ordinary expenses of civil government; notwithstanding that his attention has been incessantly drawn to the subject, and that the Government of India has reduced by one half the rate of interest which it had at first required him to pay, no diminution whatever has been made in the amount of his public debt. Repeated promises have been conveyed to the Resident of payments to be made at a certain time; but these resolutions have been formed only to be broken through. In little more than two years, since I first addressed his Highness, his debt has

largely and rapidly increased, till it has reached an amount which is of moment even in the transactions of wealthy States. Of the foreign mercenaries, the Arabs and Rohillas, who are employed, none have been discharged; of the crowds of other troops, many of whom there is good reason to believe exist only upon paper, all, or nearly all, have been retained.

12. Notwithstanding the strongly-expressed opinion of this Government, his Highness removed from office the Nuwab Suraj-ool-Moolk, the only man who seems to be possessed of the capacity, or to have the strength of will sufficient to grapple with the difficulties of the State, and to cast out its abuses. One minister after another has in like manner been removed, till for many months past no minister whatever has been appointed by his Highness; and at this moment, in spite of the strong representations I have directed to be made to him, the Government of Hyderabad remains actually in abeyance.

13. With such experience of the conduct and character of this prince, it would be weakness to give any credence to the proposals he has made for repayment of his debt, even by such meagre and distant instalments as five lakhs per annum, or any longer to put faith in pledges which his Highness has never yet sought, and which he does not now seek, by any exertion of his own to redeem.

14. The exercise of further forbearance would not be consistent with a spirit of real friendship to the Nizam; it could only tend to encourage his Highness in permitting his debt to go on accumulating hopelessly, till it would ultimately become a burden utterly ruinous to the State he misgoverns.

15. Lastly, it must not be forgotten, that the very large amount which has now been advanced cannot be regarded with indifference even by the Government of India. While our finances are as yet hardly to be considered as restored to a satisfactory condition, while very large expenditure, consequent on recent events, still presses heavily on our income, while important national works call loudly for that full and liberal encouragement which a prudent consideration of the means at our disposal still compels us to stint, I cannot reconcile it with my

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

duty to the Company, with whose interests I am charged, to abstain any longer, in the circumstances of this case, from taking such measures as shall be effectual for recovering the advances made to his Highness the Nizam within such a period as may render them available in some degree for the present necessities of our own treasury.

16. There is only one effectual mode of ensuring the attainment of the object which I have in view. The Nizam has declared himself unable to pay any portion of what is due. So entirely without credit is the Court of Hyderabad, that it appears to be unable to contract a loan for this purpose with sowcars on any terms that it has been able to offer.

In anticipation of this impediment, which has long been apparent, I intimated to the Resident that no alternative appeared to remain but that of taking possession, for the purpose required, of some portion of his Highness's territory; and I made known to him my intention of requiring the Nizam to transfer to the officers of Government districts to the value of not less than 35 lakhs per annum, so as to provide for the payment of the principal of his debt within three years, and, further, to afford a margin which should in each year be applicable to meet any partial deficiencies which might still occur in the supply of monthly pay for the troops of the contingent.

17. The Resident suggests that the districts of which we may most fitly and most advantageously demand possession are those of Berar Payeen Ghaut, the border districts from thence down to Shorapore, and the territory of the Doab, between the Krishnah and the Toombuddra.

These districts afford the amount of revenue required; their geographical position is convenient, while they are equally advantageous in a revenue and police point of view.

The possession of these districts will give to us for the present the whole frontier of the Nizam's kingdom along its northern and western boundaries, and along the southern boundary, as far as the junction of the Krishnah and the Toombuddra.

It will render more difficult than at present the further resort of foreign military adventurers to his Highness's territory, and

put an end to the frequent disturbances which now occur between the people of those districts and the inhabitants of our own provinces in their vicinity.

18. I have addressed to the Nizam a letter, intimating to him the determination he has made it my duty to form, and calling upon him to deliver over to the Resident for the British Government the districts which will be specified to him, together with all authority necessary for their management.

In conveying to his Highness the resolution of the Government of India, I have taken occasion again to address him in those terms of earnest remonstrance and of authoritative counsel which the condition of his Highness's affairs unhappily seems to demand, and which the British Government is still entitled to employ.

19. The Resident, having carefully prepared the schedule specifying the districts to be transferred, will request an audience of his Highness, and will deliver to him my letter, with the schedule attached.

The Resident will use his discretion in not urging his Highness to compliance with the requirements of the Government with undue haste; but he will meet any remonstrances or solicitations which his Highness may make for further prolonged delay, or for another reference, by the declaration, that, after having afforded in vain full time and opportunity for his Highness to act, my determination has now been taken deliberately, and is fixed irrevocably. He will require his Highness to comply with the just demands of the British Government by a transfer of the districts named, in the manner which has been specified above.

20. It is not probable that the Nizam will contemplate any resistance to a demand so just in itself, and which his own conduct has rendered inevitable. If, however, his Highness should not comply with the requirements of the Government within the time which may be specified by the Resident, that officer will request a final audience for the purpose of receiving a definite reply. If his Highness should either refuse compliance on that occasion, or should fail to complete the arrangements which are

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

requisite, the Resident will be so good as to report the result to the Governor-General.

On receiving such an intimation (which, however, I am unwilling to anticipate), instructions will be forthwith addressed to the Resident, directing him to take possession of the districts named on behalf of the Government of India, and for the purpose set forth.

In expectation of such instructions, the Resident will state whether he will require any troops in addition to the subsidiary and contingent forces for the purpose of enforcing the determination that has been announced.

21. The probability is, that his Highness will yield at once to the necessity which he cannot fail to recognise, and will comply in all respects with the demand which the Resident will convey.

Whatever may be the ultimate destination of these districts, whether the Nizam shall hereafter be called upon to set them apart for the special maintenance of the contingent or not, it must be borne in mind that the present occupation of them is for a temporary purpose only. The Resident will, therefore, introduce as little change as possible when transferring them to the authority of the British Government.

22. A certain amount of European superintendence over the transferred districts appears to be indispensable; but I am of opinion that for the present it should be general, and should not extend to any close interference with the details of administration.

Three superintendents at the utmost will suffice at present. The experience and past services of Captain Meadows Taylor at once point him out as the proper person for undertaking the direction of those districts which lie towards Shorapore, if his present occupation will admit of his entering on this additional charge.

The interests of the British Government will be greatly promoted by entrusting another portion of the management to Mr. H. Dighton, who has long been a resident in Hyderabad. On a former occasion the Honourable Court objected to the employment of Mr. Dighton in the territory of Hyderabad, but upon

considerations which are not applicable to the present proposal. Mr. Dighton at that time had received charge of certain districts on behalf of his Highness the Nizam. The Court very justly objected to any European being employed in the service of a foreign prince in such a manner as to place him beyond their control.

My proposal now is to employ Mr. Dighton in the temporary service of the Honourable Company itself. The former objection of the Court, therefore, no longer applies, and the high testimony borne by the Resident at Hyderabad to the character and capacity of Mr. Dighton satisfy me that my selection of him for the present duties will have the approval of the Honourable Court.

If a third superintendent should be required, I request the Resident to suggest an officer of tried ability and local experience in which he can confide as qualified to discharge the large functions which must be entrusted to him with fidelity and discretion.

23. If the Nizam should accede to the demand of the Government without demur, the superintendents may be appointed at once.

Possession of these districts should not be taken for a broken period, but should commence after the termination of an agricultural year, and the consequent payment of the annual revenue, which it is presumed will have occurred about this period. This will relieve us from the demand and adjustment of fractional sums, and obviate much future confusion in accounts.

24. The first act of the superintendents, and one which should be preliminary to the introduction of changes of any kind, should be to prepare a general report, each of his own district, showing the actual state of the revenue, and the condition of the several branches of administration within its bounds, and drawing attention to any matters which call for the special and immediate attention of this Government. This, of course, requires no surveying parties, or deputations of native subordinates, but can be ascertained by mere inspection of records and personal inquiries directed by the superintendents to these particular points.

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

25. These instructions are sufficient for the present to meet every contingency which is likely to arise in the execution of the particular measure which the Resident has been directed to announce. I should not have thought it necessary to enter here upon the general relations of the Government of India with his Highness the Nizam, but that the Resident at Hyderabad has thought proper on many recent occasions to urge upon the consideration of this Government his views of the expediency of further and direct interference on our part in the administration of the affairs of his Highness's kingdom. The suggestion of the Resident is contained in the following passages.*

26. I desire to record my entire dissent from, and disapproval

* Extract from Letter of Resident, dated 4th February 1851, No. 35.

28. I would now beg permission to proceed somewhat beyond the limits of the view of policy taken in your letter, and to submit to the Government of India whether the present circumstances of this State would not justify our making a proposition to the Nizam of a more comprehensive nature than that at present contemplated by Government, which provides for our own interests only, not for those of the country at large, either as regards its sovereign or its inhabitants.

29. I mean, a proposition for the cession of the whole of the Nizam's country to our sole and exclusive management and authority for a definite number of years, with the allotment of such portion of its revenue as might be considered suitable for the honourable support of his Highness and his family, and a guarantee for the maintenance of the nobles and inhabitants of the country generally in all their just rights and privileges.

30. It should be, however, an indispensable part of the arrangement without which its great advantages might again be ultimately lost, that on the lapse of that period and the restoration of the country to the management of his Highness, such political relations should be established between the British Government and that of the Nizam as should admit of a sufficiently decided interference on our part, when necessary, to prevent the possibility of the country ever reverting to its present state of ruin and degradation.

31. I speak of this as a proposition only, and by no means an imperative demand from which his Highness would not be permitted to dissent; for this latter would be unjustifiable, under any consideration of international law, in as far as it is not called for by any sufficiently sensible injury which has yet accrued to the neighbouring British territory, nor any such detriment to the general interests of the Indian empire, as we might render the ground and motive of an absolute demand.

of, the policy which the Resident has suggested for the adoption of the Government of India.

Affairs of the Nizam.

27. For more than half a century relations of amity and intimate connection have existed between the British Government and the Nizam, and they have been strengthened on both sides by the stipulations of formal treaties.

The several obligations which those treaties imposed, have been faithfully observed by the contracting parties on either side. Among them all, no article was more distinctly or emphatically worded than that wherein the Honourable Company's Government distinctly declared "that they have no manner of concern with any of his Highness's children, relations, subjects, or servants, with respect to whom his Highness is absolute."

Treaty 1800, Art. 15.

28. In former times, while the power of the several Mahratta states was still formidable, and their intrigues were dangerous, the policy of the Government of India tended to the establishment of an authoritative influence in the councils of the Nizam, which was necessarily exercised to prevent the introduction of a similar influence on behalf of other states prejudicial to British interests, and calculated to impair our alliance with the State of Hyderabad.

29. At a later period the administration of internal affairs was partially committed to the hands of British functionaries; but this arrangement was made with the sanction of the native government, and was at once abandoned when a successor intimated his desire that the interposition of our officers should cease.

30. Even of late years the influence of the Government of India was still so sensibly present, that the nomination of a minister of state was regarded by his Highness himself as incomplete till it had received the approving consent of the Governor-General in council.

31. But in these days there exists no native state whose power or whose influence renders it necessary, for the security of our external relations, or for the maintenance of our alliance with the Nizam, that we should seek for the establishment of any direct authority in the government of his kingdom.

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

The first act of the present reigning sovereign on ascending the musnud was to require the withdrawal of every trace of that interference in the internal affairs of his kingdom which, during the reign of his father, and under the administration of Raja Chundoo Lall, we had been accustomed to exercise. The whole course of his Highness's policy, and his conduct up to the present moment, indicate, in a manner not to be mistaken, that his antipathy to any interposition on our part is as fixed and rooted now as when he first began to reign; and that any overtures for our admission to partial authority in the administration of his kingdom would be certainly and utterly ineffectual.

Lastly: the course of events during the several administrations that have succeeded the rule of Chundoo Lall have shown how fruitless have been our endeavours to exercise a beneficial influence in the management of his Highness's affairs through the medium of a minister recommended by our approbation; and have demonstrated that a minister not selected by the sovereign's favour, though he may be supported by all our authority, is rendered powerless for good by the passive obstruction which it is and ever will be in his Highness's power to place in the way of his servants' exertions.

32. Taught by this experience, and influenced by the considerations to which it gives rise, the Supreme Government has for some years past abstained from all interference which has not been necessary for the protection of its own interests. The Nizam has been left free to choose the ministers whom he has desired to select, not only unopposed by our negative, but uninfluenced by any authoritative expression of our will. The interference which has been again and again suggested for the forcible expulsion of Arab and other mercenaries, whom his Highness still desires to retain, has been prohibited, and the interposition of the Government of India in the internal affairs of the Nizam has on no occasion been brought into action, except on the application of his Highness himself.

33. There are no facts on record before me, nor have any arguments been advanced, which are sufficient to induce me to depart from a policy which I regard as prudent and just.

34. It is sometimes stated that our relations with the State of Hyderabad are so anomalous, that interference on our part is as unavoidable as it is expedient. I can by no means assent to the soundness of that view.

Were it not for the existence of the subsidiary and contingent forces, our relations with the State of Hyderabad would be merely those which usually are formed between two independent powers, and the position of the Resident at Hyderabad would correspond in all respects with that of any accredited minister of a foreign state.

The subsidiary force is maintained within the territory of Hyderabad by the Government of India, and the contingent is furnished by his Highness the Nizam, for the purposes declared by treaty, and long since defined by precedent and in practice. But the presence of these forces does not create any special peculiarity in our relations with Hyderabad beyond those which characterise our relations with many other native states. It does not produce any unusual complication in our official intercourse. It does not necessarily multiply the occasions of interference, or render doubtful the proper limits of our authority, which have long since been practically defined. In short, our relations with his Highness the Nizam do not differ in any essential particular from those which have been formed with other native powers, such as Scindia and the Raja of Berar; nor do they create any necessity for more frequent interference, or imply a wider authority than is given by other corresponding treaties.

35. Again, it is often maintained that such is the misgovernment of his Highness the Nizam, that so great are the violence and lawless confusion which pervade every part of his dominions, that it has become the moral duty of the British Government, as the paramount power in India, to assume to itself the government of his Highness's dominions, in order to correct the evils of his rule, and to rescue his subjects from the sufferings which are alleged to proceed therefrom.

I desire to repudiate all adhesion to a doctrine which leads, in my humble judgment, to a system of unwarranted and officious meddling.

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

In too many instances, I fear, it proceeds not from sentiments of enlarged benevolence, but from the promptings of ambitious greed. Even where the motive from which it springs is pure and sincere, the doctrine is, in my view, not the less unsound. The acknowledged supremacy of the British power in India gives to it the right, and imposes upon it the duty, of maintaining by its influence, and (if need be) compelling by its strength, the continuance of general peace. It entitles it to interfere in the administration of native princes, if their administration tends unquestionably to the injury of the subjects or of the allies of the British Government.

But I recognise no mission confided to the British Government which imposes upon it the obligation, or can confer upon it the right, of deciding authoritatively on the existence of native independent sovereignties, and of arbitrarily setting them aside, whenever their administration may not accord with its own views, and although their acts in no way affect the interests or security of itself or its allies.

Still less can I recognise any such property in the acknowledged supremacy of the British Government in India, as can justify its rulers in disregarding the positive obligations of international contracts, in order to obtrude on native princes and their people a system of subversive interference, which is unwelcome alike to people and prince.

36. In the case of the Nizam, the British Government is bound by the solemn obligations of a treaty to abstain from all interference in his Highness's internal affairs. The Sovereign has been and still is strongly and consistently adverse to any the slightest evasion on our part of these obligations. His people have shown no desire for our good offices, nor have ever furnished us with the slightest pretext for interposition. And, whatever may be the tenor of his Highness's administration, it cannot be said as yet to have materially affected the security of any portion of British territory, or to have damaged the interests of British subjects.

37. I find, then, no sufficient reason for abandoning the course of policy that has heretofore been pursued, or for seeking

to obtain the Nizam's consent to the temporary alienation of the powers of government from his hands.

It cannot, I think, be doubted that his Highness's consent to such a measure would never be voluntarily given, and that, if obtained at all, it would be extorted only by the open exercise of a power which he feels he could not resist, or by the fear that we should proceed to some such extreme.

I deprecate, therefore, the introduction to the Nizam of a proposal which his Highness of himself is certain to reject, and which, if it be accepted, will be adopted only under the pressure of an influence on our part which would be reasonably open to misconstruction, and which would probably tend to discredit our name.

38. Were it otherwise, I should still entertain the strongest objection to the particular measure which the Resident has in contemplation. It points to the formation ultimately of such relations between the two states as would in effect establish a mixed government in Hyderabad, a form of administration which experience has abundantly demonstrated to be objectionable in principle and unmanageable in detail.

Under such a form of government, if provision be made for carrying it actively and practically into operation, all the toil of a laborious task and all its real responsibility must ever fall on the British agent, by whom the native ministry is controlled. The agent, on his part, while he reaps no advantage from his labours for his own state, must feel himself to be without that undivided authority; he cannot rely on that cordial co-operation which alone could enable him in such a position to carry into effect the measures which he judges necessary for the accomplishment of the objects he has in view, and for the full benefit of the people with whose interests he has been charged.

39. With such experience before us, I conceive that I shall best do my duty by adhering in all respects to those principles of policy which have hitherto guided me in relation to his Highness the Nizam, and which I believe to be in entire accordance with the wishes of the Honourable Court of Directors.

40. Whether it would not be for the mutual advantage of

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

the Government of India and of the subjects of the Nizam that his territories should be transferred to other hands; whether that event might not even now, if it were desired, by some means be brought to pass; whether at some time the State of Hyderabad will not become a portion of the British Empire in India, are questions which I refuse to entertain.

41. I refuse to entertain them, because we acknowledge the Nizam as an independent prince. We have bound ourselves by treaty to shield him from every enemy, and we have guaranteed to him the exercise over his own subjects of his own sole and absolute authority. The British Government, therefore, cannot honestly entertain, and has never entertained, any intention of open aggression on the independence of this prince. It nourishes no secret and insidious design of standing aloof while his sovereignty is fast crumbling under the weight of his own incapacity and folly. The Resident at his Highness's court continues, and will continue, to persevere in the endeavours he has made in past times to support his Highness's power, and to promote the good of his people. He will be instructed to give, on every fit occasion, the services of the contingent troops, or, if need be, those of the subsidiary force also, for the maintenance of the sovereign's just authority. In so doing, he will exercise the power with which he is vested, of judging in each case of the fitness of the purpose for which the troops are required, and of demanding subsequently the adoption of such measures as are the proper consequence of his interposition.

He will address the Nizam, as heretofore, on every occurrence which may seem to call for an expression of its sentiments by the Government which he represents, and which is entitled by its position of supremacy and by long-standing alliance to address his Highness in the language of remonstrance and reproof.

He will warn him on every fitting occasion of the evils which his administration may involve; he will point out the remedy for the abuses he may have denounced; and he will tender freely to his Highness all the aid which the Government of India can supply, whether by his counsel or by force of arms, for meeting

the opposition which may be raised to the application of the remedies he may have suggested.

42. But so long as the alleged evils of his Highness's Government are confined within its own limits, and affect only his own subjects, the Government of India must observe religiously the obligations of its own good faith. It has no just right to enter upon a system of direct interference in the internal affairs of his Highness's kingdom, which is explicitly forbidden by the positive stipulations of treaty, which would be utterly repugnant to the wishes of the sovereign our ally, and is unsought by the people over whom he rules.

43. If, indeed, the effect of his Highness's misgovernment should be felt beyond his own bounds; if the safety of our territory should be placed in doubt, or the interests of our subjects in jeopardy, I shall be prompt to demand, and to enforce reparation for the aggrieved, as well as the infliction of signal punishment on the aggressors.

If, unhappily, the Nizam should allow fresh claims to accumulate against his State, I shall not permit those claims to be evaded, but shall demand that they be promptly satisfied, observing, at the same time, all due forbearance towards a feeble ally.

If recent insults to British subjects and soldiers within his Highness's territory should occur with increasing frequency, I shall not be satisfied, as on some past occasions, with the punishment of individual offenders; I shall probably feel myself called upon in such case to require the adoption of such stronger measures as shall effectually put a stop to outrages which, unless they are repressed, cannot fail to lower the estimation in which our power is held by native states, and in some degree to tarnish the honour of our name.

44. It may be that every effort we can make will be insufficient to avert the crash which the recklessness and apathy and obstinacy of the Nizam are all tending to produce; it may be that the Government of India may, after all, be compelled to resort to that direct interference in his Highness's affairs which it still most earnestly desires to avoid.

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

If ever that time should come, the officer who may then be entrusted with the charge of this Indian empire, will doubtless be prepared to act as the circumstances of the times and as his duty to his country may seem to him to require. But he will then be enabled to act with confidence, strengthened by the consciousness that the Government of India has long laboured to the utmost, though in vain, to avert from the Nizam the fate which will then have overtaken him, protecting him by its power, sustaining him by its influence, and striving to rouse him to timely action by warning, remonstrance, and rebuke.

45. Such is the course of policy which the Government of India in recent times has pursued in relation to his Highness the Nizam; such is the policy to which I steadfastly purpose to adhere.

As the records of the State will show that a different view has been urged with earnestness and frequency on the consideration of the Governor-General, I have thought it necessary to set forth in full the system I have followed, and the reflections which lead me still to abide by it.

I have every confidence that the public principles by which I have shaped my course will meet with the approval of your Honourable Court.

I trust they will think that the mode in which our policy has been carried into effect is calculated to show that in all its dealings with the State of Hyderabad, the Government of the East India Company has been actuated by no interested motives, has been seduced by no lust of dominion, but that it has had for its single aim to preserve the independence of an old and staunch ally, and to act from first to last in strict observance of national faith.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

27th May, 1851.

To his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

After compliments.

Several months have now elapsed since I learned with deep regret from the Resident at Hyderabad, that, in reply to the de-

mand for the repayment of the large advances which have from time to time been made for the service of the Government of Hyderabad, your Highness had intimated to him that you were not prepared to meet that demand; while the Resident added, that your Highness had made no effort either to repay the debt or to diminish its amount.

Your Highness had previously received abundant and emphatic warning that, if, at the expiry of the period fixed, a settlement were not effected of the claims which had arisen on the part of the British Government against your Highness's treasury, I should feel it to be my "duty to take such decided steps as the interests of the British Government may demand."

The time has come when the resolution I declared must be carried into effect.

I have purposely abstained for some time from communicating to your Highness the final determination I have formed, in the hope that reflection on the demand which has been formally made to you by the Resident, and on the consequences to which your disregard of that demand must necessarily lead, would induce your Highness to take such steps as would relieve me from the necessity of resorting to measures which could not be otherwise than painful to your Highness.

My hope has been vain. The silence which your Highness has observed; the apparent indifference, which has not only made no effort for the liquidation of your debt, but which still allows it month by month to increase, have left me no alternative: they compel me, in pursuance of my declared resolutions, to address to your Highness such further demands as have become indispensable for securing the interests of the Honourable East India Company, which are now so largely involved.

Your Highness having intimated your inability to meet in the usual manner the call which has been made on your treasury, it is my duty to require that your Highness shall forthwith make over to the Resident, on behalf of the British Government, those frontier districts of your Highness's territory which are enumerated in the annexed schedule, in order that the revenues

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

arising from them may be applied to the satisfaction of such claims as have been or may be established against your State on the part of the Government of India.

The course your Highness has long pursued obliges me to apprise your Highness, respectfully but firmly, that the demand I have now the honour to make is peremptory, and that it will neither be withdrawn nor postponed.

It will be necessary that your Highness should in due form convey to the Resident the districts named, and should vest him with full authority for their administration and control.

Your Highness may be assured that the security and happiness of your subjects within the districts to be transferred will be as justly and tenderly cared for as though they were our own people.

Clear and full accounts will be annually prepared, and will be transmitted for your Highness's information, showing the revenue received from the districts above mentioned, and the mode in which they have been applied to the purposes for which they are set apart.

In thus announcing to your Highness the determination which the past proceedings of your government have at last compelled me to declare, it is my imperative duty to draw your Highness's attention to the effect which this determination may produce on the future fate of your kingdom.

The debt already incurred consists chiefly of advances made for the payment of the contingent force. The efficient maintenance of that force is a duty imposed on the Government of Hyderabad by the stipulations of existing treaties. Your Highness is well aware that the efficient maintenance of the force is not only necessary to fulfil the obligations of the treaty, but that it is essential for upholding your Highness's authority within your own dominions, and is the main support on which depends the stability of your throne.

The troops of the contingent serving under the control of the British Government have a right to look to that Government for protection from the grievances by which the other troops in your Highness's service are so frequently oppressed, and to rely

upon it for securing the full and regular payment of the monthly stipend allotted for their service.

I request your Highness distinctly to understand that the large advances which have heretofore been furnished, in order to make good deficiency in the payments for the force which are due from your Highness's treasury, will no longer be continued. If such deficiencies should again occur, I shall feel it my duty to provide for the regular payment of the force in future, by a measure similar to that to which I have now been compelled to resort for ensuring the early liquidation of your accumulated debt.

The intimation I have made will convince your Highness that the reduction of public expenditure which has so often been urged on your attention can no longer with safety be delayed.

It will be obvious to your Highness, that if, in full possession of the whole revenue of your kingdom, you have been unable to supply the funds for paying the contingent troops, it will become absolutely impossible for your Highness to meet that demand when the revenues of the districts to be transferred shall pass from your hands, unless immediate and vigorous measures are taken for the reduction of expenditure in some other quarter.

Many different modes of so doing, by reversing the various establishments of the State, will doubtless be suggested to you. But there is one source of vast and superfluous expenditure which must at once present itself for your Highness's consideration — I mean the numerous and utterly useless military levies by which your revenue is unprofitably absorbed.

The power of the British Government is drawn round your kingdom, a rampart to defend you from every foreign foe. The subsidiary force, the contingent troops, are present within your territories, ready to sustain you at all times in the just exercise of your sovereign authority, and capable of repelling every attempt at rebellious resistance.

For what purpose, then, does your Highness think it necessary to maintain around you a horde of soldiery who are requisite neither for the defence of your frontier, nor for the

support of internal order? Above all, upon what grounds can your Highness justify to yourself and to your subjects, in the circumstances in which you are placed, the needless retention of bands of foreign mercenaries, eating up your revenues, cruelly oppressing your people, to whom you are bound in your duty to give protection, and bearing themselves with insolent violence not only towards your Highness, whom they nominally serve, but towards that great Government by whose friendship alone you have long been sustained, and whose resentment it is dangerous to provoke?

The daily tidings from the State of Hyderabad proclaim to all India that the Arab soldiery in your Highness's pay, whatever they may have been, are no longer your Highness's servants, but your masters. On more than one occasion of late their licence has risen to a pitch of arrogance which has emboldened them even to offer open insult to British troops marching within your Highness's territory. Heretofore I have dealt with such offences with considerate forbearance, but I take this occasion of intimating to your Highness that forbearance has reached its limits. It behoves your Highness deeply to consider the risks to which you will yourself be exposed if you persist in leaving in this present condition a body of troops whom your authority appears unable to control, and who by their acts are tending to bring down upon you the indignation of the Government of India, whose dignity these men have already presumed to outrage, and whose power can crush you at its will.

Your Highness has at command a ready mode of averting the risks to which I have pointed, and of effecting at the same time that large reduction in public charges which your present position requires, by dismissing from your service these turbulent strangers with whom time and custom have encumbered you, having first satisfied every fair claim they can advance against your State.

I commend this important question to your Highness's early consideration. The Resident at your court will be prepared to offer to your Highness, on behalf of the British Government,

your ally, all the assistance which counsel can afford, and will aid the fulfilment of your Highness's just intentions by such support as may be required.

Whatever may be the actual course which your Highness may resolve to pursue in the grave emergency in which you are placed, it is imperatively necessary that your Highness should at once put an end to the unusual and mischievous state of uncertainty which has for many months enfeebled your administration and perplexed your relations with the Government of India, by appointing a minister for conducting the affairs of your Highness's kingdom, in subordination to your royal commands. Nearly three years have passed since your Highness was informed that the British Government desired to exercise no interference in the selection your Highness might wish to make of the person whom you might consider qualified to hold the office of Dewan.

In the interval, your Highness has made repeated changes in the person of your Minister; but for many months past, disregarding the advice and remonstrances which I caused to be addressed to you, your Highness has appointed no minister whatever for the execution of your commands, so that the Government of Hyderabad has been virtually in abeyance.

The measures which by this letter I have informed your Highness it has become my duty to enforce, render the immediate nomination of a minister indispensable for carrying into effect the resolutions of the Government of India, and for maturing and executing the several arrangements which it will be incumbent on your Highness to frame.

It well becomes your Highness, as the Sovereign of Hyderabad, to retain the supreme direction of affairs in the kingdom which destiny has committed to your hands; but the agency of a minister is not less indispensable than the supremacy of the prince.

I have, therefore, the honour to intimate to your Highness my expectation that your Highness will forthwith terminate a state of affairs which is incompatible with the due maintenance of that full official intercourse by which alone your relations

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

with this Government can be properly sustained. I have the honour to intimate my expectation that your Highness, without any further delay, will appoint as your minister for conducting the details of your government some person whose position in society, whose personal character, and whose acquaintance with public business, will constitute him a fit agent for transacting the important affairs which are now depending between the Government of India and the Court of Hyderabad.

I cannot doubt that the terms of the communication which I have now addressed to your Highness must give you pain and cause you anxiety.

I deeply regret that the course which your Highness has for some time past thought proper to pursue has left me no choice but to use the plain and peremptory language in which my letter is couched.

Representing that Government which has long been your Highness's steady friend, I have felt it to be my duty, as it is my right, to set before your Highness respectfully, but plainly and without disguise, the position to which your Highness has reduced yourself. I have dwelt upon the exertions which it is absolutely necessary for your Highness to make at once, if you would save yourself from further humiliation, if you would avert the imminent danger to which the independence of your sovereignty will be exposed, unless a timely and vigorous effort shall now be made.

But a short time has passed since I anxiously warned your Highness, that if effectual means were not then taken for remedying the condition of your Highness's affairs, before long your treasury will be bankrupt, and your whole kingdom in disorder and confusion.

Your Highness, looking around you, cannot fail to see how much of this warning has already been fulfilled.

Wherefore, once again, on behalf of the Honourable East India Company, your old and constant ally, I respectfully urge your Highness to lay to heart the things which in all truth and earnestness I have now impressed upon your thoughts. I call upon you to shake off the apathy by which you are oppressed,

to recognise the real dangers which surround you, and to rouse yourself to such vigorous and prompt exertions as alone can be effectual to avert the further dangers of which you have been forewarned, and still to preserve the State over which you rule in independence and in wealth among the native powers of India.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE.

No. 1783.

From the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that your despatch of 4th February last, No. 35, in which you report that the Nizam was not prepared to meet the demands of this Government, and further submit your own views of the policy which you deem it expedient that the Government of India should pursue, was duly received.

2. The Governor-General has purposely delayed making any communication to his Highness the Nizam until the present time.

3. I am now directed to transmit to you a letter addressed to his Highness by the Governor-General, in which his Lordship has intimated to him the determination he has made it his duty to form, and has called upon him to make over to you for the British Government those portions of his territory which will be specified to him, together with all authority which is necessary for their management. His Lordship concurs with you in considering that the districts named in your seventh paragraph are the most eligible, consisting of Berar Payeen Ghaut, the border districts, from thence down to Shorapore and the Doab, between the Krishna and Toombuddra.

4. Having carefully prepared the schedules specifying the particular districts, or parts of them, to be transferred, you will request an audience of his Highness, and will deliver to him his Lordship's letter, together with the schedules.

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

5. You will use your discretion in not urging his Highness to compliance with the requirements of the Government with undue haste. But you will meet any remonstrances or solicitations which his Highness may make for further prolonged delay, or for another reference, by the declaration that, after having afforded in vain full time and opportunity for his Highness to act, the Governor-General's determination has now been taken deliberately, and is fixed irrevocably. You will require his Highness to comply with the just demands of the British Government by a transfer of the districts named in the manner which has been specified above.

6. It is not probable that the Nizam will contemplate any resistance to a demand so just in itself, and which his own conduct has rendered inevitable. If, however, his Highness should not comply with the requirements of the Government within the time which may be specified by you, you will request a final audience, for the purpose of receiving a definite reply. If his Highness should either refuse compliance on that occasion, or should fail to complete the arrangements which are requisite, you will be so good as to report the result to the Governor-General.

7. On receiving such an intimation (which, however, his Lordship is unwilling to anticipate), instructions will be forthwith addressed to you, directing you to take possession of the districts named on behalf of the Government of India, and for the purpose set forth.

8. In expectation of such instructions, you will state whether you will require any troops in addition to the subsidiary and contingent forces, for the purpose of enforcing the determination that has been announced. The probability is, that his Highness will yield at once to the necessity which he cannot fail to recognise, and will comply in all respects with the demand which you will convey.

9. Whatever may be the ultimate destination of these districts, whether the Nizam shall hereafter be called upon to set them apart for the special maintenance of the contingent or not, it must be borne in mind, that the present occupation of them is

for a temporary purpose only. You will therefore introduce as little change as possible when transferring them to the authority of the British Government.

10. A certain amount of European superintendence over the transferred districts appears to be indispensable; but his Lordship is of opinion that for the present it should be general, and should not extend to any close interference with the details of administration.

11. Three superintendents at the utmost will at present suffice. The experience and past services of Captain Meadows Taylor at once point him out as the proper person for undertaking the direction of those districts which lie towards Shorapore, if his present occupation will admit of his entering on this additional charge.

12. The interests of the British Government will be greatly promoted by entrusting another portion to the management of Mr. H. Dighton, who has long been a resident in Hyderabad. On a former occasion the Honourable Court objected to the employment of Mr. Dighton in the territory of Hyderabad, but upon considerations which are not applicable to the present proposal. Mr. Dighton at that time had received charge of certain districts on behalf of his Highness the Nizam. The Honourable Court very justly objected to any European being employed on the service of a foreign prince in such a manner as to place him beyond their control.

13. The Governor-General's proposal now is to employ Mr. Dighton in the temporary service of the Honourable Company itself. The former objection of the Honourable Court therefore no longer applies; and the high testimony borne by you to the character and the capacity of Mr. Dighton satisfy his Lordship that his selection of him for the present duties will have the approval of the Honourable Court.

14. If a third superintendent should be required, the Governor-General requests you to suggest an officer of tried ability and local experience in whom you can confide as qualified to discharge the large functions which must be entrusted to him with fidelity and discretion.

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

15. If the Nizam should accede to the demand of the Government without demur, the superintendents may be appointed at once.

16. Possession of these districts should not be taken for a broken period, but should commence after the termination of an agricultural year, and the consequent payment of the annual revenue, which it is presumed will have occurred about this period. This will relieve us from the demand and adjustment of fractional sums, and obviate much future confusion in accounts.

17. The first act of the superintendents, and one which should be preliminary to the introduction of changes of any kind, should be to prepare a general report, each of his own district, showing the actual state of the revenue, and the condition of the several branches of administration within its bounds, and drawing attention to any matters which call for the special and immediate attention of this Government. This, of course, requires no surveying parties or deputations of native subordinates, but can be ascertained by mere inspection of records, and personal inquiries, directed by the superintendents to these particular points.

18. The Governor-General has given all due consideration to your suggestions respecting the policy which, in your judgment, it is expedient to adopt in reference to the kingdom of Hyderabad. His Lordship does not approve of the policy you have suggested, and does not purpose to adopt it, for reasons which have been fully stated to the Honourable Court of Directors, but which his Lordship does not think it necessary to enter upon again.

19. You have already been furnished with instructions for your guidance in carrying into effect the resolutions of this Government regarding the transfer of territory for the payment of his Highness's debt.

20. If, in compliance with the advice which has been tended in the Governor-General's letter to the Nizam, his Highness should seek your aid and counsel in framing those effectual measures which his present position so urgently demands, you

will afford to his Highness all the assistance which counsel can supply, and will aid the fulfilment of all his Highness's just intentions by such support as may be necessary.

21. If, however, the Nizam should contemplate any such decided measure as the dismissal of the foreign mercenaries from his service, it will be expedient that you should communicate with the Governor-General regarding the measure which may be proposed for that purpose, and the mode in which it is to be accomplished, before taking any direct step for effecting the design.

22. With respect to the general course of policy to be observed in the affairs of Hyderabad for the future, it is not his Lordship's intention to depart in any respect from the principles of policy by which he has heretofore been guided in relation to his Highness the Nizam.

23. You will continue to persevere in the endeavours you have made in past times to maintain the just authority of the sovereign, and to mitigate, as far as representation and remonstrance may enable you to do, the abuses which occur from time to time in the public administration of his Highness's affairs.

24. You will give on every fitting occasion the services of the contingent troops, and, if need be, those of the subsidiary force also; but in so doing, you will continue to exercise the power with which you are vested of judging in each case of the fitness of the purpose for which the troops are required, and of demanding subsequently the adoption of such measures as may seem to be the proper consequence of your interposition.

25. You will address his Highness on every occurrence which may seem to call for an expression of its sentiments by the Government which you represent, and which is entitled, by its position of supremacy and by long-standing alliance, to address his Highness in the language of remonstrance and reproof.

26. You will warn the Nizam, on every fitting occasion, of the evils which his Highness's commands may involve; you will point out the remedy for the abuses you may have denounced, and you will tender freely to his Highness all the aid which the Government of India can furnish, whether by its counsel or by

APPENDIX B. Affairs of the Nizam.

force of arms, for meeting the opposition which may be raised to the application of the remedies which you may have suggested.

27. Any interference more direct than this in the affairs of his Highness the Nizam, it is his Lordship's steadfast purpose to avoid, so long as any effort of his can avert it. If at some future time a further measure of interference should unfortunately be forced upon the Governor-General, you will then be furnished with renewed and precise instructions for your guidance in the circumstances in which we may be placed.

28. A copy of the letter addressed to his Highness, with a translation thereof, is herewith transmitted for your information.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. M. ELLIOT,
Secretary to the Government of India with
the Governor-General.

Simla, 6th June, 1851.

No. 178 of 1851.

From Major-General J. S. FRASER, *Resident at Hyderabad, to Sir* H. M. ELLIOT, K.C.B., *Secretary to the Government of India with the Most Noble the Governor-General, Simla.*

Sir, — I have the honour to forward the Nizam's reply to the Most Noble the Governor-General's letter to his Highness of the 6th June last.

2. It will probably be deemed superfluous that I should trouble the Government with any lengthened remarks on this communication, and I need scarcely add that the original draft was not submitted to me, although Suraj-ool-Moolk stated that this should be the case. The omission may, perhaps, be accounted for by the Nizam's having foreseen that I should not approve of his reply.

3. The most important part of the advice offered to his Highness by the Governor-General, namely, that great reduction should be made of unnecessary expenditure, especially by the

disbandment of useless troops, is but slightly noticed; and all that can be inferred from what the Nizam has said on the subject is, that he does not intend to disband any of this class at all.

4. His Highness's determination that the Minister is to take no step whatever without his previous assent and approval, assures, in my opinion, the ultimate ruin of the State, excepting in as far as a hope can be entertained that Suraj-ool-Moolk will have it in his power gradually to absolve himself from this restraint, and adopt such measures as he considers necessary for the remedy of existing evils, and the better administration of this country in future.

5. What the Nizam now remarks on the subject of the Arabs in his service, is quite inconsistent with the promise he made to me in the year 1843, that the whole of this tribe should be removed from his dominions in two years from that date; and as to what he says with respect to the Arabs being amenable in future to the law courts of the country, I consider this declaration to be one that will never be realised.

6. I addressed a very strong representation on this very subject to the Minister, Chundoo Lall, immediately after my arrival at Hyderabad, and he assured me that the Arabs should thenceforward be rendered amenable to the jurisdiction of the usual law courts of the country, not only in matters of pecuniary claim, but on all occasions whatever, whether of a civil or criminal nature.

7. This assurance, however, was never fulfilled, nor is it likely to be so, as long as a person of the Nizam's feeble character continues to retain in his own hand the administration of the country to the extent referred to in his letter to the Governor-General.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. S. FRASER, Resident.

Hyderabad Residency, 29th September, 1851.

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

TRANSLATION alluded to in the foregoing Letter.

(Duplicate.)

Translation of Khureeta addressed by his Highness the NIZAM *to the Most Noble the* MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, *Governor-General of India, 26th Zeecadah* 1267 H. (*23rd Sept.*, 1851).

After the usual compliments.

Your letter, filled with kind expressions, so completely fragrant with joy, and indicative of your anxious desire for the better arrangement and welfare of this Government, taking into consideration existing friendship and its continuance, and desiring alone the well-being of the Hyderabad Government, expressive in every way of the most kindly interest, and viewing the mutual engagements existing between the two Governments, and in the mode of true friends, communicated to me what was imperatively necessary, and has reached me at the most auspicious and happy moment.

After an examination of the meaning of the friendly expressions with which it is filled, and the way of kindness pointed out, and the mode of increasing the feeling of affection indicated in so friendly a manner, the veil is truly removed from the face.

From those whose understandings minutely scrutinise affairs, this will not be concealed, that governing is altogether derived from the Almighty, and also the desire that old friendships should be undisturbed; this is particularly apparent where the rights of ancient friendship, and the kindness of former amity, and their increase, are desired by those equal in dignity; let this be granted, and it is impossible that those who are sincere and constant in mind will be careless about this matter.

By the favour of God, the exalted friendship and the nature of the amity which exists between the Nizam's government and that of the English Company, Bahadoor, has been placed on so sure a foundation, and been so increased from day to day, that no cause of separation remains. Thanks be to God, your good deeds, excellent qualities, fine disposition, firm understanding, and solid, deep, reflecting judgment, perfections personal and

acquired, are celebrated and lauded; and in inquiring into and examining all things, you test everything—the value (ready money) of the friendship of the two Governments, as is desirable—beauteous in its amity—illuminates the assembly of friendship; wherefore, then, should it be concealed from the glass in which you observe? Undoubtedly, considering the continued friendship of the two powerful Governments which has been so content, and will last for ever, the foundations being as strong as the frontier wall erected by Alexander the Great; and it will increase for the future still more, and become yet more firm.

As the affairs of both Governments are controlled by the same orders, and as what is the desire of both, and what is concealed in the minds of both, is only an anxiety for what is advantageous, and for the stability and better administration of each Government, and nothing else is kept in view; and as it was proper that a dewan should be appointed, and as it was intimated to me in your communication that this was requisite at the present time, and proper, in order to preserve existing amity, I appointed the high in station, intellectual, and exalted dependant, and well-wisher of my house, Suraj-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, he having promised, in accordance with my commands, that neither in great nor small matters would he give effect to anything without my knowledge and consent. Adopting, therefore, your advice, it being in accordance with my wishes, and in concurrence with the Resident, Major-General James Stuart Fraser, Bahadoor, I appointed the above-mentioned noblemen, the most trustworthy and best acquainted with public affairs among the nobles of my durbar, to conduct the duties of Minister. From the able management of this nobleman, arrangements for the payment of the debt due to the Honourable Company's Government on account of the money given for the pay of the contingent, having been made, amounting to *Rs.* 34,20,485. 11. 4., which is more than half the debt in question, has by means of hoondees been paid to the Resident, and the remainder, at the appointed time, shall be forwarded. I have directed the above-mentioned nobleman to increase the friendship existing between the two Governments, and thereby the dignity of both; also, that he was to give

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

me satisfaction, and not depart in the slightest degree from what he knew was my pleasure.

In regard to what you from friendship addressed me in your kind note regarding the reduction of expenditure and the disbanding of the Arab soldiery, it is proper that it should be made known to you, that since the commencement of the reign of my father up to the present time, the friendship of the British having been taken into consideration, a reduction of nearly 30,000 of the troops has been made, and only those requisite and in accordance with the requirements of the State have been retained. The losses and difficulties into which the Government has fallen, owing to several causes, I have ordered the Minister to correct, as fitting opportunity offers, and by means of appropriate measures. As the affairs of the two Governments are conducted under the same orders, and as the dignity and honour of the Honourable Company's Government is added to by the strength and good administration of the Hyderabad Government, and as from former kindness it does not desire that there should be any disturbances in the Circar's territories, it is not proper that you should be kept in ignorance that there are elements of strife and contention in the Government, owing to the different classes of which it is composed, and that it is necessary to take the greatest care in giving effect to the measures of the Government, and in selecting the fitting opportunities. Again; the Arab soldiers are old servants of the State, and, having resided a long time in the city of Hyderabad, have connected themselves with the people, have intermarried with them, and got families; and further, great numbers of the inhabitants are their debtors. I have therefore issued orders to the above-mentioned nobleman (Surajool-Moolk), that the disputes originating in money transactions with them after the present settlement must rest with the Adawlut; and a written agreement to this effect must be taken from them, by which they are bound not to engage in any money-lending transactions for the future. Those who have been guilty of offences have been brought to trial, and been made amenable to such punishment as has been awarded by the Adawlut, in order that they may be made an example to others; and what-

ever may in future be found necessary shall be carried out. Consider it undoubted that your friend is always desirous of giving happiness to the people, which is pleasing to God; and that this is ever my wish and intention, that the soldiers and people may all be happy and contented. The prosperity of the cities and people who are bestowed on us by the Almighty, from this fruit will come peace and happiness. This also is at all times in my thoughts, that there should be a good government, and affairs should be well arranged; the fruits of which, being excellent, should everywhere be apparent, and a happy result be the consequence. Never at any time am I, with reference to these matters, either indifferent or careless. The good disposition and excellent qualities of the Resident, and his great ability, and the way he gives me satisfaction, and his good-will to this Government, and also his attention to the affairs of the two Governments, and his keeping up the good understanding between them, are well known.

(True translation.)
(Signed) C. DAVIDSON,
Assistant Resident.

No. 146 of 1851.

From Major-General J. S. FRASER, *Resident at Hyderabad, to Sir* H. M. ELLIOT, K.C.B., *Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, Simla.*

Sir,—In continuation of my letter, No. 141, under date the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Government of India, that Suraj-ool-Moolk, Bahadoor, paid me a visit of ceremony on Monday, the 30th ultimo, in his capacity of Dewan, to which office he had been appointed the day before by his Highness the Nizam.

2. On the 1st instant I waited on the Nizam, for the purpose of delivering to him the Governor-General's letter, accompanied by schedules of the districts to be transferred to our temporary authority.

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

3. After the usual compliments, I delivered the letter into the Nizam's own hands, when his Highness said that he was aware of its contents, and put it down at his side.

4. He then observed, that three subjects were discussed in the Governor-General's letter: first, the transfer of districts; secondly, the removal of Arabs, &c.; and, thirdly, a reduction in the number of Ta'inati troops.

5. In a subsequent visit which Suraj-ool-Moolk paid me at the Residency, he informed me that his Highness had intended to advert to a fourth subject, namely, the regular payment of the contingent in future, but he inadvertently omitted to do so in conversation with me.

6. The Nizam afterwards proceeded to remark, that it was not customary with the Honourable Company to transfer territory in payment to its creditors; to which I merely replied, that the Honourable Company did not incur debts of the description now under consideration.

7. The Nizam then said, "I have appointed Suraj-ool-Moolk, Bahadoor, Dewan. He will discharge the debt due to the Honourable Company, and also pay the contingent."

8. On the subject of the reduction of the Ta'inati troops, his Highness said, that a large amount of pay was due to them, and that, after the requisite steps were taken for its liquidation, they should be gradually reduced.

9. Respecting the Arabs, he said, that they had claims upon the Circar and individuals to the amount of nearly fifty lakhs of rupees; and that, after the settlement of these demands, they should be gradually removed.

10. His Highness observed, that a cordial friendship had long subsisted between the two Governments; and that this Government (Circar-ee-Dowlut Madar) had exhibited a degree of deference and submission (Tawazir) which the sovereigns of Turkey and Persia had never done.

11. He went on to observe, that English gentlemen came to India and returned from thence, but never permanently resided here. That this was not the custom in his dominions; for the descendants of those who came 200 years ago were still here:

and that, excepting pilgrims and merchants, no other persons resorted here.

12. Upon this, I reminded his Highness that there were 7000 or 8000 Arabs in his dominions, 2000 or 3000 Rohillas, and 2000 or 3000 Sikhs, at present cantoned near the city of Hyderabad, none of whom came under the designations he had been pleased to make use of.

13. His Highness replied, "If these people come here, they do so through the Company's country. My dominions are centrically situated, and surrounded by the territories of your Government. Formerly, in the time of Asoph Jah, they never came here."

14. I remarked that it was true they came through the Company's territory; but that if his Highness's government did not take them into its service they would have no inducement to remain.

15. His Highness said that a prohibition to this effect had been issued with regard to the Rohillas, and that the Circar had none of these men in its service. Upon which I observed that, notwithstanding the prohibition on this subject which was issued three or four years ago, during the first ministry of Suraj-ool-Moolk, there were still Rohillas in the service of the Circar, and of the noble of the city. I added that this moment two Circar officers in the provinces were engaged in hostilities with each other, and that each of them had Rohillas in his service.

16. On this his Highness turned to the Dewan, and desired him to seize and remove from the country, by means of the contingent, the Rohillas alluded to.

17. His Highness then addressed me in the terms usual on these occasions, to request that I would give the Dewan all requisite countenance and support in the administration of the Government, to which I returned what appeared to me a suitable reply.

18. Foreseeing no advantage from any further discussion at that time, I remarked to his Highness that the important subjects adverted to in the Governor-General's letter required

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

to be taken into consideration, and that, with his Highness's permission, I should have the honour of receiving the Minister next day at the Residency.

19. To this his Highness assented. And, as any other conversation on matters of business would evidently have been useless, I immediately afterwards accepted the plan which his Highness offered to me, and took leave.

20. Suraj-ool-Moolk waited upon me at the Residency the next day, Wednesday, 2nd July, and I commenced conversation with him by inquiring with what extent of power his Highness had vested him for the conduct of public affairs. Suraj-ool-Moolk replied, "His Highness has given me full power."

21. I asked him if he had read and thoroughly understood the Governor-General's letter. To which he replied, "I understand it perfectly." I then said, "As you are vested with full power, and that you have read and thoroughly understand the letter, be so good as to inform me what is his Highness the Nizam's reply to it."

22. To this Suraj-ool-Moolk replied, that the Nizam had ordered him to take measures for paying me immediately the full amount of the debt, and to give me security for the regular payment in future of the contingent; and he then proceeded to detail by what means he proposed to effect the former of these objects.

23. His plans, however, appeared to me to be liable to considerable objection, and I therefore acquainted him, that in the event of my assenting under any circumstances to postpone my demand for the transfer of districts, it was necessary that I should have a full and distinct explanation of the means by which the Nizam proposed to effect the immediate discharge of the debt, and to give security for the future payment of the contingent.

24. He soon after took leave, informing me that he would wait upon the Nizam the next morning, and let me know without delay the result of his interview with his Highness.

25. On Friday the 4th instant Suraj-ool-Moolk again visited me, and stated that his Highness's instructions to him were to

the following effect, and had been expressed in these terms: "His government had not liquidated the debt due by it at the appointed time, and a temporary transfer of districts was therefore demanded by the British Government. Immediately on receipt of the Governor-General's khureeta, a dewan was appointed, and that office had been conferred upon Suraj-ool-Moolk. Suraj-ool-Moolk would pay into the Resident's treasury, agreeably to a statement that would be furnished, the amount of debt due to the Honourable Company, which then being fully discharged, there would be no necessity for ceding districts. By this means payment of the debt would be immediately realised; whereas by the transfer of districts, years would be required to liquidate it. Independently of this, the transferred districts would amount to nearly one-third of his Highness's country; one-third would be required for the regular monthly payment of the contingent, &c.; and only one-third remaining, the ruin of the country would ensue; for not only would his subjects be reduced to distress for the means of existence, but even his Highness himself would suffer in a similar way. The protection of his government, and of his Highness's person, had always been graciously afforded by the British Government, and it ought ever to be continued so."

26. Suraj-ool-Moolk concluded this recapitulation of his Highness's instructions by remarking to me that the general purport of his Highness's observations to him had been, that as the Company's debt would now be immediately and punctually paid, there could be no necessity for the proposed transfer of districts.

27. In order that no misapprehension might occur with regard to the exact purport of his Highness's message, I requested Suraj-ool-Moolk to be so good as to allow it to be taken down in writing by an attendant mutsuddy. This was accordingly done under his own dictation, and a copy of the document is herewith enclosed.

28. Suraj-ool-Moolk then spoke of the manner in which it was proposed that the debt should be liquidated, and again ad-

Appendix B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

verted to the same subject in a written communication, under date the 5th instant.

29. But both his verbal and written communications on this subject appeared to me to be based on a defective principle, and his proposed measures to be such as would involve much confusion and great embarrassment of accounts.

30. I therefore addressed a note to him on the evening of the 6th instant, of which a copy and translation are enclosed; and as I returned his formal and official visit on the next day, Monday, the 7th, I had an opportunity of further conversing with him personally on the subject, and ascertaining that if the Nizam's general proposition were approved by the Government of India, the mode of paying the debt by bills on the Presidencies would be agreeable to the Nizam's government, and indeed the most convenient to it which could be adopted.

31. On Wednesday evening, the 9th instant, I received a Persian note from Suraj-ool-Moolk, accompanied by an English translation, copies of which respectively are herewith enclosed.

32. As this communication still referred to the detailed arrangements which would be connected with the payment of the Nizam's debt, and that I had, up to that period, neither received an answer to the Governor-General's letter, nor any written communication in due form on the part of the Nizam with respect to his engagement to pay us immediately the total amount of his debt in such manner as should be approved by the British Government, and to give satisfactory security for the future regular pay of the contingent, I considered it necessary immediately to reply to Suraj-ool-Moolk, in the terms of a note, of which a copy and translation are enclosed.

33. Suraj-ool-Moolk waited upon me at the Residency on the 11th instant, and communicated to me the proposed draft of his reply to my note of the 9th, which, after reading over, and making in it several corrections and alterations which I considered indispensably necessary, and in the propriety of which he acquainted me that he fully concurred, he took it away with him, promising to send me the fair copy on the evening of that day, or the next morning at the latest; on receipt of which,

I acquainted him that I would send him, without loss of time, my final reply, and that I hoped to be able to address the Government of India on this subject in the course of the same day.

34. In the evening of the 12th instant I received his promised letter, the purport and terms of which he had discussed with me on the 11th instant.

35. A copy and translation of this letter (the latter furnished by Suraj-ool-Moolk himself) are herewith enclosed.

36. It corresponded with the rough draft he had previously shown to me on the 11th, with exception, however, of an essential difference in the third paragraph, wherein, instead of the expression I had approved of in the draft, and had myself, with Suraj-ool-Moolk's concurrence, caused to be inserted in it, to the effect that his Highness personally and solemnly guaranteed the immediate payment of the debt in the event of his proposition on this subject meeting with the assent of the Government of India, I found that an important alteration had been made, by the substitution, in lieu of the personal assurance, as above explained, of a simple intimation that his Highness had approved of the arrangement for the full discharge of the debt, and had given strict commands that it should be punctually carried into effect.

37. I transmit the copy of a private note which accompanied Suraj-ool-Moolk's official one, in which it will be observed that he terms the alteration I have described a "slight" one.

38. I by no means considered it such, for it altered in point of fact the whole nature of the transaction; and, instead of imposing on the sovereign of this country, as I intended should be the case, an entire and exclusive responsibility for the fulfilment of those conditions, on which alone I had assented to the temporary suspension of my demand for the transfer of districts, it shifted this responsibility to his minister, and would no doubt, in the estimation of the Nizam himself, have exempted him from the ulterior consequences and penalty of non-fulfilment, as he would in that case have been enabled to plead, in the manner

APPENDIX B.

habitual with him, that the fault was his minister's, and not his own.

Affairs of the Nizam.

39. Independently of these considerations, there was in the fact itself of the alteration having suggested itself to the mind of the Nizam, sufficient cause to suspect that his Highness was but adopting a scheme which might enable him to evade the necessity of advancing any part of his own personal treasures to Suraj-ool-Moolk in aid of the discharge of his debt to the British Government, and to throw the whole burden of this task, as well as the consequences of its non-fulfilment, on his minister, instead of taking this responsibility upon himself.

40. It seemed but the renewal of an attempt which he has already made on several occasions since the death of Chundoo Lall, to sell the office of Dewan to the highest bidder, and to confer it on the person who shall take upon himself the discharge of existing liabilities without any necessity for his Highness's personal assistance, and the production of money from his own private treasury for the accomplishment of this object.

41. In every point of view the change in the official letter of the 11th instant now referred to, as compared with the proposed draft previously submitted to me on the same day, was, I thought, objectionable; and it at once inspired me with some doubt of the good faith of the Nizam, and determined me to hold him bound to the accomplishment of his word by the plainest and most express terms which courtesy and the respect due to his rank and station allowed me to propose; or, in the event of his refusing to incur the obligation, to insist, without further discussion, on his compliance with the demands of the British Government.

42. Under these circumstances, I accordingly lost no time in replying to the Minister's note of the 11th instant, and declined to accept the intimation therein conveyed as one which I could with propriety submit to the Government of India.

43. A copy and translation of my note on this subject are enclosed, as well as a copy of my private note in reply to that from Suraj-ool-Moolk in the same form, which had accompanied his public letter.

44. His answer to this communication, in two notes under

date respectively the 11th and 15th instant, accompanied by English translations, reached me only yesterday evening; and as his note of the 11th, in its ultimately amended form, appeared to embody all I could at present desire on the subject in view, and to be satisfactory, with exception only of that shade of distrust which had been thrown over my mind by the Nizam's attempt to substitute a mere order to his minister, in lieu of his own personal and absolute assurance, I have the honour of submitting it, together with a copy and translation of my final reply to Suraj-ool-Moolk, under yesterday's date, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

45. The instructions conveyed to me in your letter, under date the 6th ultimo, directed me to demand from his Highness the Nizam the transfer of our temporary authority of certain portions of his country for the purpose of gradually liquidating his Highness's debt to the British Government, and with a view to the possible event of their being hereafter set apart for the special maintenance of the contingent; but these instructions did not advert to the possible case of the Nizam's paying at once and immediately the whole amount of his debt to the British Government, and affording security at the same time for the future regular payment of the contingent.

46. This event was not considered a probable one by myself, nor were, I believe, any serious expectations of it entertained by the best-informed persons at Hyderabad.

47. But his Highness has, notwithstanding, found means to take upon himself the fulfilment of both these objects, namely, the entire and immediate payment of his debt to us, and giving the best security that could be offered for the future regular payment of the contingent short of the actual transfer to us of part of his country for this purpose.

48. Under these circumstances, I have not considered that I should be justified in at present urging my demand for the transfer of districts, and have consented to postpone it until the pleasure of the Government of India shall be known.

49. My acquiescence in his Highness's proposal, and consent to leave the question of the transfer of districts in temporary

abeyance, pending this reference to the Government of India, although not in accordance with the strict letter of your instructions, have appeared to me to be in conformity with the course of procedure which the circumstances of the case demanded; but it is still in the power of the Government of India to accept or to reject, as it shall think proper, the alternative now offered by the Nizam.

50. The conduct I have pursued in this instance will afford sufficient evidence of my own personal opinion that the alternative offered by the Nizam should be accepted, and that it can scarcely in justice and reasonable policy be refused, although no doubt some ground might be found for acting otherwise, if it were sought for in the uncertainty of the Nizam's character, and the little reason which his conduct has hitherto given us to place an absolutely implicit confidence in his promises and engagements.

51. Should the Government of India think proper to withdraw its demand for the immediate transfer of districts consequently on the Nizam's engagements now submitted, both with respect to the liquidation of his debt and security for the future pay of the contingent, I request to be informed on what places it will be considered most convenient that the hoondies be drawn, in which the Nizam has proposed to pay the amount of his debt, and also from what date the interest on this debt is to cease; whether, as desired by Suraj-ool-Moolk, from the date at which I may receive the hoondies into my treasury in deposit, or that of my (eventually) communicating to the Nizam the acceptance of his proposition by the British Government, or, in conformity with what I have already expressed to the Minister as my opinion, from the date at which the hoondies shall have arrived at maturity, and be actually payable to us, since I perceive no sufficient reason why the British Government should consent to suffer any loss whatever from its pecuniary transactions with the Nizam.

52. These pecuniary transactions were forced upon us by the Nizam, not sought by the British Government. They arose from the disordered state of his own finances, and the ill-regu-

lated condition of his government, and any pecuniary loss resulting therefrom in consequence appears to me to be justly chargeable to himself.

53. I request also to be favoured with any further instructions which the convenience of the British Government, in a fiscal point of view, may appear to render necessary as connected with the financial arrangements now submitted.

54. If either the rejection of the Nizam's present proposition by the Government of India, or his Highness's failure to fulfil those engagements he has now formally taken upon himself, shall lead to the British Government persisting in or renewing its demand for the transfer of territory, and that his Highness refuses to give his consent to that transfer, which I regard as a possible event, I do not anticipate that there would be much difficulty in taking possession of the districts, even without his expressed assent.

55. It is difficult to estimate the exact amount of resistance that might in that case be opposed to us; but as there is no probability that any positive resistance or actual recourse to arms would emanate from the Nizam, and that it would occur if at all, only on the part of some of those bands of Arabs and others who, under the orders of their chiefs, might attempt to hold possession of the forts in which they are now stationed, I am of opinion that the Hyderabad subsidiary force and the Nizam's contingent would be fully equal to every military service that could be required of them in connection with this object.

56. It might be well, however, I think, to provide for all possible contingencies, by authorising me to demand such further military aid as I might eventually require from Bellary, the head quarters of the ceded districts under the Madras Presidency, and from the subsidiary force at Nagpore, if it could conveniently be spared from thence.

57. Pending the receipt of the further orders of Government, I have acquainted Captains Commandant Taylor and Bullock and Mr. Dighton that their services are not for the present

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

required here, and I have directed the two former gentlemen to return to their civil and military duties respectively.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. S. FRASER,
Resident.

Hyderabad Residency, 16th July, 1851.

TRANSLATION *of Suraj-ool-Moolk's Observations, made on 4th July,* 1851.

His Highness's orders are, that as his Government did not liquidate the debt due by it to the Honourable Company at the appointed time, districts have been demanded by the Government of India. Immediately on the receipt of the Governor-General's khureeta, a dewan was appointed, and that office vested in Suraj-ool-Moolk Bahadoor. Agreeably to a separate list, the aforesaid Bahadoor will remit to the Resident's treasury the hoondies of the sahoocars, and the amount of the debt will be completely liquidated. As the amount of the debt will be fully discharged, there will be no necessity for taking districts, because the money for the debt would be realised early, and without trouble; whereas by taking districts, it would take up years to liquidate it. Besides, by taking the districts, nearly one-third of his Highness's country will be gone; one-third will be required for the regular monthly payment of the contingent, and the only remaining one will tend to the ruin of the Government, because it would not only be difficult for the people to obtain their living, but it would be difficult to him also. The protection of my Government and my person have ever been graciously afforded by the British Government, and so it should always continue.

Suraj-ool-Moolk said this is the purport of his Highness's observations: as the debt will be liquidated without any abatement, it is not necessary to give up the districts.

(True translation and copy.)

(Signed) C. DAVIDSON, Assistant Resident.

No. 58 of 1853.

From Colonel J. Low, C.B., *Resident, Hyderabad, to* C. Allen, *Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, Fort William.*

Sir,—Having now been nine days at this capital, I have the honour to address you for the purpose of reporting the chief occurrences that have taken place during that time between the Nizam's court and myself.

2. I do not think it necessary in such a report to notice the ordinary official correspondence which passes daily between my office and that of the Nizam's Prime Minister, because, as a general rule, I think that such correspondence is sufficiently indicated to my own Government by the weekly diaries.

3. I shall, however, on this occasion, make one exception to that general rule, were it only to show that, even on the arrival of a new Resident, the Prime Minister, Suraj-ool-Moolk, cannot refrain from his inveterate habit of making injudicious official promises which he is unable to fulfil.

4. I allude to the following circumstance, viz., that during the nine days above mentioned the Minister voluntarily made two written promises to me to send to my treasury, on two separate days, and at specified hours, the pay due to the contingent for October and November last, and that, as he entirely failed to perform either of those promises, I gave orders for the pay for the two months in question to be issued from the British treasury.

5. It is only fair, however, to observe, that various matters of other business (not pecuniary), which required more than ordinary trouble to be taken by the Minister, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion by Suraj-ool-Moolk since my arrival.

6. The occurrences of the week alluded to at the commencement of this letter consisted chiefly in my receiving and paying official visits, which, with one exception, to be noticed in a subsequent part of this letter, need not be very particularly described.

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

7. Five visits in all have been paid to me and by me since my arrival here on the 7th instant. I was first visited by two gentlemen of high rank from the court, named Ihtzad-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor and Sudar Jung Bahadoor, and whose object was solely to congratulate me on the part of the Nizam on my safe arrival at Hyderabad. The second visit was paid to me by the Minister and his nephew, Salar Jung, for the purpose of settling the day when I should pay my first visit to the Nizam, which was accordingly settled for the 12th instant; the next was one from the Minister, to breakfast with me on the 12th instant, and to conduct me immediately after it to the palace, where I paid my first visit of ceremony to the Nizam, to present the Governor-General's khureeta to his Highness, and to have my credentials as British Representative read in open durbar; and the last one was that of my having accepted an invitation to dinner yesterday evening at the Minister's, along with a large party of ladies and gentlemen from Secunderabad and Bolarum, and the vicinity of this Residency.

8. On paying my visit to the Nizam, I was accompanied by Major Davidson, the Assistant, Major Briggs, the Officiating Military Secretary, Dr. Maclean, the Residency Surgeon, Lieutenant Duncan, commanding the escort, and by two visitors, viz., Brigadier Mayne, of the Nizam's service, and Ensign Bell, of the 2nd Madras E. L. Infantry.

9. As such ceremonies have often been reported to Government, I need not describe the mode of my reception at the Nizam's durbar during the public part of my visit, further than to say that all the forms usual at this court were gone through in a proper manner; and I may add, that several of the gentlemen present remarked that his Highness's manner was unusually affable and polite, both towards myself and to all the gentlemen who accompanied me.

10. Before proceeding further I may as well mention, that when the Minister first called upon me, he endeavoured to persuade me, that at my first visit to the Nizam it would be proper to avoid having a private conference of any kind; but I politely declined to follow that advice, and desired Suraj-ool-Moolk to

apprise his Highness of my intention to make a communication to him from the Governor-General at a private conference, separate from the ceremonial part of my reception at the durbar.

11. After conversing some time in the public durbar, a conference accordingly took place on the 12th instant, between his Highness and myself, which was entirely private; and as some portions of his Highness's questions and remarks on that occasion were very peculiar, and as he spoke of the contingent troops particularly in a manner which he never did before, I believe, to any European, at least certainly not during the last eighteen or nineteen years, I have thought it best to describe the whole of my private conference in a separate minute, which I have now the honour to enclose.

12. I drafted that minute immediately that I returned hither from the durbar, excepting the postscript, which I have added this day; and as nothing material has been omitted that occurred at that private conference, I am not aware that I can in this letter add anything to the subject which can be interesting to the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, excepting this, that as yet it is quite a mystery to me whether the principal question which the Nizam put to me originated with himself, or was suggested and recommended to him by some other person; and if the latter be the true state of the case, I am equally ignorant who the person was who made the suggestion. I may as well state, in conclusion, however, that although I did not, as will be observed, at all discourage conversation on the subject, yet, from what I have heard and seen of the Nizam's character, my belief is that most probably he will not again agitate the question as to "why the contingent was kept up after the conclusion of the last war with the Mahratta powers."

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. Low,
Resident.

Hyderabad Residency, March 16th, 1853.

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

MINUTE *of a Private Conference which I held with his Highness the* NIZAM, *in the forenoon of this day, viz., the* 12*th of March,* 1853, *no third person being present till towards the end of my visit, when the Nuwab* SURAJ-OOL-MOOLK *was called in.*

1. As soon as all the attendants had been sent off to such a distance as not to be able to hear what might pass between his Highness and myself, I opened the conference, by alluding to the paper delivered to him by Major Davidson on the 22nd of January last, from which, as I stated, his Highness "must know that I had communications of a very serious nature to make to him."

2. His Highness here interrupted me by saying, "Oh, yes; but I am sure you will not make any communication to me that is not that of a friend." I replied, "Your Highness may be assured that all that I am about to say is in the spirit of true friendship."

3. I then proceeded to explain that the Governor-General, with great consideration for his Highness, had abstained for the present from giving me official orders to insist upon any new measures, in order to give me time previously to explain personally to his Highness, and in the most friendly manner, the views and intentions of the British Government towards his Highness, in the hope that such friendly personal discussions would greatly facilitate a speedy and amicable settlement of everything that was required for the satisfaction of both States; and then, without waiting for any further remark from his Highness, I spoke to the following effect, viz., that the Governor-General of India had no wish to be harsh in any way towards his Highness, and still less, if less were possible, had he any wish to interfere in the interior management of his Highness's dominions: that I myself was very anxious to do all the duty that I might have to do connected with his Highness's Government in friendly concert with himself; but there are some things which the British Government is bound in honour to insist upon being done, and which had not been done at all of late years, viz.,

that all those money payments for which we are guarantee must be paid with regularity, especially the monthly payments for the contingent force, and the annual payments on account of Appa Dessaye's chout and Moluput Ram's family; that two lakhs must be paid next month on the latter account; that three lakhs were required every month for the contingent troops, and that no less than forty-five (45) lakhs of rupees and upwards were now due to the British Government on account of pay that we had advanced for the contingent. I also expatiated at some length upon the vexation to us (which I said we could no longer submit to), and the humiliation to his Highness, caused by the frequent and often fruitless demands on our part for money to pay those troops, and by the undignified evasions and unworthy breaches of promise of which his minister was continually guilty respecting those payments; and I then placed into his Highness's hand a Persian memorandum on the subject of the arrears, which exhibited the precise sum now due to us, viz., Hyderabad *Rs.* 45,41,734. 4. 2.

4. His Highness then spoke as follows, and in an emphatic manner, viz.: "You say you wish to act in friendly concert with me; that is particularly what I want. If you will be my friend and my partner in business, all will go on prosperously." He then gave a hasty glance at the memorandum, and said, "This is very extraordinary." I said, "No; it is really not surprising that it had run into arrears, because you neither keep any permanent general treasury into which the revenues of your country are paid, and from which the current expenses of your Government are disbursed, nor have you made any separate assignments of land revenue for the payment of the contingent: your minister promised to assign certain districts for that payment; but he did not perform his promises, and it is necessary that I should tell you that my Government is determined no longer to rely upon promises. Some substantial arrangement must be made that will produce the monthly sum required to a certainty; and I really know of no other that can be relied upon excepting assignments on the revenue of districts for that specific purpose."

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

5. The Nizam then exclaimed, "But there is no reason why the contingent should not be paid monthly with perfect regularity; and if it has not been so, it is entirely the fault of the Dewan." I replied, "The Dewan is your officer, not mine; I look to you to see that the duty of your Government is performed by your officers; you are the ruler (malik) of this country. "God is malik," said the Nizam; and then his Highness, in a very altered tone of voice, lowering it almost to a whisper, said to me, "Colonel Sahib, I want to ask you a question about that contingent." I said, "Very well, do so;" when his Highness addressed the following remarkable speech to me. I shall relate it in his Highness's own words precisely, according to the best of my recollection. They are correctly translated in the following separate paragraph:—

6. "In the time of my father (said his Highness) the Peishwa of Poona became hostile both to the Company's Government and to this Government, and Sahib Jung (meaning Sir Henry Russell) organised this contingent, and sent it in different directions, along with the Company's troops, to fight the Mahratta people; and this was all very proper, and according to the treaty, for those Mahrattas were enemies of both States; and the Company's army and my father's army conquered the ruler of Poona, and you sent him off a prisoner to Hindoosthan, and took the country of Poona. After that there was no longer any war; so why was the contingent kept up any longer than the war?"

7. To the above remarkable and very unexpected speech I replied as follows: "I do not see why your Highness should expect me to answer questions about events that occurred in your father's kingdom six-and-thirty years ago, and especially so as I was not in this part of India at that time; but I imagine it must have happened somewhat in this way, namely, that the promise made by your father in the treaty to have so many thousand infantry and so many thousand cavalry ready at all times to co-operate with the British armies, had been broken in former times, and that Sahib Jung thought it was for the good of this Government that the contingent should be kept up,

because it would always be ready for work, by its being paid through the Residency, efficiently armed and equipped, and commanded by British officers. And, moreover, I suppose that your father thought it a good arrangement, and that he therefore consented to it."

8. I was here interrupted by the following exclamation: "Don't say my father; say the Maharaja." I asked if he meant Raja Chundoo Lall; and, as he replied in the affirmative, I went on to say, "Well, but your father allowed Chundoo Lall to act as he did. If the natural sovereign of any country takes no trouble about his own affairs, and allows his minister to exercise all the powers of sovereignty, other states must carry on public business with that minister; they cannot avoid it." In reply to that observation upon my part, the Nizam said, "That is very true, perfectly true; I only wished to ask you the question, and I trust you will excuse it." I replied, "Most assuredly; indeed, there is nothing to excuse, for I wish you to speak to me freely on all subjects, and I will always answer any question you like to put to me, if it be in my power to do so."

9. The Nizam thanked me for the answer just related, and from the expression of his countenance at that moment, and from what followed subsequently, I am now inclined to think that he would not have again reverted to the subject at all, if I had not resumed it in the following manner: I said, "But I beg your Highness to tell me what your object is in speaking thus about the contingent. Do you think that the Arabs, and Rohillas, and Sikhs, and other plunderers, and many evil-disposed men in your country, would let you collect your revenues quietly, if they were not overawed by the presence in your territories of the contingent? or is it your wish to lessen the expense of the contingent? Because if it be so, the Governor-General is so much disposed to act liberally towards you, that I believe he would authorise me to give you good aid towards lessening the expense of that force in a gradual and equitable manner, provided that you make proper arrangements for the regular pay of the number of men and officers which it may

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

be determined to keep up permanently with the contingent, for that is the grand desideratum."

10. The Nizam's answer, if it can be called an answer, to my last observation, was given in the following few words precisely, neither more nor less; viz.: "No*, no; they are excellent troops, very useful troops indeed. But I won't trouble you with any more conversation to-day; I'll send for Suraj-ool-Moolk, and order him to attend to your wishes."

11. I had no intention of making any rejoinder to the short speech just quoted, but, what is not so easily accounted for, the Nizam himself was evidently resolved to drop the subject as suddenly as he had introduced it; for he had no sooner uttered that short sentence than he called out in a loud voice to a chobdar who was standing at some distance, desiring him to send for Suraj-ool-Moolk, who came back accordingly, and the private conference was thus brought to a conclusion.

12. As soon as the Minister had taken his seat, the Nizam told him in a few words that he must set to work forthwith to satisfy Colonel Low in all arrangements relative to the contingent, observing at the same time, that "when Ram Buksh was Minister, the contingent had been paid regularly for ten months insuccession."† On this, the Minister, approaching near to his Highness, said something which was not audible to me, when the Nizam turned round to me, and said that he would consult fully with the Minister and other officers of his government on financial affairs in the course of the next two or three days, and that he would then send the Minister to me to communicate various projected measures of importance.

13. His Highness then briefly renewed the expression of some complimentary remarks about myself, and alluded again to his confidence in my friendship. The several British officers

* I have given the Nizam's little speech exactly as it was spoken; but I really do not know to what part of my own remarks or questions the words "No, no," were meant to apply.—(Signed) J. Low, Resident.

† I find from Major Davidson that that assertion of his Highness is a very erroneous one respecting the pay of the contingent in the time of Ram Buksh. — (Signed) J. Low, Resident.

who accompanied me to the durbar (and who, during the private conference, were seated in another apartment) were then sent for, and his Highness called for the uttur and pan, when we took our leave, and returned to the Residency.

(Signed) J. Low,
Resident.

Hyderabad Residency, 12th March, 1853.

P.S.—Since the foregoing minute was signed, it has occurred to me that it will be more complete if I add the following remark, viz., that when I spoke to the Nizam of the "humiliation" to his Highness involved in our constantly recurring complaints of neglect, and our demands for money payments, both his manner and his few words on the subject left a deep impression on my mind that he scarcely comprehends how such occurrences can by any person be thought humiliating to him, although he seemed to think it natural enough that the Governor-General and the Resident also should be displeased when such pecuniary demands on his minister are neglected. His Highness seems to suppose that disgrace of that description (if he considers it at all in so serious a point of view) falls exclusively upon his minister.

That want of proper feeling, on the part of the Nizam, for the honour and credit of his durbar, and his inveterate habit of supposing that he can escape all blame (or at least all vexation to himself) by imputing every error or short-coming of his government to his prime minister for the time being, are sad defects in the public character of his Highness; and unless such defects be cured, which I fear is very improbable, they must render any material improvement in the management of this State almost hopeless during the administration of the present ministry.

(Signed) J. Low,
Resident.

Hyderabad Residency, 16th March, 1853.

No. 70 of 1853.

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

From Colonel J. LOW, C.B., *Resident at Hyderabad, to* C. ALLEN, *Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Fort William.*

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 1660, dated the 8th ultimo, containing full instructions for my guidance in the projected negotiations with the Nizam's government, and enclosing in a separate paper a draft of a treaty to be offered for his Highness's acceptance.

2. These important documents reached me on the 20th ultimo. I immediately requested the Prime Minister, Suraj-ool-Moolk, to visit me at the Residency, who did so accordingly on the 22nd idem; and on the last-mentioned day I delivered to the Minister a Persian translation of the draft treaty enclosed in your despatch, along with the Persian note for myself, of which I now subjoin a translation *, instructing him to show both the draft treaty and the note to the Nizam, and to request him to appoint an early day for me to wait upon him, to explain any details on which his Highness might require further information.

3. Before proceeding further, it is proper that I should mention, that many days previous to the receipt of your despatch, I had a long personal private interview with the Nizam, at which I announced to him distinctly that a new treaty would soon be

* Translation of a Note from the Resident to Nuwab Suraj-ool-Moolk, dated 22nd April, 1853:—

"I have to-day personally made you acquainted with the subject of the instructions forwarded to my address by the Government of India, dated the 8th April, 1853 (28th Jumadee-oss-Sanee). It is now requisite that you should submit this matter to his Highness the Nizam, and have an early day for an audience with me appointed, in order that I may explain all matters personally and fully to his Highness. I have had a Persian translation of the draft treaty forwarded to me by the Governor-General, prepared, which is now enclosed; and with a view to his Highness's perfectly understanding the meaning of what is required, I beg to intimate to you that the revenues of the talooks, alluded to in the draft treaty, amount to 36 lakhs of rupees per annum.

(A true translation.)
(Signed) J. Low, Resident.

proposed to him, the principal objects of which I explained to his Highness.

4. The interview with the Nizam just alluded to occurred on the 2nd ultimo; but immediately after that date, for nearly three weeks, all business of importance between the Residency and the durbar was suspended, in consequence, first, of a very severe illness from which the Minister was suffering, and afterwards, for some days, owing to some religious ceremonies in which the Nizam himself was engaged.

5. At the conference above alluded to, the Nizam expressed a very decided repugnance to making any alteration in the existing treaty; and when I expressed an opinion to him that the only way for matters between the two states to be put upon a proper footing would be to add some new articles to the treaty, his first exclamation was, "God forbid that I should suffer such disgrace."

6. The above exclamation on the part of the Nizam, and other remarks of a somewhat similar tenor which followed from his Highness, led to a long discussion between us, in which my chief object was to remove such erroneous notions and prejudices from his Highness's mind; but I shall not burden this despatch by describing the details of that conversation, because it will be my duty to detail fully what occurred between me and his Highness only three days ago, viz., the 30th ultimo, which conference took place by appointment after his Highness had had the draft treaty before him several days, and had discussed the matter fully with his confidential advisers.

7. It seems now, therefore, sufficient to state, with respect to my conference of the 2nd ultimo, that although I could not succeed in persuading his Highness that a new treaty could be of any advantage to him, because he said, "A change in a treaty, be it what it may, can never be an advantage to a sovereign who prefers, as I do, that there should not be any change at all," yet I so far succeeded at that time in getting over the Nizam's dislike to the affair, that he promised me to read over attentively any draft of a new treaty that I might prepare for his perusal, saying that he would compare it with the old treaty, which he had

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

not looked at for many years, and that he would then talk over the scheme for a new one; but he ended that conversation by stating emphatically as follows: "I don't want any new treaty at all, how much soever you or any other person or persons may fancy it to be advantageous to my interests."

8. My discussions relative to a new treaty had accordingly reached the stage above described when your despatch of the 8th ultimo reached me; and, therefore, when I saw that the preamble of the draft treaty, and the first eight articles of it, explained so well the necessity of a new treaty, and showed so distinctly the improved position which the Nizam would occupy for the good management of his remaining dominions by his concluding such a treaty, I made up my mind to commence the negotiation by giving a Persian translation of the draft treaty to the Minister for delivery to the Nizam, and to request the latter to fix an early day for permitting me to wait upon his Highness. The note addressed to the Minister, of which a translation is subjoined to the third paragraph of this letter, was written at the request of the Minister, by way of a credential to him, to authorise his presenting the draft treaty to his master.

9. The Nuwab Suraj-ool-Moolk, after reading over the draft treaty, and discussing the whole subject fully in conversation, first with me separately, and afterwards with Major Davidson and myself together, assured us both, more than once, that in his opinion his master's general affairs were now in such a state that he ought to consider himself fortunate in having an opportunity of forming such a treaty. One of the expressions made use of by Suraj-ool-Moolk before he quitted my office on that occasion with the draft treaty in his hand, was this, that "Even a child, if he were free from prejudice, and the advice of evil counsellors, would see that there are great and manifest advantages for the Nizam, and for his government, in concluding the proposed treaty."

10. But as I perceive that this despatch has already extended to a considerable length, I think it will be more convenient to the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, if my last con-

ference with the Nizam, which took place three days ago, and a visit from the Minister to me, which occurred yesterday, should be described in a separate despatch, and I shall accordingly have the honour of addressing you again to-morrow on those subjects.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. Low,
Resident.

Hyderabad Residency, 3rd May, 1853.

No. 71 of 1853.

From Colonel J. Low, C.B., *Resident at Hyderabad, to* C. Allen, *Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Fort William.*

Sir,—With reference to the concluding part of my letter, No. 70, dated yesterday, I have now the honour to address you for the purpose of reporting my negotiations with his Highness the Nizam, relative to the proposed new treaty.

2. The Nizam having fixed the forenoon of Saturday the 30th ultimo, as the time for receiving me, to discuss the above-mentioned important subject, I accordingly waited upon his Highness at the hour appointed.

3. In the first instance the interview was a private one, only his Highness and myself being in the reception-room.

4. Before I proceed further, I may as well mention that I found his Highness the Nizam in a state of considerable excitement; his face was much flushed, and his eyes appeared somewhat inflamed. Were I to judge from his appearance only, I should say that he was under an excitement caused either by wine or opium; but his subsequent conversation made me doubt that his appearance and manner (although both very unusual) could have been caused by inebriation. Possibly the alteration in his countenance may have been caused by his sitting up nearly all night (which I afterwards heard that he did), conversing in anger about the proposed treaty; at all events, whatever may have been the origin of his peculiar appearance, it neither de-

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

prived him of his ordinary amount of intellect, nor impeded his powers of speech; on the contrary, I have never known him more acute in argument, nor more fluent in conversation than he was on that occasion. But his manner was often vehement, and his remarks were more than once uttered with a very loud voice.

5. I began the conversation by adverting to the last visit which I paid to his Highness, from which I observed that he was aware that this treaty was then on its way from Calcutta, or, at least, that orders were coming to me to propose a treaty of this kind to him: "Yes," said his Highness, "you told me that you were going to propose a new treaty, but you never told me that such a treaty as this was to be proposed to me; you never told me that you were to ask me to give up a large portion of my dominions in perpetuity" (his Highness dwelt particularly on the word "perpetuity"): and he went on to say, "Did I ever make war against the English Government, or intrigue against it? or do anything but co-operate with it, and be obedient to its wishes, that I should be so disgraced?"

6. That speech led to a long address on my part, in which I did all in my power to persuade his Highness that there was no disgrace whatever in forming such a treaty as that which was proposed to him; but his Highness seemed determined not to allow anything that could be said on the opposite side of the question to induce him to deviate at all from a few of his favourite assertions, one of which was the following: "Two acts on the part of a sovereign prince are always reckoned disgraceful; one is, to give away unnecessarily any portion of his hereditary territories, and the other is to disband troops who have been brave and faithful in his service."

7. At the conference now described (which lasted nearly three hours), I am sure that the Nizam repeated the sentence above quoted, and in the same words precisely, at least three different times; and when I explained to him both that there was no disgrace at all to him in the proposed scheme, and moreover, that the possession of land by us for the pay of the contingent is really and truly necessary for their efficiency, he always declared

that it was not necessary, because he would now not only pay up the entire debt due, but would arrange also for the pay being issued as regularly to the contingent force as is done to the troops at Secunderabad.

8. Having anticipated something like the opposition that I met with on this occasion, I had brought an office box with me, containing your despatch of the 8th ultimo. I accordingly took out that paper, and looked over many parts of it while I was sitting by the Nizam, and I can assure the Governor-General in Council that there is not a single argument contained in my instructions that I did not mention and enlarge upon in addressing his Highness; while I also introduced other arguments which I thought might be useful, such as that by making over land to us for the payments now made to his troops and pensioners, he himself would be relieved entirely from the personal vexation to which he had of late years been continually exposed by the pressing demands of the Resident for these monthly pecuniary payments; and I particularly pointed out to him how free he had always been from any trouble connected with the troops at Secunderabad and Jauluah, solely because land had been ceded to us for their support.

9. In regard to the Nizam's offer to pay the entire debt, I replied, that my Government would of course not refuse to receive payment, if tendered without delay; but I explained to him in detail how much more profitable to himself, and how very advantageous it would be to his own troops and other public servants, if he would pay the 46 lakhs of rupees which he now tendered to me to those troops and servants of his own to whom he was deeply in debt. I argued, that after paying up his troops, they would be obedient, and would be of service to him, whereas now they were discontented and even mutinous, and were many of them worse than useless to him; but nothing that I said could reconcile his Highness to the notion of making any new treaty at all.

10. After our conversation had lasted, I should think, about half an hour, the Nizam agreed to have the treaty read over to him in my presence, in order that I might hear his objections,

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

and answer them in detail, and his Highness sent for the Minister, and also for the urz-begee, an old man, named Eteyam-ool-Moolk. The urz-begee was desired to read the draft treaty, while I looked at my copy, and it was agreed that his Highness should state any objections that occurred to him.

11. The first part of the draft treaty which attracted his Highness's notice, was that which is now quoted in the margin*, and which led him to expatiate at some length to the following purport, viz., "It is evident," said the Nizam, "that the Governor-General has proposed this treaty in consequence of the differences and discussions which had occurred respecting the adjustment of charges about the contingent, and with a view to prevent a recurrence of such discussions; and that as he, the Nizam, was now prepared himself to make an arrangement by which the contingent would be paid on the 1st of every month, like the East India Company's own troops, it is equally clear that there is no necessity at all for making any new treaty."

12. When I reminded his Highness that he had held similar language before to General Fraser, and yet had not performed his promises, he again and again said that he never himself made such promises as he was now making, and was prepared to make, to me, with the guarantee also of others (alluding, I believe, to some bankers): and on one occasion when his Highness was holding this language, which was often repeated, he added, "Besides, this is a new state of things entirely; the former promises were only those of the Dewan; and above all, there never, in the time of General Fraser, was such a thing as that brought to me," pointing to the draft treaty which was lying on the floor, His Highness seemed to look on that paper with a sort of horror.

13. The urz-begee continued to read the draft treaty, but ex-

* "And whereas differences and discussions have for some time existed between the contracting parties regarding the adjustment of charges connected with portions of the military arrangements subsisting between the States; and whereas it is fit and proper, and for the mutual advantage of both powers, that such differences should now be finally settled, and that the recurrence of such discussions, which tend to disturb the friendship and harmony of the contracting parties, should effectually be prevented."

cepting some few questions which the Nizam asked of the Minister (in a low tone of voice) about the subsidiary force, which I did not hear distinctly, his Highness did not make any observation until the sixth article was read, which he loudly objected to, using similar arguments to those which he had before used, and I answering them in the same manner as I had done before, as above described.

14. In the course of the dialogue between the Nizam and myself, his Highness more than once said, "Wah," in a loud tone of voice, and with an expression of countenance, which was certainly not polite, but I do not think that he intended any personal rudeness towards me. He was evidently, from some cause or other, or perhaps from various causes, much excited, and he could not entirely command either his language or his manner.

15. About this time the Nizam suddenly ordered every one to retire to another room, so that our conference again became a private one; when he entreated me, as a personal favour, to endeavour to persuade the Governor-General to give up the scheme of a new treaty, and to advise his Lordship to trust to his Highness's word that all future payments in which the British Government are in any way concerned, will be paid with the utmost regularity; to which I replied, that "Such a procedure on my part was totally out of the question."

16. The Nizam then made a very long rambling speech, which I should not think of reporting at all, were it not that a brief description of it may tend to make his Highness's peculiar and strange character somewhat better known to the Government of India than it has hitherto been.

17. The speech above alluded to was first to the following effect: That some men were born in situations so different from those of other men, and had such different duties to perform through life, that the one set of men could never sympathise with, or even comprehend, the feelings of the other set; for instance, (said the Nizam,) "Gentlemen like you, who are sometimes in Europe, and at other times in India; sometimes employed in Government business, at other times soldiers; sometimes sailors, and at other times even engaged in commerce,—at

APPENDIX. B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

least I have heard that some great men of your tribe have been merchants; you cannot understand the nature of my feelings in this matter. I am a sovereign prince, born to live and die in this kingdom, which has belonged to my family for seven generations. You think I could be happy if I were to give up a portion of my kingdom to your Government in perpetuity; it is totally impossible that I could be happy; I should feel that I was disgraced. I have heard that one gentleman of your tribe considered that I ought to be quite contented and happy if I were put upon the same footing as Mahommed Ghouse Khan *; to have a pension paid to me like an old servant, and have nothing to do but to eat, and sleep, and say my prayers." Here his Highness made use of an exclamation in Arabic, which expresses both surprise and anger, and with a manner and a tone of voice which seemed to me to indicate anger in no ordinary degree.

18. After recovering from that ebullition of temper, his Highness then said, "You are not quite so preposterous in your way of judging of me as that, but you, too, don't comprehend the nature of my feelings as a sovereign prince; for instance, you talked of my saving at least eight lakhs † of rupees per annum by making this treaty as something that I ought to like! Now I tell you, that if it were quite certain that I could save four times eight lakhs of rupees, I should not be satisfied; because I should lose my honour by parting with my territory."

19. The Nizam then went on to say, that it was a very extraordinary proceeding on our part to ask territory from him, because we ought, properly speaking, to give some more territory to him instead of taking any from him; adding, that we had never given him any share of the lands of the Carnatic, which we had taken from Mahommed Alee, who was a vassal of his.

20. I replied in a few words, that his Highness had no claim

* Meaning the present Nuwab of Arcot.

† I had mentioned eight lakhs of saving to the Nizam instead of the six lakhs mentioned in the 15th paragraph of your despatch, by noticing the interest that he is constantly obliged to pay, when borrowing money, for the payment of the contingent.—(Signed) J. Low, Resident.

to a single acre of the Carnatic, because Mahommed Alee was entirely independent of Hyderabad long before we had any quarrel with him, and had made treaties with us and with other powers, without at all consulting the Nizam's forefather, Nizam Alee Khan.

21. The Nizam made no rejoinder to my reply about the Carnatic, but then said to me, "What has become of my share of Masulipatam and Chicacole, &c.? What has become of my seven lakhs of rupees a year which my grandfather agreed to take from you in lieu of those Circars? What sin have I committed that I should lose that seven lakhs of rupees a year of tribute?"

22. In reply to the last question, I reminded the Nizam that the peshcush in question had been redeemed by the payment of a crore and several lakhs of rupees in specie into the hands of William Palmer & Co., on account of his father's government, which would otherwise have had to pay that amount for the support of this very contingent; and I took the opportunity of saying, that if originally the pay of the contingent had been arranged for by a cession of territory, all that annoyance which he mentioned about losing the peshcush, and all the annoyance of the present discussion, would have been saved to his Highness; and I again urged him to accept of the present treaty, as being by far the most advisable step that he could take in the present emergency.

23. The Nizam here complained in bitter terms of having been compelled (by William Palmer & Co., as he said) to lose the Masulipatam and Chicacole "peshcush;" not, as he asserted, for the loss of seven lakhs of rupees per annum, nearly so much as for the loss of honour; declaring that to lose tribute was almost as great a disgrace as to lose territory. His Highness then made some further rambling observations to this effect: that if his grandfather, Nizam Alee Khan, who was a clever man, were alive, he would have astonished me, and would instantly have refuted all my arguments; but that unfortunately he was dead and gone, and that ever since his death he, the present Nizam, feared that both the talents and the good fortune of his family had been decreasing.

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

24. In answer to the last-mentioned remark, I endeavoured to make a suitable observation, to the effect that the good fortune of his family might still continue if he would act sensibly on the present occasion; and I begged him to give his serious attention to the expediency of accepting the terms that had been offered to him by my Government. His Highness then again called for Suraj-ool-Moolk; and not only for that minister, but also for the two sons of Shums-ool-Oomrah, Oomdut-ool-Moolk, and Iktidar-ool-Moolk; so that during the remainder part of my visit, besides the Nizam and myself, there were five other persons present, besides two or three apparently confidential servants, whose names I did not hear.

25. The five persons just alluded to were the two sons of Shums-ool-Oomrah, Oomdut-ool-Moolk and Iktidar-ool-Moolk, the Minister, Suraj-ool-Moolk, his nephew, Salar Jung, and the urz-begee, Etezam-ool-Moolk.

26. I have recorded the names of the above-mentioned five native gentlemen, because it was in their presence that the Nizam made a public declaration in regard to the contingent troops, which shall be detailed presently, and which gives to the British Government a more complete right, and renders it in fact a more distinct duty, to insist upon a proper provision being made for the maintenance of that contingent than anything that was ever said before, either by the late Nizam or the present one.

27. None of the five native gentlemen above mentioned took any part in the discussion; but of course they heard all that was said on the subject, which must have been his Highness's object in inviting them to be present. After their arrival in the durbar room, many of the remarks that had been made before, both by the Nizam and myself, were made over again; but I need not repeat those remarks, as they are already recorded in the previous paragraphs of this despatch; but what I wish to record now, is the speech that the Nizam made to me in regard to the contingent; and nothing could be more fair towards his Highness than the previous remarks on my part which led to the speech which I am about to record.

28. Finding that the Nizam's dislike to the words "in perpetuity" was extreme, and fearing that the whole negotiation might fail if I insisted on that word, I announced that that was a part of the scheme which my Government had allowed me the liberty to alter if necessary; and I announced formally, that if his Highness wished it, the districts might be made over merely for a time, to maintain the contingent, as long as he might require it; and further, that if he declared to me that he did not require that force, the Governor-General would gradually reduce it entirely, by discharging some men who were unfit, pensioning others who were old, and providing for others by employing them in other corps, &c.; and when the whole should be reduced, which it might be in a very few years, he, the Nizam, might get the districts back again to his own management; and I went on to point out, that my Government, for the express purpose of avoiding any unnecessary amount of land being made over to us, had proposed that the amount of the contingent troops by the new treaty should be less by at least 1400 men than the strength of the present force; and hence that a smaller extent of territory was proposed to be made over to us, than if it had been settled that the force should be kept up to its present strength.

29. On hearing the last-mentioned remark from me, the Nizam spoke in the most clear and distinct manner as follows; viz., "I beg you to write to the Governor-General that I do not want the contingent to be reduced from its present strength; I am able to pay those troops, and willing to pay them regularly every month; I undertake this myself independently altogether of the Minister's promises; and if I fail in my undertaking, in four months from the present time, you may take possession of the districts; but until I shall fail in my undertaking, I claim from the Governor-General that he will not expose me to the disgrace of having any districts of my dominions placed under British officers, or call upon me to make any new treaty at all."

30. In order that there should be no mistake in regard to the above-quoted declaration on the part of his Highness the Nizam, as well as with the view of having that declaration well im-

pressed upon the memories of the several native gentlemen present, I repeated this sentence opposite to which I have now made a marginal black line to the Nizam, and I asked him if that was the message which he wished me to convey to the Governor-General? His Highness replied distinctly that such was the message, and he even repeated the words, "If I fail, you may in that case have your own way, and take the districts."

31. Immediately after the last-mentioned speech the Nizam expressed a wish to retire. I consented; but I again earnestly recommended to his Highness to reflect more fully on this matter, adding, that I was sure that the most sensible and respectable of his own friends and subjects would advise him to accept the offer that had been made to him. The native gentlemen present still remained perfectly silent (I think they must have been ordered to be silent), but the Nizam so far altered his tone that he requested me to abstain from reporting to my Government till after I should hear, in a couple of days, what a deputation from his Highness would explain to me about the securities that he can produce for the regular pay of the contingent in future; and I accordingly agreed not to report to Government until I should receive the promised visit from the deputation in question, along with which, the Nizam said, that he would send some three or four lakhs of his own money in part payment of the debt, and the Minister promised at the same time to send three separate lakhs of rupees, for a month's pay now overdue to the contingent. I then took my leave of his Highness, and returned to the Residency.

32. On the Monday following (that is, the day before yesterday, the Nizam's promise was so far performed, that I was visited by a deputation, but it was of a very different character indeed from that which had been nominally arranged on the Saturday. The deputation consisted only of the Minister and his nephew. They did not bring any money at all, either in payment of the debt, or for the current pay of the contingent; they only brought me a message from the Nizam to this effect, that he begged me, as a favour, to consent to send a khureeta

from his Highness to the Governor-General, and to stay all further proceedings till a reply should arrive here from his Lordship.

33. I was very angry at being thus treated in regard to the deputation, and I did not at all conceal that feeling of displeasure from the Minister, whom I permitted to stay at the Residency only long enough to enable me to dictate a Persian memorandum, which I signed officially and then delivered it to him, with my request that he would take it without delay to his master.

34. I herewith subjoin an English translation of the memorandum in question; and I have only to add to this already too long despatch, that I have this day received a note from the Minister, Suraj-ool-Moolk, apprising me that his Highness the Nizam wishes to see me on Saturday next, the 7th instant, to converse further about the proposed treaty; and I have a separate message from the Minister, stating that he trusts I shall have every reason to be satisfied with what I shall then learn of his Highness's intentions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. Low,

Resident.

Hyderabad Residency, May 4th, 1853.

TRANSLATION *of a Memorandum delivered this day, the 2nd of May,* 1853, *by Colonel* LOW, *Resident at Hyderabad, to the Nuwab* SURAJ-OOL-MOOLK.

The Nuwab Suraj-ool-Moolk has come to me to-day, very much to my surprise, without any money in part payment of the debt due to the British Government, and without the three lakhs of rupees for the pay of the contingent for last January; and it appears to me, from his conversations, that no arrangements whatever are even in progress for making those payments. This is very strange and improper conduct, after what passed the day before yesterday at the Durbar, when the Nizam told me distinctly that in that case I must have payment, without delay, of the debt due to the Company, principal and interest; that I must

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

have immediate payment, that is to say, this very day, the 2nd of May, of three lakhs of rupees, for the payment of the contingent for last January; and that I must also arrange for sufficient talooks being made over to the management of British officers for the regular future monthly payment of the contingent force.

The Dewan has now asked me this question from the Nizam, viz., Am I willing to send a khureeta from his Highness to the Governor-General, and to await a reply from his Lordship? My answer is, that I do not refuse to send such a khureeta; I will send any khureeta at any time that his Highness chooses to write to my chief, the Governor-General; but that I do refuse positively, in this case, to stop my present proceedings until an answer shall arrive from his Lordship, because I have received my final and precise orders on this subject from the Governor-General himself.

If the Nizam be willing to form a new treaty on the basis of the draft which I have laid before him, I am entitled, as I explained the day before yesterday fully, to make certain alterations in parts of the present draft; that the Nizam said to me that he is unwilling to form any new treaty. Be it so. I do not force a treaty upon him; but if a new treaty is not formed, my orders are positive to demand payment of the full debt of forty-six lakhs of rupees due to the Company, principal and interest; also to require that three lakhs of rupees should be paid to me forthwith, without one day of delay, for the pay of the contingent due for last January; and I am further ordered to lose no time in arranging for a sufficient amount of districts to be made over to the management of British officers for the regular future payment of the contingent force. So many promises have been made and broken by the Nizam's Government, during a long course of years, about the pay of that contingent, that the British Government has finally and positively resolved not to consent to any other arrangement for those payments than that districts which will produce the amount required shall be placed under the exclusive management of British officers.

It is needless to write more at present, excepting this,—that

I require three lakhs of rupees to be sent to me this very day, for the pay of January last.

(Signed) J. Low,
Resident.

Hyderabad Residency, 2nd May, 1853.

(A true copy of Memorandum.)

(Signed) J. Low,
Resident.

No. 74 of 1853.—Foreign Department.

From Colonel J. Low, C.B., *Resident at Hyderabad, to* C. Allen, Esq., *Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William.*

Sir,—In my despatch, No. 71 in this department, of the 4th instant, I apprised you that his Highness the Nizam had fixed on Saturday the 7th instant for another conference in the palace respecting the proposed new treaty; and the object of this despatch is to report what occurred on that occasion, and since that day up to the present time, in regard to these negotiations.

2. As I had been informed that the Nizam intended at the conference of the 7th instant to have several men of high rank at the Durbar in addition to the Minister and the urz-begee, I directed Major Davidson to accompany me on that occasion, under an impression that, unless the Nizam should express a wish for an entirely private conference (in which case I should of course have attended to his Highness's wishes), the presence of Major Davidson, from his minute knowledge of past occurrences, might be useful to me in my discussions with his Highness; and that anticipation was fully verified by the result.

3. The Nizam appeared on this occasion to be in perfect health. There was something of sadness in his expression of countenance; but he received us with due courtesy and politeness.

4. In the first instance, the only persons permitted by his Highness to remain in the reception-room, in addition to Major Davidson and myself, were the Minister, Suraj-ool-Moolk, and his nephew, Sooar Jung.

5. According to a plan which I had previously resolved upon,

APPENDIX B. Affairs of the Nizam.

I commenced this conference by an address to his Highness, which I had on the previous day committed to paper and shown to Major Davidson; and in order to be sure that no part of it should be omitted, I took that paper with me. I put it down on the carpet between Major Davidson and myself, and I requested him, if I should omit any part of it, to point out the omission to me, in order that I might repair it.

6. I proceeded accordingly to address the Nizam in polite terms, but in an earnest manner, to the following effect: viz., that the present is a very serious and important business between the two States; that I have known the wishes and desires of my own Government on the subject for several months past, even before I left Calcutta; that it is useless either for his Highness or for me to repeat over and over again what we have already said to each other; that a wrangling kind of conversation between him and me is not suitable to either of our positions; that I know exactly to what extent I am authorised to make any alterations in the proposed treaty; and I know what points I am not permitted to concede; and therefore that I thought it would be advisable that I should now briefly explain those points.

7. His Highness having here requested me to explain whatever I chose, I proceeded to state as follows: "Your Highness dislikes to cede districts in perpetuity to the British Government: very well. I am authorised to modify that part of the plan, by having districts only made over to our management; your sovereignty over them remaining undisputed, and being proved to the world, by our rendering annual accounts to you of their revenues; and after paying the cost of the contingent, Appah Dessaye's chout, and certain pensioners of yours who are paid through the Residency, and the expenses of managing the districts in question, the Resident will pay any balance of cash that may exist into your Highness's hands, with perfect regularity and good faith.

8. "Further, the Governor-General intended (believing that it will be agreeable to your Highness) to cancel your debt to us entirely in this general arrangement. You told me, however, on Saturday last, distinctly, that you preferred paying off the

debt in specie: very well; that part of the draft treaty can also be altered. I shall receive the money, if such be your wish, and there will be something less of territory for you to make over to our management; but I cannot help repeating to you what I said last Saturday, that I think it would be much more to your Highness's advantage to pay that money, which now amounts to nearly fifty lakhs of rupees, to your own public servants and troops, to whom you are much in debt, by which act of justice and kindness you would make them contented and obedient to your orders.

9. "Further, the Governor-General proposed to lessen the strength of the contingent by upwards of 1400 men. You told me on Saturday last, that you did not want any of those men to be reduced: very well; I can alter that part of the draft treaty also; but I am not permitted by my Government to make any change in that part of the plan which prescribes that districts must be made over to our exclusive management, to provide for the monthly pay of the contingent, whatever the strength of that force may be. I beg your Highness, therefore, to tell me whether you are willing to form a treaty on that basis, or not; tell me, yes or no, in order that I may communicate your answer to the Governor-General. If you say no, I shall regret it for your own sake; for the truth is, that as by your own admission you require the services of that contingent force, we must have districts under our management equal at least to the amount required for the payment of that force."

10. At this part of the conference I explained to the Nizam (which was in addition to the address that I had committed to paper), that the making over of land to us, either in perpetuity, or to our exclusive management, for the pay of troops kept up according to the system of European discipline, had been found by long experience to be absolutely necessary all over India. I cited Oude as a case in point, from which districts had been ceded to us in perpetuity; and I cited Gwalior as being a case exactly similar to what I was now recommending to his Highness, viz., that of districts being made over to our management for the pay of a contingent; accounts of the receipts and dis-

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

bursements thereof being annually rendered to Scindia, and a balance of specie being paid into his Highness's treasury every year.*

11. I then closed my address to his Highness in the way that I had committed it to paper, namely, as follows: viz., "If you consent to form a treaty on the basis above explained, I shall be glad of it for your own sake, because there will be great comfort for yourself by your forming such a treaty; there will be a large saving to your Government, in comparison to its present expenses, and there will be much additional leisure and means for your ministers and officers to pay your own people regularly, while there will be entire security for your Government, which will be cordially protected, and assisted, when necessary, by the irresistible power of British armies. What do you say, yes or no?"

12. His Highness replied, "I will neither say yes nor no; but I offer you the guarantee of some of the principal noblemen of my court for the future regular payment of the contingent every month, and I also engage to pay off the debt in the course of four months. If I write a khureeta to the Governor-General to that effect, will you send it to his Lordship?"

13. I replied, "I will forward any khureeta from you to the Governor-General without any delay; but I tell your Highness distinctly that the Governor-General will not consider any personal guarantee as sufficient security for the pay of the contingent; the Governor-General in Council has decided that nothing can be deemed sufficient security for that purpose, except the plan of having British officers in exclusive charge of districts that will yield net revenue to the amount required."

14. His Highness here said, in an angry tone of voice, "Suppose I were to declare that I don't want the contingent all all?"

* The purport of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th paragraphs of this letter was previously committed to paper, in order that I might be sure not to forget any portions of them; and I beg to state that Major Davidson assured me that nothing was omitted; the only difference being that the address which was spoken by me was more ample than that which I had written. — (Signed) J. Low, Resident.

I answered him *instanter*, by saying, that I was quite prepared for that case, only that the removing of that force from his Highness's service must be done gradually, in order to preserve the good faith of the British Government towards those troops, which had been heretofore kept up for the advantage of the Hyderabad Government, first by his father's consent, and then by his own, for a long course of years had been trained and disciplined and commanded by British officers; some years, I said, might perhaps elapse before all those men could either be otherwise provided for or discharged as they might respectively merit, and that until the whole could be removed from his Highness's service, we must still have command temporarily of districts for their regular payment.

15. The Nizam here remarked that the contingent might easily be paid from the districts on the other side of Kurnool, which now yielded a much larger sum than was required for the subsidiary force; to which I merely replied that the districts alluded to are not within the frontiers of his Highness's dominions.

16. About this time the Nizam sent for Shums-ool-Oomrah's two sons and for Syfe Jung, who had been for a short time Minister, also Gunneth Rao, who at one time had been named Peishcar, and likewise the urz-begee, and several other persons whose names I did not learn.

17. The two sons of Shums-ool-Oomrah took their seats directly opposite to his Highness and very near to him, and it was chiefly those two gentlemen who were addressed by his Highness during the remainder of the conference, when he was not speaking to myself.

18. The Nizam then explained, in a very distinct and even lucid manner, the chief propositions of the British Government as contained in the draft treaty, and his own principal objections to that treaty. He adverted also to some of the arguments that I had made use of in discussing the subject with his Highness; and it struck both Major Davidson and myself that his Highness stated the case very fairly; and he ended this speech, which may be said to have been addressed to all the six or seven of his

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

officers who were seated, by asking them what they advised him to do.

19. No one made any reply, excepting Shums-ool-Oomrah's second son, Iktidar-ool-Moolk, who said, "If it is the Governor-General's determination to have districts for the pay of the contingent, what advice need we give? Your Highness does not require our advice or any further consultation on the subject."

20. As there was then an entire silence on all sides, I thought it advisable to speak direct to the native gentlemen present, in order that they should know as exactly as I could recollect the various arguments that I had made use of to persuade their master to agree to the treaty, and his Highness made no objection whatever to my doing so. It would be superfluous here to record those arguments, as they have been already fully related in my despatches. It is sufficient now to say that all the party present listened attentively to what I said, but none of them would make any observations in reply, either of assent or dissent, to my reasoning.

21. When I was relating to the native gentlemen present what had passed between the Nizam and myself, I referred to what he had said about an hour previously, of his adverting to the possibility of his not requiring the contingent at all, but before I could go on any further in my narrative I was interrupted by his Highness, who said, "No, no, I do not wish to disband the contingent; I was not speaking seriously when I put that supposed case to you." Shums-ool-Oomrah's eldest son, Umdut-ool-Moolk, took that opportunity of echoing the sentiment that the contingent troops were very necessary for keeping down the turbulent spirit that was often evinced amongst the people of this country.

22. It is proper that I should here record the fact that the Nizam at this durbar stated distinctly, more than once, that he must have the services of the contingent troops; and on one occasion he spoke rather pettishly respecting the reduction in their numbers, as proposed in the draft treaty, seemingly intending to indicate that any reduction of them ought to depend upon himself.

23. The Nizam at one time made use of rather a sarcastic expression, to the effect that all this vexatious discussion had arisen from the high value that the British power places upon money; adding, when speaking to Shums-ool-Oomrah's sons, "These gentlemen" (meaning British officers) "are such managers that if they get a village from me that yielded a thousand rupees per annum, they will in a few years make three thousand rupees of it;" and I therefore took particular pains to prove to the party assembled that my Government had no desire to gain money for itself in this arrangement. "Whatever surplus money we can make" (said I) "by the good management which his Highness talks of, will go into the coffers of his Highness himself by the plan which I now offer to him of having districts only made over to our exclusive management, and not transferred to us as our own property." And I concluded by saying, with a smile, "I suppose you do not suspect us of being likely to cheat you in making up the accounts."

24. My last observation seemed to restore a certain degree of good humour to the party, and led to some civil speeches being made about the truthfulness and good faith of British officers, and also led to some general conversation, in which almost every person present joined more or less. The chief subject of that conversation was the difficulty that exists in almost all native states in paying troops monthly with that extraordinary precision which is practised by the British Government, and this led the Nizam to mention, as he had done on a former occasion, that Ram Buksh, when he was in office, had paid the contingent regularly for ten months in succession. I said, "I fear your Highness has been much misinformed in that matter; pray ask Major Davidson how it was." Major Davidson was asked accordingly, and immediately proved that Ram Buksh had been peculiarly defective in his arrangements about the payment of the contingent. The Nizam then said, that when he had acted as his own minister the contingent had been regularly paid every month; but here again his Highness was proved to have been mistaken, by the testimony of Major Davidson, who informed him that during that short period of time the contingent had

APPENDIX B. Affairs of the Nizam.

nine lakhs of rupees of arrears due to them. This part of the conversation ended by its being admitted on all sides, that the only time since the resignation of Raja Chundoo Lall that the contingent had been paid with *bonâ fide* regularity, was the five months during which Shums-ool-Oomrah was the Minister.

25. The Nizam, finding that he could not make good any of his assertions in regard to former payments, reverted to the language he has so often made use of during these discussions, namely, that the future ought not to be judged of by the past, and as he is now more fully determined than ever he was in his life to insist upon the contingent being paid monthly, he would have that object effected in one way or other. He added, "If I cannot do it through one minister I will do it through another." I replied, that the choice of the officers of his government was his own concern, and not mine, as he had been told some years ago by the Governor-General's own khureeta. "Yes," (said the Nizam) "apparently that was the case, and yet how was my Mutsuddy Gunesh Rao treated when I appointed him?" and, without waiting for any answer, he added, "I have tried much to please your Government in such matters;" to which I replied, that he might rest assured that my Government was thoroughly sincere in declaring to him that he was entirely at liberty to select his own ministers.

26. The conversation being again at a stand-still, I reminded his Highness that he had not yet answered my question, as to whether he would consent to form a new treaty? when he answered, in a very testy manner, as follows: "I could answer in a moment, but what is the use of answering? If you are determined to take districts, you can take them without my either making a new treaty or giving any answer at all."

27. The moment that the Nizam uttered the sentence above quoted, the youngest son of Shums-ool-Oomrah leant forward, and urgently begged his Highness to take two more days to consider of the matter, and to appoint Tuesday, the 10th instant (this day), for the final settlement of this important matter. The Nizam gave his consent, and so did I, to that proposition; and I

was then informed by his Highness that a deputation from him would wait upon me on Tuesday the 10th, and thus ended my long and unsuccessful conference of the 7th instant, at which there was only one circumstance which was satisfactory to me, viz., that so many men of consequence about the durbar had an opportunity of knowing precisely what has actually been said by me on this subject to their master; for I cannot help thinking, from the manner of several of the most influential of those men, and from messages that I have received from them, that they really believe that the transfer of some districts to our management is not merely the only possible way of paying the contingent, but that such an arrangement will also be both a saving of money and a practical relief to the current working of the native government.

28. I regret, however, to state, that the promised deputation has not visited me to-day; and that instead of my receiving those gentlemen this day, his Highness begs me to receive on the morning of Thursday next (the day after to-morrow) a visit from his uncle-in-law, Shums-ool-Oomrah; and I have consented (though reluctantly) to that extra delay of two days, chiefly because I think it will be of some advantage to me to discuss these matters with an influential person of such good sense as Shums-ool-Oomrah. I have never hitherto even seen that nobleman, but I believe him to be a man who has been remarkable through a long life for truthfulness and general respectability of character.

29. According to general rumour in the city of Hyderabad yesterday and to-day, the Nizam has particularly requested Shums-ool-Oomrah to accept the office of Prime Minister, and the latter has positively refused the office on the score of his advanced age and delicate health; and it is therefore believed here at present that Shums-ool-Oomrah's projected visit to me the day after to-morrow will be chiefly, if not entirely, for the purpose of endeavouring to persuade me to ask the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council to give the Nizam a further trial of paying the contingent in his own way, and to solicit his Lordship to abstain from any demand for the management of districts,

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

unless the Nizam shall again fail to pay those troops with the regularity which we require.

30. I need scarcely add, in conclusion, that I shall not recede at all from the assertion that I have hitherto continued to make, that nothing short of our having exclusive management of territory will be admitted by my Government to be sufficient security for the payment of the contingent troops.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. Low,
Resident.

Hyderabad Residency, 10th May, 1853.

No. 78 of 1853. — Foreign Department.

From Colonel J. LOW, C.B., *Resident at Hyderabad, to* C. ALLEN, *Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; Fort William.*

Sir,—Referring you to the concluding portion of my despatch, No. 74, of the 10th instant, I have now the honour to report that Shums-ool-Oomrah paid me his promised visit yesterday, accompanied by both of his sons.

2. Shums-ool-Oomrah, although bearing visible marks of old age, has still to all appearance much more of bodily strength than I supposed from the accounts that I had heard of his health; while his intellect, I should say, has not yet been at all impaired, either from his advanced period of life or from any other cause. His manner and conversation are particularly pleasing, and evince much manliness and good sense.

3. The only persons present at the conversation on business which passed between Shums-ool-Oomrah and myself, were his two sons above mentioned and Major Davidson.

4. After we had been seated in a private room only a very few minutes, I discovered that the chief message (and I might also say the only positive one, that the Nizam sent to me, was simply this, that "His Highness begged to have four months given to him from this time for paying off his debt, and for arranging everything to the satisfaction of the Resident."

5. I immediately observed in a tone of surprise and displeasure, "So his Highness has neither sent any money for the last and present month's pay due to the contingent, nor even professed to be making any arrangements for the pay of that force during the four months alluded to?" In reply to which Iktidar-ool-Moolk, the youngest son (who is believed to be ambitious of being the Prime Minister), said, "Oh, that is an understood point; if his Highness can obtain the four months' delay that he asks for, in order to pay off the debt, he will, of course, pay the contingent for last month, and pay it regularly also during the four months:" but the father, with his characteristic honesty, immediately said, "My son, his Highness may have meant all that you mention, but he did not say so to me; I have delivered the message that I was charged with correctly to the Colonel."

6. Shums-ool-Oomrah then mentioned a second message which the Nizam had gone through the form of sending to me, to the following purport, viz., that he is prepared to make over districts yielding 40 lakhs of rupees per annum to the exclusive management of Shums-ool-Oomrah for the sole purpose of paying the contingent; but Shums-ool-Oomrah went on to say, "Such is the information that the Nizam has desired me to announce to you, but it is only due to myself that I should also tell you what I said to my master on that subject; I said, 'I am an old man, and I don't want such an arduous charge at all, but if it be your Highness's wish, I will undertake it, on the condition that the districts shall be actually made over to me, and that I shall not be interfered with at all by the Minister, or the Peishcar, or the Dufturdars; I could not succeed in such a business, unless I performed the duty entirely under the orders of the British Resident.'"

7. When I asked what the Nizam's reply had been to the above-mentioned proposition, Shums-ool-Oomrah replied, "I am bound as a man who speaks the truth to say, that although his Highness did not say no, yet neither did he consent to the condition that I demanded."

8. The foregoing statement of what had passed between

APPENDIX B. Affairs of the Nizam.

Shums-ool-Oomrah and the Nizam, showing, as it did, the continued repugnance of the latter to forming the proposed treaty, even on the modified plan that I suggested to his Highness on the 7th instant, led to a long conversation, in which all of us (five in number) who were present took part; but as that conversation chiefly related to all that has already passed between the Nizam and myself respecting the proposed treaty, all of which has already been duly reported, I need not add to the length of this despatch by detailing the conversation that now took place. It will be sufficient to mention a suggestion that was made to me by Shums-ool-Oomrah, and which I adopted, at least to a certain extent, as I now proceed to explain.

9. The suggestion alluded to was to the following purport: that although the Nizam evidently would not consent to Shums-ool-Oomrah having charge of districts under the orders of the Resident, because that would be, in fact, like making the districts over to the Resident himself, and thus separating them from the Nizam's government, "it was possible" (said Shums-ool-Oomrah) "that his Highness would execute the treaty if the districts were nominally made over to the Resident and to Shums-ool-Oomrah jointly, as that would save appearances; that is to say, it would save the honour of the Nizam, and yet be efficient for our purposes, because the management of the districts would be in reality in the hands of the Resident, although nominally he would be associated in the charge with a nobleman of the Nizam's government."

10. There are several serious objections to such a scheme as that above sketched; and therefore I at once and finally determined not to commit my Government in the matter by saying that I could procure the Governor-General's consent to it; but as the Nizam seems at present to adhere obstinately to his plan of holding the language reported in the 26th paragraph of my despatch, No. 74 (and now for ready reference copied in the margin*), and as I consider that the Governor-General in Council

* 26. The conversation being again at a stand-still, I reminded his Highness that he had not yet answered my question, as to whether he would consent to form a new treaty, when he answered in a very

might perhaps rather have a treaty modified as now suggested by Shums-ool-Oomrah in the 6th article, than that we should have no treaty at all, and hence be compelled to take possession of districts by physical force, I agreed to consent, on certain conditions (and if the Nizam should particularly wish it), to ask the Governor-General whether his Lordship is or is not willing to give a trial to the proposed plan. But in order to be sure of being on the safe side, I announced to Shums-ool-Oomrah my own opinion that the Governor-General would not be satisfied with such a mode of managing the districts which are to provide for the payment of the contingent.

11. Such being the understanding between Shums-ool-Oomrah and myself as to the extent to which I would adopt his suggestion, Major Davidson and I immediately drafted in English a new article, No. 6, for the treaty, and a note which I proposed to address to Shums-ool-Oomrah himself, and I then read those two drafts over to him in Oordoo. He understood their contents perfectly, and it was settled that I should send Persian papers to him, to the same purport, in the course of the afternoon; it was also settled that Shums-ool-Oomrah should on the morrow (that is to say, this day) take those papers to the Nizam, and return to me on the 14th instant, to communicate to me his Highness's final answer. I accordingly expect another visit from Shums-ool-Oomrah to-morrow.

12. In conclusion, I beg to say that I herewith enclose copies and translations of the several papers which I sent to Shums-ool-Oomrah yesterday evening, as also a copy and translation of a note received from him this afternoon. I trust that my note of yesterday to Shums-ool-Oomrah cannot be disapproved by Government (although it offers to forward a request from the Nizam's, differing from any part of my instructions), seeing that I concluded that note in the following words, viz.: "Be pleased to bear in mind, that unless the Nizam shall send to me at least

testy manner, as follows:—"I could answer in a moment, but what is the use of answering? If you are determined to take districts, you can take them, without my either making a new treaty, or giving any answer at all."

APPENDIX B. Affairs of the Nizam.

six lakhs of rupees forthwith, to show that he is serious in his desire to do what is just (towards the contingent force), I cannot even ask the Governor-General if he is willing to make any change whatever. Moreover, I tell you distinctly, that I don't think the Governor-General will consent to the alteration proposed; viz., that there shall be a joint management of districts between the Resident and a nobleman of this durbar; therefore, I once more earnestly advise the Nizam to consent immediately to the treaty, with an article, in lieu of the present 6th one, like to the enclosed paper marked No. 2.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. Low,
Resident.

Hyderabad Residency, 13th May, 1853.

TRANSLATION *of a Note from the* RESIDENT *to* SHUMS-OOL-OOMRAH, *dated* 12*th May*, 1853.

As the Nizam has so great a dislike to the 6th and 7th articles of the present draft treaty, and as I find that his Highness wishes to avoid the appearance of giving over districts exclusively to the management of British officers, even upon the plan of their only having the management of such lands, I herewith enclose draft of an article, marked No. 1. For the sole purpose of pleasing his Highness, I am willing to ask the Governor-General if he will consent to it, as a substitute for the 6th and 7th articles of the present draft treaty; but I repeat to you now, what I said to you verbally this forenoon, that by far the best plan for his Highness is, to consent at once to the entire treaty; only with the present 6th article altered like the paper enclosed in this note marked No. 2.

Be pleased to bear in mind, that unless the Nizam shall send to me at least six lakhs of rupees forthwith, to show that he is serious in his desire to do what is just, I cannot even ask the Governor-General if he is willing to make any change whatever. Moreover, I tell you distinctly, that I do not think the Governor-General will consent to the alteration proposed, viz., that there

shall be a joint management of districts between the Resident and a nobleman of this durbar. Therefore I once more earnestly advise the Nizam to consent immediately to the treaty with an article, in lieu of the present 6th one, like to the enclosed paper marked No. 2.

No. 1.

Article 6th.—For the regular payment of the expenses of the said contingent and payment of Appah Dessaye's chout, allowance to Moluput Ram's family, the Mahratta Sahanadars, as guaranteed in the 10th article of the Treaty of 1822, and the interest, at six per cent. per annum, of the debt due to the Honourable Company, so long as the principal of that debt shall remain unpaid, and which now amounts to about sixty lakhs of Hyderabad rupees, the Nizam hereby assigns the districts mentioned in the accompanying Schedule, marked A., yielding an annual gross revenue of forty lakhs of rupees, to the entire management, as Commissioners, of the Resident at Hyderabad for the time being, and Shums-ool-Oomrah, the Ameer-ee-Kubbeer Bahadoor, or, in the event of his death or resignation, such nobleman or officer of the Hyderabad Government as may be selected by the Nizam and the Resident.

Article 7th.—The districts in the Schedule A. above mentioned to be immediately transferred to the Commissioners named in the preceding article, and no interference whatever with their joint management is to be exercised, either now or hereafter, in any way, by the Nizam's government, or any of its officers. Accounts will be rendered annually by the Commissioners to the Nizam; and all surplus revenue, after the payment of the contingent and the allowances above detailed and the interest of the debt, shall be paid regularly by the Resident to his Highness.

N.B.—You will understand that article 8 of the draft treaty forwarded to his Highness will be struck out altogether.

No. 2.

Article 6th.—For the regular payment of the expenses of the said contingent, and payment of Appah Dessaye's chout, allow-

ance to Moluput Ram's family, the Mahratta Sahanadars, as guaranteed in the 10th article of the Treaty of 1822, and the interest, at six per cent. per annum, of the debt due to the Honourable Company, so long as the principal of that debt shall remain unpaid, and which now amounts to about fifty lakhs of Hyderabad rupees, the Nizam hereby assigns the districts mentioned in the accompanying Schedule marked A., yielding an annual gross revenue of forty lakhs of rupees, to the entire and exclusive management of the British Resident for the time being at Hyderabad.

Article 7th.—The districts mentioned in Schedule A. are to be immediately transferred to the Resident's management, who will render accounts annually to the Nizam, and make over any surplus revenue to his Highness, after the payment of the contingent and the other items detailed in the preceding article.

N.B.—You will understand that article 8 of the draft treaty forwarded to his Highness will be struck out altogether.

TRANSLATION *of a Note from* SHUMS-OOL-OOMRAH *Bahadoor to the* RESIDENT, *dated* 13*th May*, 1853.

I had an interview this day of full two hours with his Highness the Nizam, to whom I fully represented the whole of the matters you communicated to me yesterday. His Highness has directed me to attend at the Residency to-morrow, and to convey to you the expression; therefore I shall do myself the honour to wait upon you at eleven o'clock to-morrow, and inform you of his Highness's commands.

(True translation.)

(Signed) J. Low,

Resident.

No. 79 of 1853.—Foreign Department.

From Colonel J. Low, C.B., *Resident, Hyderabad, to* C. ALLEN, Esq., *Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William.*

Sir,—In continuation of the subject of my despatch, No. 78, dated yesterday, I have now the honour to report that Shums-ool-Oomrah, according to his promise, paid me a visit this forenoon, accompanied, as before, by both of his sons.

2. I regret very much to state that the message brought to me on this occasion from the Nizam was most unsatisfactory. It amounted, in fact, merely to this: that his Highness cannot perceive the necessity for British officers having anything to do with the revenue management of districts in his dominions, and that if Shums-ool-Oomrah cannot persuade me to recommend to my Government to allow the Nizam four months from the present time to make suitable arrangements for paying off the debt, and for providing the means of regular future payment for the contingent, that his Highness would request me to visit him at his palace once more, in order that he should explain his plans to me himself.

3. Shums-ool-Oomrah assured me that he was much grieved at being the channel, after all that had passed, of conveying such a message to me, and that he felt ashamed at the obstinacy and most erroneous judgment which have been evinced by the Nizam during the last few days, connected with this negotiation.

4. Shums-ool-Oomrah declared solemnly to me (and to Major Davidson, who also was present on this occasion), that he yesterday, in presence of both his sons, not only advised but entreated the Nizam to agree to the treaty upon the plan suggested by me in the paper marked No. 2*, which I sent to Shums-ool-Oomrah on the 12th instant; but that his Highness was inflexible in his adherence to his own views, and that he made use of rude and

* A translation of that paper accompanied my despatch, No. 78, dated yesterday.—(Signed) J. Low, Resident.

APPENDIX B.

Affairs of the Nizam.

illiberal expressions to Shums-ool-Oomrah, when the latter stated opinions at variance from those of his Highness.

5. Shums-ool-Oomrah mentioned, as an instance of the rudeness of temper yesterday exhibited by the Nizam, that his Highness said at one time, "If I am ever compelled to give up districts to the British power, I will take an equivalent from you and others of my subjects who enjoy jagheers." Shums-ool-Oomrah, however, after relating the speech above quoted, immediately added, "But I am sure that his Highness will not be so cruel and unjust as to act in that manner, although he said that he would do so."

6. When Shums-ool-Oomrah, at one part of this conference, was speaking of the difficulty that he and other men of rank must always have in effecting any object with the Nizam contrary to his Highness's own previous inclinations, he mentioned that a favourite khidmutgar of the Nizam, named Booran-ood-Deen (who was constantly in attendance at the durbar), could at any time, by a single glance, induce his Highness to stop short in any promise that he was making, or opinion that he was expressing, to a minister or a nobleman in the State; and that he, Shums-ool-Oomrah, felt sure that the undue influence of Booran-ood-Deen had been exerted against his own recommendations yesterday.

7. In reply to the message sent to me by the Nizam, I spoke as follows to Shums-ool-Oomrah: "I will not refuse to visit the Nizam, if he sends for me, but that I consider it useless; and that I must now immediately report his Highness's obstinacy and folly to my own Government, and if his Highness does not forthwith depart from his present foolish conduct, he will assuredly hereafter have much cause to regret that folly; but that this will be no fault of mine, as I have done all that I could do to guide him to a wiser course, by honest and disinterested explanations and advice." Shums-ool-Oomrah and his sons concurred in those sentiments, and nothing more occurred during their visit which requires to be recorded.

8. Shums-ool-Oomrah and his sons left me to return to the city two hours ago. Immediately after their departure from

the Residency I wrote a note to the Minister, Suraj-ool-Moolk, requesting particularly that he would, without delay, come to see me on business of urgent importance; to which note I have received a reply, to the effect that he will call upon me at seven o'clock this evening. To-morrow is Sunday; but on the following day (the 16th) I shall have the honour of addressing you again on the general subject of my late unsuccessful negotiations.

9. I am not without some hope that the very circumstance of Shums-ool-Oomrah having failed in his attempt to influence the Nizam in this matter, may prove a powerful incentive to his rival, Suraj-ool-Moolk, to exert himself more now than he has ever hitherto done in favour of my views; and as I believe that he has lately, by pecuniary donations and promises of more, gained over to his interests, generally speaking, the famous Booran-ood-Deen (mentioned in a previous part of this letter), it seems to me quite possible that Suraj-ool-Moolk may yet have the means of doing much good in this negotiation, if he will but duly exert himself for that purpose; and I shall of course do my utmost to induce him to make the requisite exertions.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. Low,
Resident.

Hyderabad Residency, 14th May, 1853.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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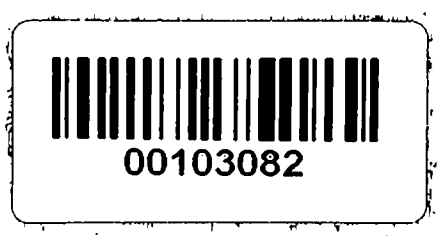

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